The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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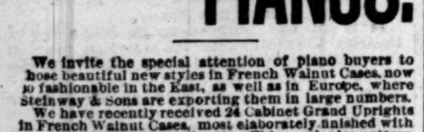
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$1 PER BOTTLE.
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All at $1 per bottle, or 12 for $10. Also Sherries, Ports, and Gins, of choicest brands, at same price.

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The Art Committee of the Exposition has the pleasure of announcing that the fine collection of Pictures now on exhibition in the Exposition Galleries is for sale at moderate prices.
The collection is fully equal in quality to the New York exhibitions of the National Academy and the Water Color Society for this year.
Under no circumstances will there be an auction sale this year, the artists having forbidden it. Miss Durfee has charge of sales in the galleries.

On Special Exhibition,

Wagner's great picture of the "ROMAN CHARIOT RACE;" also Page's "Shakspeare," and Jacquands' "William, Prince of Orange."

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Are now placing in their warerooms an attractive stock of New Goods, from designs entirely new, at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
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Ladies are cordially invited.

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of BRACKEBUSH, DICKSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. In retiring from the firm we take pleasure in recommending our late partner to our customers and the public in general. Mr. A. C. BRACKEBUSH will continue the business at the old location, and is authorized to collect all due to said firm and pay its liabilities.
ALFRED C. BRACKEBUSH,
ROBERT DICKSON,
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A First-Class Business House in a First-Class City for Rent.

The "Arcade" Building, No. 40 Main-st., Champaign, Ill., is offered for rent at the most reasonable figures. Champaign City is situated at the crossing of the Illinois Central and the I., B. & W. Railways, 128 miles south of Chicago, in the centre of the great corn-producing belt of the State. It is connected with the City of Urbana, which corporation joins it on the east, with street-railways, the two cities giving a population of 12,000 and 15,000. The Illinois Industrial University is located here, with some 400 students in attendance. The building is of brick, modern in architecture, in the business centre of the city, erected six years ago expressly for the clothing and merchant tailoring business, and has been occupied as such up to a few weeks since. The opportunity is a very rare one, as a first-class merchant-tailoring establishment is needed in this city. Address H. TO. ASPERN, Champaign, Ill., for further particulars.

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(LOW PRICES ON ALL GOODS THIS SEASON.)

Men's Clothing IS DOWN.
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Children's Clothing IS DOWN.
Furnishing Goods ARE WAY DOWN.

Mr. W. C. BLUETT, late of Wilde, Bluett & Co., and Messrs. W. G. McCORRISTEN, and G. O. HAWKINS have recently come with us. They will be glad to show our Goods to their friends.

A. J. NUTTING,

C. O. D. CLOTHIER,

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SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER, AT

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How to Make and Save Money

Good real estate at present low prices the best and safest savings bank in the world.
By personal examination you will find

MORGAN PARK

one of the most, if not the most, delightful and in every way desirable suburbs in Cook County.
Its school facilities are unsurpassed, having a

FEMALE COLLEGE, A MILITARY ACADEMY, AND A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

all in successful operation. It has also public schools and churches.
All the houses are supplied with the very best and most wholesome water. It has quick transit and cheap railroad fare, with eight daily trains each way, and the depot in the city at head of LaSalle-st. is the most central of any.
The place and its many attractive features have but to be seen to be appreciated.
Lots for sale at from $100 to $300 each, according to size and location. The $100 lots are now offered upon the very liberal terms of $15 cash, and balance in small monthly payments.
Liberal arrangements made with all parties desiring to build their own houses.
Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished.
All parties will find this to be the best and safest investment to make of surplus earnings.
The educational features of MORGAN PARK, and the marked interest already developed in them, and their flourishing condition, give great promise that it will become one of the leading educational centres of the Northwest.
Call any pleasant day before 12 m., and go with us to see the place free of expense to you.

GEO. R. CLARKE & CO.,
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Taken at 80 cents for Lots in Kensington, on Illinois Central Railroad, 15 miles from Central Depot.
REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

SKIRT EXTENDER.

Novelty Wired Skirt Extender.



No Dress should be Worn Without It.

Is recommended by all leading Dressmakers as just the thing to give the dress a graceful sweep, that can be obtained by no other means.
For sale at manufacturers' prices by FIELD, LEITER & CO., D. B. FISK & CO., J. V. FARWELL & CO., GAGE BROS., KEITH BROS. See that each Extender has a label countersigned "Schwab & Co.," in red ink, as all others are an imitation.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STOVES The "Invincible" hard-coal, base-burning stoves took the first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair at Janesville, Sept. 13, and took the first premium at the Illinois State Fair, Sept. 19, proving that they have the latest improvements, making them superior to all others. Made with and without ovens. Sold at retail by some one dealer in nearly every town in the Northwest. Illustrated circulars mailed on application. Manufactured by the Chicago & Erie Stove Company, (limited), 42 and 44 Lake-st., Chicago.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

81 and 83 Clark-st., second floor. Single pens made to order to suit any hand and warranted. Pens repointed.
W. TRELEAVAN.

HATS.

HATS. FALL FASHIONS Now Ready. COOPER & HENNEGEN, 126 Clark-st.

TAKING IT EASY.

Which Appears to Be True of the Armies in Bulgaria.

Yesterday's Report of Another Attack on Plevna Contradicted.

The Russians Said to Be Busily Preparing for a Winter Campaign.

Arrangements for the Passage of the Danube During the Icy Season.

Bulgarian Mud at Present Interferes with Active Work.

Snow Has Been Falling at Shipka Pass for Several Days.

Servia Must Take a Hand When the Russians Capture Plevna.

IN BULGARIA.

A FALSE REPORT.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 29—4 a. m.—The rumors of another attack on Plevna, afloat here yesterday, were effectually dispelled this afternoon by the *Times* correspondent, who says his previous dispatch referring to Osman Pasha's victory over the Russians was taken from an official source. It seems, however, that this dispatch was wrongly dated, referring to one of the former engagements at Plevna.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

While Mehemet Ali takes up his position on the Kara-Lom, and Suleiman Pasha is firmly checked at Shipka Pass, the Russians are making solid preparations to carry on the campaign during the winter. In addition to the supplies that have been already ordered, contracts have lately been made for 4,500 tons of lead. Winter clothing and 65,000 tents, or corrugated iron-huts, have also been ordered, as well as iron pontoon bridges well calculated to resist the ice in the Danube, and, in case that should fail to fulfill the purpose,

STEAM ICE-BOATS

are being prepared to maintain, during the winter months, free communication across the river. This energy in providing stores would seem to indicate that the Russian authorities have only lately been aroused to the magnitude of the task which they have undertaken.

ARMY NOTES.

MUD.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A correspondent at Bucharest writes: A day or two of rain has made the roads almost impassable. The mud is ankle deep. Horses have eaten almost all the forage, and hay is very scarce at any price. Communications are daily more difficult.

The Russian staff officers in front of Plevna express the utmost confidence that the place will fall into their hands. There is an abundance of wheat and barley in Bulgaria, and a very large crop of Indian corn. If the Russians can surmount the difficulty of obtaining fuel, they can winter in Bulgaria very comfortably.

SNOW IN SHIPKA PASS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—Snow has been falling in Shipka Pass since Monday, and is now ten centimetres deep at the foot of the Balkans.

A RUSSIAN REQUEST.

The Austrian and German Ambassadors, in the name of the Russian Government, have applied to the Porte, in virtue of the Geneva Convention, for a permit to transport timber across the Danube for huts for the Russian wounded. The Porte has deferred the reply until it is made certain that the huts are only to be used for wounded.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Sept. 28.—Russia demands that the Servian army shall enter the field when a success at Plevna is obtained.

It is stated that the Skuptschina will be convoked in October. Seven battalions of regulars and militia have gone to the western frontier, where the Ushitza brigade is also assembled.

This seems to be a precaution against the concentration of Turkish troops at Leinitza and Novi-Varos.

SICKNESS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Fever is prevalent in the Czarowitz's army, and dysentery has increased much with the bad weather. The spirit of the troops, however, is unchanged. They are always cheerful.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A correspondent at Shumla says the recent doubtful report from Constantinople of a great defeat of the Russians on Tuesday by Osman Pasha with a loss of 7,000 men arose out of a mistake in dates. The dispatch received in Constantinople on which the news was based referred to the attack of Sept. 13, but had been delayed a week in transmission, and, coming without date, was supposed by the Turks in Constantinople to refer to a new affair.

RAOUFF PASHA,

who has been acting as commander for Mehemet Ali during the latter's absence from Shumla, has gone to Constantinople.

A Vienna dispatch says a telegram from Shumla leads to the belief that the sudden summons of Raouff Pasha to Constantinople signifies an important change in command. Either Mehemet Ali or Suleiman Pasha will, it is thought, be superseded,—the latter most probably.

GENERAL.

PEACE ITEMS.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that the Sultan will send Prince Hassan to London at the end of October to give the British Government an intimation of the conditions on which he would agree to peace.

HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—A seizure of arms and 1,000 shrapnel-shells at the Custom-House in Pesth is causing considerable sensation. Sixteen cases of breech-loaders, 36,000 cartridges, and several boxes of Turkish fuse-caps have also been seized in transit. The Vienna Government has ordered a judicial investigation. Considering the places at which these preparations have been found, it may be predicted with some confidence that the plan was not only to enlist an armed body in Hungary, but likewise to make an expedition into Roumania, as no force that the Turkish sympathizers could send could influence war. The intention evidently was to compromise, if possible, and to embroil the Monarchy so as to drive it into active measures on the side of Turkey. Such proceedings, however, will cause no alteration in Austria's policy.

MEDICAL AID FOR THE RUSSIANS.

A Berlin correspondent states that a party of military surgeons on special leave departed yesterday for the Russian headquarters. They belong to some of the best regiments in the German army.

PLEVNA.

A RUSSIAN REPULSE AND A RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

Correspondence London News.

BEFORE PLEVNA, Sept. 10.—I had climbed up into a tree to get a better view of the situation, when a Cossack came and informed us that there was something more interesting going on on our left; that the Russians were advancing there with "hurrahs." We went back across the ridge a short distance and saw what it was. The Russians, under Meritinsky and Skobeleff, the same who took Lovtcha the other day, were advancing rapidly along the ridge bordering on the Lovtcha road toward Plevna. The Lovtcha road, before entering Plevna, passes over the high round of a hill covered with trees, which are not so thick, however, as to be called a wood. The summit of this hill is about a mile and a half distant from the Turkish redoubts in the bend of the Sofia road. The Russians were advancing over the mountains in loose order, with cavalry ahead, for we saw a number of horsemen making their way through the trees, and a few minutes later perceived a couple of squadrons of dragoons advancing along the Lovtcha road, cautiously treading their way as they went. They were already over the top of the hill, probably half a mile, when we saw the dragoons, in skirmish-line, turn their horses' heads back, and begin firing as they slowly retired. Then there was considerable firing from the skirmish-line on both sides, although I could not distinguish the Turks from the Russians among the trees. Then the Turks began throwing shells toward where the dragoons were massed under the trees. They must have been able to see those dragoons, for the shells fell directly in the line. Each successive shell fell closer and closer, so that the dragoons began to shift their position.

This lasted twenty minutes. Then from the whole side of the mountain began to be heard the rattle of small arms, which grew heavier and heavier, and the mountain and trees were soon covered with clouds of thin blue smoke. It was the infantry arriving in line and beginning the attack. The Turks were posted in the trees at the foot of this mountain, and probably half a mile in front of the redoubt, and replied to the Russian fire with vigor. The Russians gradually advanced down the side of the mountain through the trees, driving back the Turks, part of whom seemed to retire upon Plevna, but the greater part upon the redoubt. The Russians pushed down to almost the bottom of the hill, and we saw the Turks retreating up the smooth slope leading toward the redoubt by hundreds, and from the redoubt itself began to be poured forth a heavy fire upon the Russians on the opposite slope. The Russians pushed down steadily nevertheless in loose order, firing as they came; but as they neared the foot of the slope the Turkish fire became terrible. From the parapets of the redoubt poured forth a steady wave of flame, and the redoubt itself was soon hidden in the thick fog of white smoke that rose over it. The roar of this tremendous fire was fearful. I do not remember to have heard anything like it, or to have ever seen in any battle anything like so well sustained a fire. This lasted about twenty minutes. Then the Russian skirmish line, which had already reached the foot of the slope, began to withdraw, and in a few minutes they had retired to a position half way up the slope, where they halted, and the slackening of the fire told that for the moment the attack upon the redoubt, if attack it was, had failed.

The night passed off quietly enough. About 10 o'clock there was a sudden outburst of musketry fire, which lasted a few minutes, and which was probably a false alarm on the part of the Russians or Turks. Then, again, we were awakened about 12 o'clock by loud cheering away somewhere on our left. I jumped up and looked about me. All was darkness, with here and there in the distance a smouldering camp-fire burning dimly. There was no light but that of the stars, and intermittent flashes now and then on the horizon that seemed like sheet lightning, followed by a heavy boom that in the stillness of the night made the air vibrate strangely. I lay down again and went to sleep. In the morning the artillery fire began at daybreak all along the line, but in a desultory manner. Just before sunrise there was a sharp musketry fire somewhere down before Radisovo, which lasted perhaps twenty minutes, then ceased. Shortly after sunrise the fusilades began again with violence toward the Lovtcha road, but it seemed to come from considerably behind where it should have been, if it were a renewal of the attack of yesterday. The Turks were shelling this place so hotly, probably under the supposition that the trees and Indian corn concealed Russian troops, that I had to decamp. I retired to a point next the ridge, where I still had an excellent view of the two Turkish redoubts in the bend of the Sofia road, the positions where the attack occurred yesterday, and the whole length of the ridge, behind which lies the Lovtcha road. I then perceived that, so far from renewing the attack this morning, the Russians had withdrawn in the night from the foot of the slope which leads up to the Turkish redoubt, and were back on the summit of the low woody mountain or hill whence they had attacked yesterday.

When I arrived at my new standpoint there was a lively artillery fight going on between Meritinsky and the Turkish batteries which had advanced during the night on the hill on the other side of the Lovtcha road. Suddenly there arose in front of the hill, against the black thunder-cloud which hung over it, an immense pyramid of flame that seemed to rend the sky to the zenith. Then followed a long volume of smoke that rose white as snow against the blackness of the cloud. Then there came a series of startling reports all in a second, as though a battery of 100 guns had been fired. Then there arose on the Russian hill a long, loud shout. They had exploded a Turkish magazine. I now learned from an officer here on observation, who was sending reports to Gen. Kriloff every few minutes of the progress of events, that Skobeleff was on the ridge before me, and was about starting to join him, when the sudden din and uproar of battle, like a thunder-clap, held me spell-bound with admiration. The crest of this ridge suddenly began to vomit flame and smoke. Above this ridge, far higher up, were balls of flame that flashed and disappeared, each leaving a small round fleece of white smoke. The Turkish shrapnel exploding over the heads of the Russians was deafening, and the heavy booming of the distant siege guns slowly pounding away at short, regular intervals as though keeping time produced a sublime effect.

The Turks were in their turn attacking the Russians from the other side, and the Russians had evidently reserved their fire until the Turks were very near, which accounted for their sudden furious outburst. "That Skobeleff," said the officer near me," "how he is giving it to them!" and three or four Cossacks, watching with intense excitement depicted on their faces, expressed their satisfaction, convinced that he was there in the middle of the fight, with that charmed life of his, ordering and directing. In the meantime the Turkish skirmishers coming from Plevna pushed along our side of the ridge on the other side of the deep ravine, as though going to take Skobeleff in the rear. To-day our military seems to be more wide-awake than yesterday, for a battery now came galloping down through the vines and corn, and, limbering in a moment, began shelling these skirmishers, while the Turkish redoubt instantly opened on this new battery. The latter, however, paid no attention to the redoubt, but concentrated its whole fire on the skirmishers, and, as it was taking them in rear and flank, they soon began to retire. The Turkish shells fired from the redoubt all passed over the battery and exploded in a little hollow behind, about fifty yards to the right of where we were, and all nearly on the same spot. The Turks never seem to correct their aim. In a few minutes the fire began to slacken, and two or three minutes later a loud shout swept along the ridge before us, followed by prolonged cheering. The Turks were evidently beaten back. Then the fire ceased, but the shouting continued, going further and further away. Skobeleff was ev-

dently going at the flying Turks with the bayonet. Now the fighting is over for the present, but the big guns are still pounding away on our right.

GEN. GRANT.

AT SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the banquet given in honor of Gen. Grant by the Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield last night, the proceedings were very enthusiastic. Mr. Mundella, M. P., in a cordial speech, proposed the health of Gen. Grant, who, in reply, referred to his constant aim to establish a good understanding with England.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Gen. Grant arrived at Stratford-on-Avon to-day, and met with a brilliant reception. His visit was made the occasion of a festival, in which the whole town took part. Houses were decorated with flags, among which the American colors were conspicuous. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the Town-Hall and the Mayor's residence. The Mayor and members of the Corporation received the General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by Gen. Badeau, at the railway station, and escorted them to Shakspeare's birthplace. Thence the party proceeded to the museum, the church, Anne Hathaway's cottage, and other places of interest. The distinguished visitors were subsequently entertained at a public banquet in the Town-Hall. A toast to the health of Gen. Grant was proposed and drank with cheers, and he was presented with a very cordial address inclosed in a casket made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare. The General, replying to the toast, spoke most heartily of the welcome given him. He declared it would have been impossible for him to leave England without visiting the birthplace and home of Shakspeare. He pointed to the numerous American Shakspearean societies as proof of the honor paid the poet in the United States.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28.—The French Prince Imperial passed through Brussels for Chateau d'Ave, near Namur.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONFERENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The International Cotton Conference was atended to-day by delegates from the Spinners' Associations. No action was taken on the resolution to abolish the 1½ per cent deduction from cotton invoices. A resolution to insert the words "Cash before delivery" in contracts was denounced by the spinners as insulting and uncalled for, and the subject passed over. Without considering arrival business, the Conference adjourned sine die.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Panama dates of the 20th are received.

Lima letters say Dr. Henna has resigned the Presidency of Costa Rica with the intention of retiring from public life, and has been succeeded by Gen. Guardia, whose appointment appears to give general satisfaction. He is looked upon as a stanch friend of internal improvements.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in the interior.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated at Port Lima by a liberal display of flags, banquets, salutes, fireworks, etc. The health of the town and surrounding districts is improving.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

The Venerable Catholic Prelate in the Valley of the Shadow of Death—His Death Hourly Expected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Most Reverend Archbishop Bayley is dying at the residence of Bishop Corrigan, in this city. His physicians, Drs. Nichols and O'Gorman, announced at 2 p. m. that he was sinking fast, and would probably die before midnight, though he might linger twenty-four hours. The change for the worse took place last Wednesday evening, after the Archbishop returned from a drive to Seton Hall College with Bishop Corrigan. He has been restless, sleepless, nervous, and delirious since. At 6 o'clock this morning he received Holy Communion from Bishop Corrigan, and has been partly unconscious up to the present time. He is aware that the end is near at hand. He said to a Sister of Charity this morning: "It is only a matter of a few hours." Your correspondent has just left Dr. S. A. Nichols. He said: "The Archbishop is going fast, and is liable to die at any moment. I left him at half-past 5 o'clock, and Dr. O'Gorman and myself agreed that he could not live. Bishop Corrigan thinks that, because the Archbishop rallied this afternoon, he may pull through, but I consider it only the last flicker of the candle. He has been prostrated since Wednesday night, and the only time he smiled was this morning, when I called on him. He was propped up on his pillows, and was gasping for breath. He reached out his hand feebly, and said: 'Doctor, I am glad to see you—so glad. Sit near me.' After that his mind wandered. The Archbishop's disease has puzzled the best physicians of this country and Europe, because his case is one rarely met with. His kidney and liver are affected, and he complains of an asthmatic affection. He is in great pain, but bears it patiently. You may state, on my authority as a physician, that the prevailing story that he has softening of the brain is untounded. Whatever mental hallucination he has is sympathetic with his bodily ailments, and does not result from brain fever. He cannot live many hours." Your correspondent visited Bishop Corrigan's residence this evening and found everything in gloom. The Archbishop is attended by Sisters of Charity at night and clergymen in the day. He is not alone for a moment. When he was in Europe he stopped at Vichy, France. His hasty return was caused by the physicians there telegraphing that they feared he would die on their hands. When he was appointed Archbishop of Baltimore he said: "I am too old a tree to be transplanted." Two weeks ago Sunday he desired to go to St. Patrick's Cathedral, but fainted on the way. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has just arrived. Coadjutor Archbishop Gibbons will arrive to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29—1 a. m.—For the Lake region, cold northerly, veering to warmer southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas, with falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.06	65	69	N., fresh.....	....	Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	30.19	68	79	N. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
2:00p. m.	30.07	67	79	N. E., fresh.	......	Fair.
3:53p. m.	30.07	67	84	N. E., fresh.	......	Fair
9:00p. m.	30.04	66	94	N. E., fresh.	......	Fair.
10:18p. m.	30.08	66	94	N. E., fresh.	......	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 71; minimum, 62.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena........	30.16	46	Calm.........	......	Fair.
Buffalo	30.12	62	N., gentle..	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.93	58	W., gentle..	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.13	66	N.W. gentle	......	Clear.
Davenport ...	30.02	69	S.E., gentle	......	Clear.
Detroit......	30.11	60	N.E., gentle	......	Clear.
Duluth...	29.81	56	S.E., gentle	......	Clearing.
Escanaba......	30.08	56	E., gentle ..	......	Fair.
Grand Haven	30.07	60	E., fresh....	......	Clear.
Port Huron ..	30.12	61	N.E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	70	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.83	69	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Marquette....	30.03	56	S., gentle..	....	Hazy.
Milwaukee....	30.12	59	N.E., gentle	......	Clear.
Omaha.......	29.80	71	S., brisk....	......	Clear.
Toledo........	30.11	66	N., fresh ...	......	Clear.
Yankton.	29.68	77	S., brisk ...	......	Clear.

A FIASCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—As predicted, the Stock Exchange Investigating Committee have made a perfect farce of their work. They kept asking insulting questions, such as, "How much Mr. Julian was paid for furnishing the *Times* with its facts?" "What his animus was?" and so on, till Mr. Julian declined to appear before them further unless the examination was made public or he permitted to have his own stenographer. This reasonable request the Committee refused, and proceeded to agree on a report, the character of which, though unknown, may easily be imagined. It will have no weight whatever, and the Exchange will suffer more in reputation from this fiasco than if no Committee had been appointed.

THE BESIEGED BEDLAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—No material change has taken place at Oak Lawn Retreat to-day. Dr. McFarland is a prisoner within the buildings, and no communication with the outside world or with outside parties is allowed. The police, who represent the stockholders' party, hold the grounds. To-night several of the stockholders, embracing such prominent citizens as A. E. Ayres, Felix Farrell, and Ralph Reynolds, with several of their special police, were arrested on complaint of McFarland's attorneys, charged with riot. Their trial will take place in the morning, and other interesting events will be likely to follow.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

Some Details About the Appointment of Counsel for Myers.

Receiver Ward Going for Property Supposed to Represent Bee-Hive Money.

The Stockholders in the Defunct Commercial Loan Must "Ante."

A "Times" Reporter Given the Bounce by Two Fidelity Depositors.

SYDNEY MYERS.

DETAILS OF THE APPOINTMENT OF HIS COUNSEL.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday upon Mr. W. H. Barnum for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the reasons for the appointment by the Court of three lawyers for Mr. Myers' defense. The reporter having stated his business, Mr. Barnum said:

"You are the very man I wanted to see. Some slight misapprehension has arisen about this matter. I was retained on behalf of Mr. Myers before he came into court, but Messrs. Reed and Swett expressed their willingness to serve if they were appointed, and Judge Farwell, in making the appointments, included me."

"Then Myers really had an attorney especially retained at the time that he declared he was too poor to hire one, and asked the Court to assign him counsel?"

"I don't believe Myers knew that I had been retained. I had no conversation with him, and was not in court, being engaged in the Clerk's office fixing up the schedules of the bail. I knew, however, that the application was to be made, and was willing, and even anxious, that Messrs. Swett and Reed should be appointed."

"What do you know about the payment of the attorneys?"

"I know this: that I don't expect a cent from the county. I am retained by some of Myers' friends, and not by the county, although as I said my name was mentioned among the others. As to the other counsel, I should suppose that they would not expect any pay from the county. It is always usual for the Court to assign counsel when the defendant is too poor to employ any."

"Yes, but don't the Court generally appoint what may be called fledglings, 'prentice judges,—on the principle of 'trying it on a dog?' In this case Mr. Myers, in forma pauperis, secures men of high standing and ability, whose time is worth money."

"That is so. It is usual to give the boys a chance on these occasions. But it is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court, and is generally decided by considerations as to the defendant's standing and the points involved in the case. So far as I know, I should say that neither Mr. Swett nor Mr. Reed expect any pay from the county, nor do I know of any law under which they could claim any."

"Well, there's another point. Does Myers, having tried the know-nothing policy, and got into jail over it, mean to keep on with his expressions of ignorance as to the fate of half a million dollars? And is the assumption of idiocy to be kept up and insanity pleaded as a defense?"

"Mr. Myers has already communicated to the Receiver valuable information, which has never been acted upon. I know this is the case, because the communications were made through this office and also by word of mouth. Now that he is free once more, he will do all he can to assist the Receiver in straightening up the books and turning the assets into money."

"What about the indictments? Are they strong, and do you mean to fight them on technicalities or to ask a change of venue?"

"I haven't seen the indictments, but I do not think they amount to much. I have not thought at all about a change of venue. I have had no consultation with Mr. Myers, or with the other attorneys, since my appointment; but I should suppose Mr. Myers would be anxious to go to trial and get the thing over as soon as possible."

WHAT MR. REED SAYS.

"How did the Court come to appoint three attorneys for such a poor man as Mr. Myers, according to his statement, appears to be?" said a reporter yesterday to Mr. Charles H. Reed, one of the attorneys assigned to defend the boss bumble-bee.

"Well, now, I'll tell you all I know about it," replied Mr. Reed. "Judge Farwell spoke to me about it yesterday morning, and I immediately told him that I hadn't the time now, with the press of other matters on my hands, to defend the case. Swett was standing on the other side of the room, and I said to the Court, 'There's Swett; he's got more time now than I have.' 'All right,' said the Judge, 'I'll appoint him, too.' Well, then, some time afterwards Barnum came in. Now, Barnum had been the bank's attorney, and has done a good deal of business for it. So I said to the Judge, 'Barnum knows more about this business than anybody else; he's a good lawyer; can't you appoint him? As for me, I can't go into the case and represent the man here in Court. If there's anything I can do in the way of consultation, I'll do it; but as to coming in here and defending him, I cannot, in justice to clients, at this time, see my way clear.' 'Well,' replied the Judge, 'I'll appoint all three of you then, and you can arrange the work between you as you deem best. It's a pretty important case. The charge is a serious one. This man says he is so poor he can't afford to employ counsel, and it is my duty to see that simple justice is done him. And so that was all there was of it. I shall hold myself ready for consultations, but I can't give the time for anything else."

"How are you to be remunerated for that?"

"I don't expect to get a cent."

"Can't you send in your bill to the county?"

"No, sir, not to the county nor to the State. Neither is liable for a cent in such a case. The only possible way for us to ever get anything is through Myers' friends, if they should choose to make up a purse. But, speaking for myself, I don't expect anything. As for getting anything from the county or State, neither Swett, Barnum, nor myself could send in a bill to either for our services."

"There is an idea that you lawyers will interpose so many skillful pleas, so many technical objections, that Myers will either get off altogether, or the case will drag along two or three years and then be lost sight of. Now, if Myers would come forward and explain in a satisfactory manner what he has done with the money, the indictment would probably fail to the ground."

"At present I know nothing of the case, and before lending my aid I shall have a talk with Myers, and he's got to satisfy me that he's innocent of any crime or I shall not touch it. If he can assure me that he's innocent, I'll do what I can, by way of advice and consultation with Swett and Barnum, to get him off, but I shall not resort to any trickery whatever. The man should have a fair trial, and that's all. But before I touch the case Myers has got to come up squarely and tell me the truth about it. I won't have any concealment, any obscure explanations, any tergiversations, but he's got to tell me all, if he ever wants me to lend him my aid in the way of advice or consultation."

JUDGE FARWELL

was found at his residence, 171 West Washington street, and was questioned as to why he threw so much talent into Myers' hands. The Judge said that he appointed the gentlemen because they had volunteered to serve. They asked for an appointment by the Court as a matter of form. In no case could they possibly collect one single cent from the county for their services. Myers had pleaded poverty, and if these attorneys had not volunteered to serve the Court would have appointed others. It was a matter of professional etiquette, requiring any member of the Bar to serve if so assigned. Naturally, if the case were unimportant, the Court would not select a gentleman in large practice. But if it were a murder case, for instance, the best lawyers of the Cook County Bar would be selected. It is not usual to nominate more than one, but as Messrs. Swett, Reed, and Barnum offered their services there was no objection to accepting them. Judge Farwell further stated that he would not occupy the Bench when Myers' case came up for trial. But he did not believe in treating a man accused of crime as if he had been convicted thereof, and had therefore fixed the bail in this case at a moderate sum. What the law looked to was the presence of the indicted on the day of trial; not his punishment prior to conviction.

THE BEE-HIVE.

RECEIVER WARD AUTHORIZED TO PROTECT THE DEPOSITORS.

The Receiver of the "Bee-Hive," Mr. S. D. Ward, does not propose to allow the rights of the depositors to be prejudiced, and yesterday, seeing that a sacrifice was likely to be made of some of the assets of the bank, he filed a bill to prevent it. After setting up the organization of the bank in 1861, and the liability of its officers and Directors under the charter as Trustees, the Receiver says that among the former stockholders was one Peter R. Westfall. He owned stock from 1862 to 1874, was Vice-President from 1862 to 1869, and President of the bank from 1869 to September, 1874. In November, 1867, being then Director, Vice-President, and a heavy debtor to the bank, he drew from the trust funds about $15,000 without any authority, with which he purchased the southeast fractional ¼ and the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 30, 38, 15, in Hyde Park, containing about 207 acres. The bank, as is well known, is insolvent, and this land, having been bought with its funds, should in equity be turned over to it to be sold, and the proceeds distributed among the creditors. This land, after Westfall bought it, was subdivided by him, and is known as Westfall's Subdivision. Westfall is now out of the State, but he has sent on here a power of attorney to his agent to sell the land for him, and the Receiver fears it will be done. He therefore asks for an injunction to prevent the sale and for a decree compelling Westfall, who is made defendant in the bill, to convey the land to him as such Receiver, to be disposed of for the interest of the depositors.

Judge Williams also yesterday entered an order authorizing the Receiver to commence and prosecute all such suits as may be necessary to defend the interests of the bank or depositors.

The Receiver is doing the best he can with the materials he has before him to evoke order out of chaos, but it is "blind work," as he expresses it. The mixed way in which the books were kept and the absence of anything like schedules have necessitated a good deal of work which a Receiver ought never to be obliged to do, but which the bank clerks should have done long ago. But as the bank clerks only did what "Uncle Sid" told them to do, and as he purposely kept them in the dark in regard to the condition of the bank, the blame for this waste of time rests upon him, and him alone.

THE FIDELITY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS WANTED.

The uncertainty and doubt which has been troubling the stockholders of the Fidelity Savings Bank will probably be changed to certainty to-day, and a bill will be filed to make them responsible under their statutory liability for the shortage in the bank accounts. They will not have cause longer to mourn that they are slighted. Mr. C. A. Gregory is the solicitor for the complainant, a depositor, and he makes the point that the charter of the bank, being under the Constitution of 1848, is not valid; that the bank was chartered to operate in Knox County, and it could not, therefore, be removed to this city and exercise any powers. The bank pretends to have amended its charter, but this would bring it under the Constitution of 1870, and increase the liability of the stockholders. The dilemma thus offered to the consideration of the stockholders is, that, if the charter is void, the stockholders are liable as partners for the whole deficiency; and if, on the other hand, the bank is a valid corporation, then the stockholders are liable under the laws passed in accordance with the Constitution of 1870.

The Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, Dr. Turpin, yesterday filed a petition before Judge Moore setting out that the bank, as is well known, had a very valuable system of fire-proof vaults, with private boxes, etc., and the income to be derived from a rental of these boxes was an important item among the assets. The income has been about $13,000 yearly, and it is necessary to carry on this branch of the bank's business so as not to lose it or destroy the public confidence in its management. The custom has been to rent the boxes for six to twelve months, and to employ a special guardian for this department. When the Receiver entered on the discharge of his duties he found that many of the customers were preparing to surrender their boxes, and, in order not to lose the business he of his own responsibility, published a notice that the vaults would be continued under the same general management. No matter into whose hands the vaults may pass, it is important that their custom should be fostered, as it enhances the value of the bank-building as an asset for the depositors. The Receiver, therefore, wished to know whether his action had been proper, and the Judge entered an order empowering the Receiver to continue until the further order of the Court the business of the safe-deposit department of the bank, to employ all proper and necessary assistance to carry on such department, and to make leases on the proper and necessary terms, and to make leases of the boxes for a time not exceeding twelve months.

Dr. Turpin has not yet caught up with the bank's correspondence, and when a reporter called on him yesterday afternoon he was just going through a batch of letters which required immediate attention. In a day or two the correspondence will naturally drop off, and then the Receiver will have more time to attend to his other duties. His assistants were yesterday busy, as they were the day before, in drawing off accounts and checking them up for the purpose of verifying. Dr. Turpin again spoke of the orderly, business-like way in which the books were kept, and stated that so far everything had been found on hand that the books called for, and he doubted not the same result would attend further comparisons. The work of preparing a balance-sheet and a report for the Court is necessarily a slow one, but the Receiver thinks it quite probable that he can get it out in a week. He had no time yesterday morning to go into Court and ask for the appointment of experts to appraise the real estate on which the bank has mortgages, but will attend to that matter this morning. A number of depositors called yesterday, as usual, and were permitted to see the Receiver, who tried to answer all their questions, although it required considerable patience, and gave them all the information in his power. Dr. Turpin is becoming very popular with the depositors on account of the stand he has taken in this regard, and the poorest one in the lot cannot complain that he or she is not granted an audience with the man who is to secure them their dividends.

AN EPISODE.

DEPOSITORS ROUGHLY HANDLE A "TIMES" REPORTER.

There was a little incident yesterday not entirely devoid of interest,—at least, not to the participants. It occurred in the office of Haines & Tripp, the lawyers, over the Fidelity Savings Bank. Now, it so happened that one copy of the agreement drawn up for the Fidelity depositors to sign has been placed with these gentlemen instead of having it remain in the safety depository down-stairs, where the depositors would come in and impede business. Neither of the gentlemen have any interest in the scheme of reorganizing the bank, but have merely consented to the arrangement as a matter of convenience to those wishing to sign the agreement. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a *Times* man wended his way up-stairs into the office to see how the scheme was getting along. Now the *Times* has no love for the scheme. It has pitched into it without ceasing ever since it was first broached, denouncing it as a scheme to defraud the depositors out of their last cent. Its representative took no pains to conceal his unfavorable opinion of the plan. On the contrary, he denounced it without stint, calling it just what his paper has called it, with the addition, however, of two or three first-class adjectives of an extremely denunciatory character, including one which is usually and felicitously expressed with a dash. Mr. Tripp, who was in at the time, requested Mr. Storey's young man to be more temperate in his use of the King's English, but the request seems to have been disregarded, and the newspaper man went on to ridicule and denounce the scheme and the depositors for being fools enough to go into it. Unfortunately for him, two hot-blooded depositors of Hibernian extraction, with more brawn and muscle than good sense, took exceptions to his remarks, and the following dialogue was gone through with in much less time than it takes to tell it:

First Hibernian—An' who in h—l be you?

Mr. Storey's Young Man—A *Times* reporter.

Second Hibernian—A *Toimes* repoorther, is it?

Mr. S.'s Y. M.—Yes; what'll you have?

The Two H.'s, in chorus—To h—l wid ye, an' the *Toimes*, an' ould Storey,—the ould villain! Get out of here!

And, suiting the action to the word, the two exasperated depositors seized the young man by that portion of his clothes concealed by his coat-tails, and, although he resisted and struck back, finally cast him forth into outer darkness where there was gnashing of teeth and frequent reiteration of a solemn oath to get even with 'em.

R. P. DERICKSON.

HIS INTEREST IN JOHN C. HAINES.

In order to satisfy a little public curiosity as to the interest manifested by the Hon. R. P. Derickson in the affairs of Mr. John C. Haines and the Fidelity Bank, a *Post* reporter interviewed him as follows:

Why is it, Mr. Derickson, that you interested yourself so much in the affairs of the Fidelity? Do you own any stock in the bank, or are you a depositor?

No, I do not own a cent's worth of stock, neither have I anything deposited in the bank. There are, perhaps, two reasons why I have taken so much interest in this matter. One is, that a number of my friends are depositors in the Fidelity, and it was in order to look after their interests that my examination of the bank's assets were made. But the other and principal reason for my friendship for Mr. Haines is this: About thirty years ago, when I was a young man, I became acquainted with Messrs. Gage & Haines, and very early learned to appreciate their business integrity, industry, and business tact, they being at that time proprietors of a mill in this city. I was at that time a resident of Wisconsin. About five years afterwards I lost all my property, and went to work on one of E. B. Ward's Lake Erie steamboats as an engineer. Becoming tired of this, I started for Wisconsin again. On my way through Chicago to take the boat, I met Mr. Haines in the door of his mill, near where Rush street bridge stands. He asked me how I was getting along, and I told him of my misfortunes. He asked me what he could do for me. I told him there was one thing; I wanted $400, but had no security to offer for the loan. He kindly invited me into his office and talked the matter over. After ascertaining for what purpose I wanted the money, he gave me the money. That was the beginning of my prosperity. In view of this fact I feel that I am only doing my duty, and what is right and fair in offering Mr. Haines any assistance that I may be able to render him, and shall certainly do now what I can for him in the day of his adversity.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS DETERMINED.

Amid the crash of the Savings, the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics, and the Fidelity, the affairs of the defunct Commercial Loan & Trust Company have been completely forgotten by the public. Its efficient Receiver, J. D. Harvey, and persevering attorney, Gen. G. W. Smith, have not forgotten it, and yesterday Gen. Smith was winner in a chancery suit which promises to bring more assets to the depositors.

The bank was organized in 1859 under a special charter, which provided among other things that "The stockholders in this corporation shall be holden to the creditors thereof for the amount of the capital stock each shall hold in the same." The bank made an assignment to Mr. Harvey in December, 1875, for the benefit of all its creditors ratably. Three dividends have since been declared of 56¼ per cent in all, and the bank has been successful in an important suit in which George F. Harding was defendant, from the proceeds of which,—about $24,000,—together with moneys which the Assignee will realize from other sources, a further dividend of 12 per cent will be paid in October. This will leave the bank or the Assignee with a considerable amount of incumbered real estate and some few first mortgages. There will still be a deficit, however, of 15 or 20 per cent on the whole indebtedness of about $430,000.

The Assignee and creditors, deeming the stockholders liable under the above-mentioned section, in 1876 took steps to enforce that liability, and a bill was filed in the Superior Court for that purpose. When it was brought to the attention of Judge Moore, however, he declined to hear it, because of his interest in the question in connection with some other bank. The case was therefore transferred to the Circuit Court, and came up a week ago on the demurrer to the bill, before Judge Williams. He, too, being interested, declined to hear the case, and it was transferred to Judge McAllister.

Yesterday the case was argued before Judge McAllister on the demurrers to the bill, and they were overruled. The bill was filed by the Assignee and Henry Lamperter, one of the creditors of the bank, on behalf of himself and all other creditors. The bank and all the stockholders from Jan. 1, 1873, down to the date of the assignment were made defendants. The bill set out that the estate of the bank was not sufficient to pay its debts, and asked that the unsold portion of such estate might be scheduled, and its value ascertained; that the liability of each stockholder for the debts contracted by the corporation, and still existing, during the time he was such stockholder, might be ascertained and marshaled, and that the stockholders might be compelled to pay to the Assignee, or to some person to be appointed by the Court, the amount for which he should be found liable, and that the funds so derived should be distributed ratably among the classes of creditors who should be entitled to the same.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

was based principally upon the ground, first, that there was no liability under the charter; second, that a suit at law by each creditor against such stockholder as he should select was the proper way of enforcing the liability, if such existed, and that a suit in equity would not lie; third, that, even if a suit in equity would lie, it would not lie either on behalf of all creditors of the bank or against all the stockholders,—in other words, that there could be no combination by which all the interests could be brought together and determined in one suit.

The Court overruled the demurrers and held that the Assignee was the proper party, because his attitude to the suit was in the nature of a trustee to the estate, and the amount derived from the stockholders would operate to determine the amount which should be paid by him from the estate to creditors. For example, if any one class of creditors should, by reason of being able to enforce their claims against a solvent stockholder, be able to collect a large share of the remaining portion of their debt, they would not be entitled to share ratably with the other creditors in the distribution of the estate by the Assignee. That is, that the Assignee was entitled to go into a court of equity to ask directions concerning the distribution of the estate, and that the Court had power to direct him so to distribute as to do equity to all concerned. The Court also held that in order to avoid a multiplicity of suits, it was proper that one creditor out of the 4,000 should bring a suit on behalf of all, and that with respect to bringing an action at law, it was long time a matter of doubt whether the sole remedy was not in equity, and it is only of late years that the jurisdiction of courts of law has been sustained in suits against stockholders. As the law now stands, however, a court of equity had jurisdiction concurrently with a court of law, and in the case in question the Court held that it was the more proper and convenient form. The objection to the bill on account of its being multifarious was held not to be valid. It was further held that upon a decree the court might enforce the liability of the respective stockholders, although the amounts which they should pay, and the class of creditors to whom the moneys should go, might differ.

The effect of this decision is to sustain the position of the creditors and the Assignee, both with respect to the liability of the stockholders and with respect to the mode of proceeding for enforcing that liability. It will also serve, perhaps, as a precedent by which the liability of the stockholders in the other broken banks will be determined.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Isaac N. Phipps, the oldest merchant in Indianapolis, died at Cleveland this afternoon of general debility, in the 79th year of his age. He leaves a large family and a comfortable estate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—Capt. Ed Little, a well-known citizen, died to-day. Funeral on Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Betsy Redfield, mother of Charles Redfield, ex-Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, died here last night, aged 85.

Charles Hewitt died in Tecumseh last night, aged 77. He was one of the first settlers of that place, fifty years ago, and had been a Justice of the Peace for thirty years.

THE GRAND RAPIDS FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 28.—The Union Fair closed to-day. The weather was very pleasant, and though it was the last day, fully 5,000 persons were present. The total attendance during the fair has been from 25,000 to 28,000 persons. The races this afternoon, to determine what gentlemen's driving horses and other thoroughbreds should have the premiums, proved very interesting.

RECOVERED DAMAGES.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Janette C. Smith, who fell through a hole in the sidewalk in this city some time ago, sustaining damages resulting in the loss of a leg, brought suit against the city for damages, and was awarded $6,000 by a jury in the United States District Court to-day.

EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—The State Board of Equalization to-day transacted nothing except routine business, discussing whether to at once discharge clerks or not, and the important subject was finally referred to a select committee to consider.

GEN. SHERMAN.

VICTORIA, Sept. 28.—Gen. Sherman and staff arrived yesterday, and were cordially received by the civil, military, and naval authorities, and left this morning for Puget Sound on the revenue cutter Wolcott.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Murderous Wreckers of the Western Coast of Newfoundland.

Their Butchery of a Fishing Crew of Seven Men in 1874.

Recent Apprehension and Arrest of the Principal Fiends.

A Horrible Chapter of Cruelty, Incest, and Assassination.

History of the Leader of the Gang Who Robbed the Union Pacific Train.

SLAYING THE CASTAWAYS.

Correspondence New York World.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 12.—There is a story of crime associated with the wild shores of Bonne Bay, on the western coast, which may appear incredible to the readers of the *World*, but is none the less true. There lived a French Canadian (possibly with an infusion of Indian blood) named Benoit, his three brothers, and his daughter Agnes, whom he had forced to live with him in incest, she bearing to him several children, the fate of whom is unknown. Benoit proved cruel beyond measure to her, beating her unmercifully for offenses however slight or even imaginary, and at last turning her out of doors stark naked and without food or means of procuring it. In December, 1874 (to retrace my steps somewhat), the fishing schooner of Capt. Ridout, of Twillingate, with a crew besides himself of six men, was supposed to have gone ashore in the vicinity of Bonnie Bay, but no trace of the vessel or the men was ever discovered. Rumors, however, had gone abroad that there had been foul play—rumors which, unhappily, people who knew how little civilized were the people (some 10,000 in number) of the thinly settled coast, over which under the operation of the old treaties England has no jurisdiction, were only too ready to accept as true. An old trapper named Jacko, when—as he thought—dying, made a confession admitting that he had taken part in or knew of the murder of the seven sailors; and his story was buzzed about till it came to the ears of Capt. Erskine, of her Majesty's ship Eclipse, engaged in cruising there to protect the fisheries. He promptly sailed for Bonne Bay, and there found the wretched girl, Agnes Benoit, crouching on the rocks, literally naked, and supporting life only upon dead fish and birds, scanty berries, and the like. She charged the murder upon her father and uncles, stating the circumstances of the murder with much clearness. Capt. Ridout, she said, who had some £300 in gold and notes about him, managed to escape to land with his crew when his schooner was cast away, and they built a shelter near the tent of the trapper, Jacko, already mentioned. Her father and his brothers undertook to pilot the shipwrecked mariners overland to St. George's Bay. On the way, while the Captain and three sailors were stooped together trying to kindle a fire, the Benoits fired on them at point-blank range, killing one or two and leaving the rest writhing, wounded, and helpless, on the bloody snow. They were promptly finished with axes, seeing which horrible sight the three surviving sailors attempted to escape across a thinly-frozen pond, but breaking through the slight covering of ice they were deliberately shot down from the solid bank by the murderers, who then divided the plunder and sunk all the corpses in the pond. Jacko, beside whose tent the sailors had encamped, and who knew of their having set out on their overland journey in company with the Benoits, was bribed with a share of the plunder to remain silent, and did not disclose his knowledge of the murder till, as he thought, he was at the verge of death. Capt. Erskine's task was by no means an easy one, for the Benoits had heard that they "were marked," but he succeeded in accomplishing it by leaving two or three men in each port. Two of the four men were thus secured and left at Channel in jail, where also was deposited the girl as a witness. The third brother was taken under guard to assist in tracing the principal criminal, and after no small difficulty he, too, was brought to book. They are expected here daily, to be lodged in the Penitentiary to await trial. It is hardly possible that this trial shall take place without there being brought to light several other more horrible if hitherto only suspected tragedies. There have been lost on those inhospitable and lawless shores scores of vessels which were popularly supposed to have gone down with all hands, though old sailors always shook their heads ominously when the subject was mentioned, and declared that if, because their territory lay out of the track of richer vessels, the inhabitants could not practice the elaborate arts of the professional wreckers of Cornwall or Jutland, none the less were they dangerous folk for the shipwrecked mariner, penniless or with effects—and especially with effects—to trust to. There are so many prisoners, and all are of so low an order of intelligence, that we shall certainly have a race to see which shall first "peach upon" his brothers, and so the truth will doubtless be brought to light.

THE DEAD ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28.—Joel Collins, the leader of the gang of Union Pacific express robbers, who was killed at Buffalo Station, Kan., was a Texan. For two or three years past he had made his headquarters at Ogalalla, Neb., and had a ranche near Big Spring, claiming to be a cattle man. This explains his intimate knowledge of the station-agent's habits, the operation of trains, and the surroundings of the office. About a year and a half ago he drove a herd of cattle from Texas to Nebraska, and, disposing of them, pocketed all or most of the proceeds, beating the rightful owner out of the money. Last fall he drove 150 fat cows to Deadwood and sold them for his brother, a respectable man living in Texas. He started a dance-hall and saloon in Deadwood, and, after running it awhile, disappeared, and, it is supposed, engaged in robbing Black-Hills stage-coaches, meeting with fair success until recently. Four weeks ago he returned to Ogalalla, where he gambled considerably and associated with men of desperate character, from whom he selected and organized his band of express-robbers. Two weeks ago last Sunday, Andy Riley, of this city, who was out West, met him at Ogalalla and spoke to him, as he had traveled with him on the way to Deadwood, and knew him well. Riley happened to be a passenger on the robbed train, and was himself shot at and wounded in the hand while standing on a car-platform, and was also robbed. When the robbers came through the coach he recognized Collins at once, and when he arrived at Omaha he gave this information to the proper authorities. The news of the killing of Collins and his partner, Bass, was known to Superintendent Clark here the same morning, but he suppressed it here as well as elsewhere for prudential reasons. He and the Union Pacific officials generally are highly gratified at the result so far.

A HEAVY BANK-ROBBERY.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A package containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of stock, mortgages, and promissory notes, estimated at $200,000, was stolen from the First National Bank, at Cortland, N. Y., on Saturday last. The loss was not discovered until this morning. The securities were in a large pocketbook, which was kept in the safe of the bank. The bank suffers no loss, as the securities belong to private individuals. Following is a list of the stolen property:

United States 5-20s.		*United States 5-20s.*	
1865, No. 13,886..	$ 100	1868, No. 6,806..	$ 50
1865, No. 13,887..	100	1868, No. 16,798..	100
1865, No. 23,065..	50	1868, No. 16,799..	100
1865, No. 44,009..	50	1868, No. 15,432..	100
1867, No. 23,911..	1,000	1868, No. 15,433..	100
1867, No. 45,966..	100	1868, No. 15,434..	100
1867, No. 65,476..	200	1868, No. 15,435..	100
1867, No. 4,403..	100	1868, No. 5,033..	1,000
1868, No. 100..	100	1868, No. 5,926..	500
1867, No. 16,592..	50	1868, No. 28,010..	500
1868, No. 8,846..	50	1868, No. 25,927..	500

Also other registered and coupon bonds, amount and numbers unknown; ten $500 bonds of the Town of Cortland, numbers unknown, and other bonds, mortgages, and notes, amount not known. The coupons on the United States bonds for several years were unpaid. Several Union Pacific coupons were also unpaid. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief and the return of the stolen property. No clew to the robbers or the manner of the robbery has been obtained.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—On the 11th inst. a young lawyer named Hatch came to this city from Newcastle, Pa., on business, and took lodgings at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way. During the day he disposed of school bonds amounting to about $140, receiving the money therefor. He also had considerable money for his own private use. That night he disappeared, and the most persistent search has failed to discover his whereabouts or anything concerning him. His brother is now here, and has set the detective force to work to unravel the mystery. It is feared he has been murdered by some of the numerous tramps who continually infest the Home. Hatch was, or is, a young man of excellent character, strictly temperate, of highly respectable connections, and possessed of a handsome fortune, so that no motive for voluntary absence is known to exist.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 28.—The meeting of the Ohio Trotting Association concluded to-day. It has been throughout the most successful ever held here. First race to-day, 2:26 class, purse $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth, seven entries, five started, won by Lady H. of Chicago, Jack Draper of Chicago second, Mambrino Star of Springdale, O., third, Dread of Cynthiana, Ky., fourth; time, 2:35¼, 2:35¼, 2:33. The second race, 2:30 class, purse $800; $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth, five entries, four started, won by Lida Bassett of Cincinnati, Dream of Circleville, O., second, Belle of Fairfield, of Fort Wayne, Ind., third, Gordon distanced; time, 2:31¼, 2:30, 2:29.

FAST TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—There was some exceptionally good trotting at Fleetwood Park today. The special purse of $1,000, best three mile heats in five, was won straight by Rarus, a bay-gelding owned by John Splan, in 2:17¼, 2:16¼, 2:19¾.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the Newmarket first October meeting to-day, the race for the Newmarket October handicap was won by Lord Harlington's 3-year-old filly Rylstone.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO—CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Chicago Club tackled Mitchell and the Cincinnatis to-day, and did better than the St. Louis and Louisville Clubs, for they succeeded in playing a draw game, darkness putting an end to the contest at the end of the first half of the tenth inning, after the Cincinnatis had made three. It was then too dark to finish the game, and the umpire declared it a tie game.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago.........	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati.........	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Umpire—Scott Hastings.

LOUISVILLE—ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—The ninth game of the series between the St. Louis and Louisville Clubs was played here to-day, and was closely contested throughout. The following is the score by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville.........	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis.........	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Umpire—McElwee.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—Base-ball here today: Indianapolis, 7; Terre Haute Browns, 2.

THE RAILROADS.

THE DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

One of the objects of the visit of the Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, President of the Great Western Railway of Canada, to this country has been to negotiate for a settlement by which the affairs of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad could be straightened out. Mr. Childers, on behalf of the Great Western, has made a proposition to take the road upon a lease and issue first-mortgage bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, and second-mortgage bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, all guaranteed by the Great Western Railway Company, to take up the entire indebtedness of the road. This proposition has been laid before the English bondholders, and they have shown a disposition to accept it. The English and Great Western bondholders own a controlling interest, and, acting in conjunction, would undoubtedly govern.

A meeting was held in Detroit a day or two ago which was attended by a large number of bondholders and their representatives, also by Mr. Hugh Childers, and Capt. Francis Pavy, who has been sent out as the representative of English holders of about $2,500,000 of bonds. Mr. John S. Newberry, on behalf of Detroit capitalists, made a proposition to purchase the road for $4,500,000, paying $500,000 cash, and issuing 5 per cent bonds for the balance, to be distributed among the bondholders in an equitable manner. This proposition would give the road a home management, which, the authors of the proposition suggest, would be more satisfactory, and likely to prove more profitable, and, therefore, render the bonds of greater value than the Great Western management in England could possibly do. At the same time the road, being the natural ally of the Great Western, would, of course, give it the greatest proportion of its business, as it has done in the past.

The merits of these two propositions were discussed at great length. The fact that under the Detroit proposition the bondholders would get $500,000 cash, while under the Great Western proposition they would get none, seemed to have considerable weight.

Finally the whole matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Henry N. Walker, S. T. Douglass, H. B. Ledyard, Capt. F. Pavy, E. W. Meddaugh, and E. Martin, to report to a subsequent meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—The bondholders of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad held a meeting this afternoon, lasting into the evening, at which the question of the disposition of the road was freely and warmly discussed. The outcome of this deliberation was the appointment of Messrs. Douglass, Taylor, and Ledyard as a committee to examine all propositions made for the disposal of the road, including Mr. Newberry's proposition to purchase, and the Great Western Railroad's offer to lease. The Committee was directed to report at a future meeting, which will be held in a few days.

REGULATING THE WABASH.

A meeting of the St. Louis Railroad managers was held in St. Louis a few days ago to take action in regard to the establishment of outside ticket-offices in that city by the Wabash Road. After a long discussion, it was resolved to reaffirm the original agreement of September, 1871, amended July, 1873, in regard to ticket-offices and passenger business in the City of St Louis, and that the Wabash Railway be requested to close one of the offices of that line in that city on or before Oct. 1. It was also resolved that the Wabash Railway be requested to inform Mr. W. R. Arthur, Chairman of the meeting, on or before that date, what action they will take in regard to the matter. The agreement above referred to provides that each railway company may maintain in the City of St. Louis one office where tickets are sold over its line and connections, and may also sell tickets at its regular ticket office in its passenger depot in St. Louis or East St. Louis. Each company agreed that it will have or permit its tickets sold at no other offices or places in St. Louis, and that no tickets shall be sold by other parties than the two offices specified. In spite of this agreement the Wabash Railway has opened an additional office at the Lindell Hotel, which greatly exasperated the other roads. The managers of the Wabash Road claimed that they were not bound by the above agreement, as the road had been reorganized since it was adopted. It is not known whether the Wabash means to heed the ultimatum of the St. Louis managers and abolish its extra ticket-office or not. If it does not comply with the resolutions it is certain that the other St. Louis roads mean to take such measures as to force it to terms.

CANADA SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT.

The settlement agreed upon last week by the Joint Committee representing the Canada Southern Railroad bondholders and the New Central Directors, it is announced, provides for a new issue of bonds by the Canada Southern, amounting to $14,000,000, and maturing in thirty years, interest on which shall begin Jan. 1, 1878, at the rate of 3 per cent for the first three years, and 5 per cent thereafter until maturity. The New York Central is to guarantee the prompt payment of the interest for the first twenty years. The new bonds are to be exchanged for those now outstanding on the basis of 100 per cent for the Canada Southern first mortgage bonds ($9,000,000) and the Canada Southern bridge bonds ($800,000); 70 per cent for the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit first mortgage bonds ($1,500,000); 50 per cent for the Erie and Niagara bonds ($450,000); 31¾ per cent for the Canada Southern second mortgage bonds, issued for twenty years in 1873 ($2,189,442); and 25 per cent for the Michigan Midland and Canada bonds ($400,000). The remainder of the new bonds it is proposed to use in payment of the floating debt of the Canada Southern and placing the road in good condition. The details of matters relating to the Sinking Fund, the security that the Canada Southern shall be operated in the interest of the New York Central, etc., have been deferred until after the ratification of the plan by the New York Central Board of Directors, and its approval by the bondholders of the Canada Southern.

ITEMS.

The position of General Agent of the reorganized Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, at Kansas City, has been tendered to Mr. John Crampton, formerly General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, and at present Secretary of the New York pool. A private dispatch received here yesterday, from Mr. Crampton, states that he would accept the position. A better man than Mr. Crampton the Association could not have secured. He is thoroughly posted in all the details of the freight business, and his connection with the New York pool particularly qualifies him to conduct the business at Missouri River points for the Southwestern pool.

Col. Thomas McKissock, General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Western Railroad, has been troubled with biliousness for some time past, and was steadily growing worse in spite of his assertion that St. Louis was the healthiest place in the world. He is now convinced that Chicago, as far as hygiene is concerned, beats St. Louis all to pieces. During the last two days he has been in this city, and by the advice of his friend McMullin took several walks through Bridgeport, inhaling its pure and invigorating air. He left for home yesterday, feeling as tranquil and happy as a cannibal after a hearty dinner of roast missionary.

The Presidents of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways have issued instructions to their executive officers to maintain equal and agreed rates, fares, and facilities, and have concurred in the appointment of a joint committee of the two boards for a better enforcement of these constructions. This verifies the rumors that the two roads have agreed to pool their earnings. An understanding as to rates to competing points remains to be adjusted.

A young man giving the name of W. C. Crum, and claiming to be connected with the *Express*, of Rochester, N. Y., has been procuring passes from various railroad companies in this city during the last few days. The man is evidently a fraud, as some of the passes have been found in scalping offices, and railroad managers had better place him on the black list.

The Rt.-Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P., President of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here yesterday. He is on his way to California.

The Union Pacific Railroad announces that the steamer Alaska will leave San Francisco for Australia Oct. 3, and the steamer Belgic Oct. 23.

FIRE AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—At 5 a. m. to-day one of McClure's ice-houses caught fire and was destroyed. The building cost $5,000, and was insured for $2,250, and contained 3,000 tons of ice. Over 2,000 tons are yet merchantable. Most of it was sold a few days since. Incendiarism.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 28.—William Demerest, an employe on the tug Haight, was caught in the bight of a line this afternoon, knock overboard, and drowned. The body was recovered.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamer Colima, from Panama.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamships Koln and Weser, from Bremen.

The Drought and Famine in India.

Edinburg Review.

The drought, and consequent scarcity, which have afflicted so large an area of India during the past and the present year, are phenomena of unusual gravity. Good and bad years succeed one another in most parts of the world, with an irregularity which as yet is regarded as capricious, although it has been reduced to a sort of rude average of expectation. It is accordant with this general law, which affects alike the green crops and the cereals of England, the vineyards of France, and the olive gardens of Italy, that the very conditions which stimulate the luxuriance of the heaviest crops aggravate the evils of years of misfortune. The powerful influence of the rays of the sun in stimulating the process of the organic chemistry of the plant is the more sensible the more direct is their incidence. In tropical and sub-tropical regions so active is the creative power that plants may be almost seen to grow. But the greater the solar heat, the greater is the need of water for the support of vegetation. The greater, also, as a general rule, is the supply. As it is from the equatorial seas that the greatest depth of the water which provides the rainfall of the earth is evaporated, so is it in the close vicinity of that main source of supply that the cooling and attracting effect of lofty mountain-chains is most sudden and most apparent, and that the most violent precipitation ensues. The ranges of mountains that line the western coasts of the Indian peninsula to the north of the Gulf of Cambay, of British Burmah, and of Siam, are annually watered by more than 100 inches of rain. Nor is the quantity of the water-supply its most important feature. Its regularity is periodic. As the sun crosses the equinoctial line the winds follow in its course. The Nile rises, almost to a day, on the fall of the solstitial rains in Abyssinia. And the arrival of the Indian monsoons, or trade winds, which bring rain on their wings, is anticipated to occur with a regularity nearly as exact as that which characterizes the changes due to the complex cycle of the moon. When, from causes which science has not as yet grasped, this punctuality of water supply is interfered with, the heat which would have stimulated the growth of the well-watered plant parches and withers the vegetation of an arid soil. For the culture of rice, and of other main crops of Indian agriculture, not only a minimum quantity of rain is necessary, but a certain distribution of that quantity according to the age of the young plants is indispensable to their welfare. And thus it occurs that when those disturbances of the normal course of the monsoon rains of which we speak attain a certain gravity, vegetation in the stricken districts is partly or totally cut off. The famine of the year 1877 is at least the eighteenth of those which have affected India since the commencement of the British rule, and the fourteenth during the present century. This most recent one affects an area of 138,911 square miles, and a population of 26,897,971 souls.

Salt-Water Fish in a Queer Place.

Black Hills Pioneer.

It is not our purpose to go into a web of theories to substantiate the assertion made in the caption of this article, but simply for the present to record the fact that from a well of water recently dug on Sherman street there was yesterday raised to the surface in a single bucketful of water six diminutive fish of the tom-cod variety, which can now be seen at the store of Star & Bullock. The tom-cod is nowhere found except in salt-water, and is, as far as we know, a native of the Pacific Ocean, and its appearance here through such a source confirms the belief in the underground river and ocean theory. The well from which these fish are taken yields water but slightly impregnated with salt, or, more properly, sodium, but its presence is sufficiently perceptible to pin our belief on the theory that the well has tapped a salt-water artery whose fountain-head lies in some of the Pacific Coast ranges. This is also the opinion of Mr. Star, whose geological researches extend over a period of seventy-five years, and whose name has been prominently set in the brightest constellation of the scientific firmament. The specimens thus far raised to the surface vary from one and a half to five inches in length. The side and top fins are large and beautifully colored in the most delicate purple and carmine tints, and the eyes are a jetty black.

Tirnova.

A correspondent gives the following amusing description of Tirnova, the ancient Capital of Bulgaria: "Naples, in its upper part, Amalfi, Vietri, are all constructed on a plain, if compared with the vertical precipice on which Tirnova is perched. Its streets are so steep, so narrow, and so muddy that no description can give an adequate idea of the truth. Is there another town in the world where, for instance, the following adventure could have happened: An English correspondent had the ill-luck to lose his footing on one of the main streets; he fell and managed to scramble to his feet, but not in the same street, nor in the next one, but in the third street further down from the place where he had been originally walking. He had irresistibly slipped down a lane, which seemed originally planned for the use of Bulwer's 'coming race,' or some other supernatural beings endowed with wings, but not for helpless, two-footed mortals! Despite all this the thorough, stanch Bulgarian is proud of his ancient city, and shakes his head incredulously when you tell him that there are cities in the world where it is not considered to be an absolute necessity for the inhabitants to risk their lives at every step they venture to make in the streets."

The cause of education in this great and tremendous country is prospering. At Saratoga this season more money was made by the learned pig than by any other beast of the field.

POLITICAL.

The Notable Speeches Made at the New York Convention.

Platt's Malicious Diatribe and Forster's Pointed Rebuke Thereof.

George William Curtis' Eloquent Plea for True Republicanism.

Conkling's Heated and Ill-Judged Sneers at the Friends of Reform.

What the Republicans of Jefferson County Think of His Performance.

They Adopt the Curtis Resolution Which the Convention Rejected.

NEW YORK.

CONKLING'S GRIEVANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Persons who claim to know say that they have positive information that it was Conkling's plan to demand of the Administration as the condition of his support the dismissal of Evarts from the Cabinet. The announcement that, in view of the action of Conkling at Rochester, the Administration would immediately secure the removal of Conkling's appointees throughout New York, particularly in the Custom-House, is unfounded. The Administration contemplates no such action, and will do nothing in the way of appointments or removals which would not have been done had the spirit of the Rochester Convention been very different from what it was.

CONKLING REBUKED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republican County Convention of Jefferson to-day passed resolutions strongly indorsing President Hayes' policy, among them the one Curtis offered at Rochester.

WEED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The *Tribune* says Thurlow Weed said: "While I deeply regret that these dissensions have appeared in the Republican party, I cannot help believing both sides to blame. Hayes' reform is a mistake, though his honesty is unquestioned."

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—The ticket nominated by Mr. Conkling's Convention is as follows:

For Secretary of State—John C. Churchill.
For Comptroller—Francis Sylvester.
For State Treasurer—William L. Bostwick.
For Attorney-General—Grenville Tremaine.
For State Engineer—Howard Soule.

SPEECHES AT THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

On assuming the position of Temporary Chairman, Mr. Platt spoke as follows:

MR. PLATT'S SPEECH.

I thank you most heartily for the distinguished honor of being chosen to preside over your preliminary deliberations. When I look around over this assemblage of the representatives of the Republican party of the Empire State, and observe so many who are older, wiser, more experienced, and more deserving; statesmen who have honored the party as well as distinguished themselves in the councils of the Commonwealth and of the Nation; soldiers, whose prowess and patriotism preserved us in the hour of the country's peril, I am disposed to doubt the wisdom of your choice and the propriety of my acceptance. Still, believing, as I do, that special significance is intended by your action beyond personal considerations, I accept your choice and assume the duties. I take it to be your purpose to make a recognition of the radical working and fighting soldiers of our political army, who have borne the burden and heat of the day ever since it was organized. I may not deserve the distinction of representing that old guard of the Republican hosts, but it is my pride and my boast that from the birthday of the Republican party to its attainment of what is supposed to be its "years of discretion," there has not been a campaign that has not found me in the front rank of the battle. There has not been an election, either National, State—and I may almost say local—that I have not stood at the polls from sunrise to sunset, and fought without weariness or rest for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the straight Republican ticket. [Applause.] That zeal was born of a deep and absorbing faith in the righteousness of our cause and the immortality of our principles. That faith still lives and animates the hearts of the live Republicans of our State. From the Hudson to the lakes, that faith indignantly spurns the thought that "the mission of the Republican party is accomplished." That faith grieves because the glorious achievements of the War are in danger of being annulled by Southern artifice and Northern sentimentalism. That faith still boldly asserts and declares that with Republican sentiment of the State thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of the impending danger, with complete organization, and with a unanimous determination here and everywhere to win the fight, even in this off year, the State of New York can be redeemed. [Applause.]

THE PARTY IN DANGER.

That there are a few men claiming to be Republicans, and even holding high places, who are conniving at the dissolution of the Republican party, is a most lamentable thought. They are the very virtuous statesmen who are credited with the opinions that "there is no such thing as politics at the present time"; that "they want party lines obliterated." One glance at the past political record of all such demagogues will show them to be men who never had any honest, abiding Republican convictions. Some of them may be found among the illustrious spirits who aided Andrew Johnson in carrying the Constitution and the American flag during his brief career. Others were so "weary of politics" that they labored to elevate to the Gubernatorial chair that prince of non-partisans, Samuel J. Tilden. [Ironical laughter.] I venture the opinion that any professed Republican who now pronounces in favor of disregarding party lines means one of three purposes, namely: the destruction of his own party, the advancement of the Democratic party, or, what is quite as probable, the foundation of a new party. It is cause for congratulation, however, that the number of these political Pecksniffs and tricksters is not large and their influence is limited. The great Republican masses are sound and true. They believe in the necessity for the existence of the Republican party as earnestly as they did in 1860 and mean to maintain its existence. They have confidence in their old leaders and mean to stand by them. Could any stronger proof be asked that the heart of the loyal people beats true and warm to their old convictions and affections than the pride and pleasure universally manifested over the generous tributes of admiration and respect which the Old World has been paying to the soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant? [Applause.] We all glory in the fact that this modest, silent, sensible Republican President, who was always true to his friends, his party, and his country, is the recipient of an unending series of honors and ovations such as no American citizen ever before received. His triumphs are our triumphs. [Applause.]

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

There is one subject of political discussion which demagogues have magnified into unseemly proportions. I refer to the incessant cry which is raised that "the Republican party is pledged to reform in the Civil Service." Hungry expectants of office stand on street-corners and shout the shibboleth till they are hoarse and weary. The independent journalist rolls it as a sweet morsel under his tongue, and daily blurts it in the face of a nauseated public. [Slight applause and hisses.] The Sitting Bulls and Crazy Horses of the Tammany tribes incorporate it in their war-whoops, and are persistent in demanding that the most radical schemes for the readjusting of the public service should be rigidly enforced against all Republicans. It is unquestionably true that the Republican party is pledged to integrity in the Civil Service, and I know of no good Republican who does not intend that it shall faithfully fulfill its pledges. Our disagreement, if there be any, is involved in the methods of accomplishing the object. As I understand the case, the Republican party is not pledged to any plan of Civil-Service reform which is not practical in its bearings and general in its application, equally applicable to every State of the Union, and every Department of the Government; as binding upon the Cabinet officer as upon the tide-waiter, as earnestly opposed to political favoritism in high places as well as in the low. The Republican party is not pledged to any system of Civil-Service reform which abridges, in any degree, the rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the Constitution of the United States and the laws. The Republican party is not pledged to any plan of Civil-Service reform which most practical men are sincere in believing will demoralize and destroy the organization and result in the triumph of that old party of spoils and plunder, whose past career and present course, wherever it holds sway, demonstrate it to be the inveterate foe of reform. Practical reform was what was promised, and that alone is what the country demands—the same kind of methods which the business man would adopt for the regulation of his factory or the railroad Superintendent for the management of his employes. Make heads of bureaus responsible for the efficiency of their departments, and permit them to select their own subordinates. Appoint men to office who are honest, capable, and faithful, promote only for merit, and remove only for cause. By some sensible system, honestly and rigidly enforced, our pledges will be fulfilled, the Civil Service improved, and the party strengthened.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

It would be worse than folly to attempt to disguise the disagreeable fact, to which I have before made allusion, that the present is the most critical period in the history of our party. The clouds which obscure the horizon are black and threatening, and the friends of freedom have good cause for doubt and despondency. The chief cause for discouragement is found in the perilous situation of political affairs in the South. For the first time since the War we are confronted with the stern reality of the Southern States in solid phalanx for the support of their political confederates, the Democratic party. We behold the Republican organization in nearly every Southern State demoralized, paralyzed, and practically crushed out. The promised disintegration of the Democratic hosts, which was to follow a liberal distribution of Federal offices, and a policy confiding and effusive, is far in the dim future. It requires no gift of second-sight to discern that, even with the widest divisions of the dominant party in the South, no resurrection there of any party by the name of Republican is within the range of probability. To-day the Hamptons, Hills, and Lamars will caress the hands that restore them to power, but vote the Democratic ticket now and forever. They publicly praise a Republican President, because, as they express it, "He has done all that Mr. Tilden could have done" to comfort and reconcile them; and still, I fear, will persist in the persecution of loyal citizens and Republicans. The South is too shrewd to suffer itself to be divided, either by official inducements or conciliatory caresses. They clearly appreciate the fact that Democratic success in the next national campaign means a restoration of Southern supremacy in the nation; they are human; they are cunning; they are solid, and, I fear, will remain so. But, fellow Republicans, all this only demonstrates the vital importance of maintaining and perpetuating the Republican party in the North. It is no time to relax or despond. Do not dream for a moment that the mission of the Republican party is ended, or confess that we do not possess the strength and vigor to cope successfully with our old adversary. It is of paramount importance that New York should be restored to her former proud position of Republican supremacy. It can be done. The Republicans of the Empire State always have shown themselves equal to every great emergency. Let every man of us take home the consequences which Democratic success involves. Let us bear in mind that New York will be needed to avert national disaster. As goes New York so goes the Union. What we do now and here is not for a day, but for all time. We can afford to be moderate; we can afford to be magnanimous. Let us sink self and save the country. Let us forget all differences: bury our animosities and strike hands as in the good old days of yore against the common enemy, for the public good. Let us build a platform strong enough and broad enough to hold all the Republicans, and to command the confidence of good men of all parties. Let us make a ticket of men whose past lives and records are guarantees to all people of honest administration and lofty patriotism.

MR. FORSTER'S REPLY.

In reply to Senator Conkling's resignation of the permanent Chairmanship and motion that Mr. Platt be substituted for him, Mr. Forster said:

I hope this motion will not prevail. In view of the remarks of the temporary Chairman of this Convention, the proposal is calculated to put this Convention in a false position toward the Administration, and in a false attitude toward the Republican voters of this State. [Applause.] I see, Mr. Chairman, that in the written speech which the gentleman in question prepared and submitted to the local paper before he took that seat, these offensive remarks were omitted. I hear that when he took that seat he made up his mind to make an attack upon two gentlemen of the Administration—the very last men that he ought to have attacked. I tell you, gentlemen, that he comes here with a very poor grace attacking any Republicans as office-seekers, as hanging around the corners, when he himself had sought office at the hands of the Administration. The gentleman who aspired to be Postmaster-General should have refrained from attacking a man who actually was appointed to that position. [Great applause.] I say, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman who aspired to the Cabinet position from the State of New York, and who was sustained for that appointment by the distinguished Senator from New York whom we all honor and admire—and he had a right to sustain him, but the aspirant for such Cabinet honors had no right as temporary chairman here, and it was shameful that he should use that position to attack the eloquent and beloved citizen of New York who received the place in the Cabinet filled from the State of New York. I trust that each Republican in this Convention has the conviction which our honored Senator has expressed, that he comes here responsible to his own conscience, responsible to his own manhood alone, for the stand he takes in this Convention. I say, after all that has taken place in its history, the Republican party has lost its manhood, has lost its principles, if men here will follow any mere leadership to the sacrifice of their own manhood and their own conscience. I do not propose to mince words with this Convention. I say, in my judgment, with proper management of this Convention, there is no doubt in my mind that we can carry the State of New York at the coming election. I say, Mr. Chairman, if any doubt has been thrown upon it, it was by the miserable propositions advanced by the Chairman himself. [Hisses, and cries of "go on," "go on."] The Republican party is a party of free speech [applause], and if the temporary Chairman instead of giving us his biography and airing his grievances, had arraigned the Democratic party for its opposition in the Legislature and by the Gubernatorial veto to the measures to reduce expenses and extravagance, and introduce economy and reform into the system of the misgoverned and overburdened City of New York; for its opposition to the submission to the people of the Constitutional amendments recommended by the Commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, and for the failure of the Governor to carry out the Constitutional Amendment for the reform of the public works, resting on his attempt to force on this State the appointment of a citizen of New Jersey, he would have presented the true key-note of the State Convention on questions important to the interests of the people; on which we are on the right side and can carry the State. I submit to each man in this Convention, as Republicans, as thoughtful men, whether they will give to that Chairman a personal indorsement of his attack upon two of the most prominent men in the Cabinet. I submit that the judgment of this Convention should be to insist upon having our distinguished Senator take the responsibility of presiding over the deliberations of this Convention, which will be acceptable to every member of this body.

MR. CURTIS' RESOLUTION AND SPEECH.

When the reading of the resolutions was concluded, George William Curtis, of Richmond County, called for the reading of the second section of the platform. He then said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I propose to offer a brief substitute to the second clause of the platform, which I will read to the Convention. I propose the following expression in place of that which has been read:

> The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington. We gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in the field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts in the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and for the corrections of the evils and abuse in the Civil Service as strictly conformed to his own pledges, and to the declarations of the Convention that nominated him, and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare. Recognizing that the work is but begun, we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

Mr. President, as a Republican in a Republican Convention, I offer a resolution of party commendation for the Republican President of the United States. When I came to this city the air was filled, and I was glad to know it, with a demand for harmony, for conciliation, for peace. The Republicans of the Empire State were here to meet, and here they met to-day. I came to this hall, sir, with the same desire of harmony and conciliation that I have no doubt animated the hearts of my fellow Republicans, and the first words that saluted my ear were practical denunciations of a Republican high in office in a Republican Administration, and of principles which were denounced as "nauseating sentimentalism," or words to that effect, and which you yourselves have repeatedly declared, and which the National Convention, which nominated President Hayes, distinctly declared as its conviction. The Republican party, Mr. President, has brought this Administration into power, and the Republican party is responsible for the Administration. The question for the country at this moment is: "Do you, does the Republican party, accept the responsibility?" [Applause.] Now, Mr. President, I was never prouder than now to be known as a Republican [applause], and it is for this reason that, as I have always known the Republican party to be a party of progress, of liberty, of equal rights, of reform, of absolute, individual, political independence. I see in the Administration that we have brought into power a surer earnest of the attainment of these great results than has been permitted to us for a long time to see. I did not expect it in my time at least. Believing, nevertheless, as I did, that the Republican party is not now, and never was, a sectional party; believing as I do now and have always believed, that in its efforts the Republican party was a National party and a Union party, and knowing that the peace of nations and the integrity of nations is only to be maintained by mutual confidence and mutual respect, yet, nevertheless, I did not suppose that in my time I should see a Republican President without, in my judgment, the least shadow of a surrender of any Republican principle, received in the slave States of Georgia, of Virginia, and of Tennessee, with confidence and respect, while the original anti-slavery Republican State of Massachusetts cheers him when he comes, and cheers him again when he goes [applause], and the Republicans of Maryland, who have tried in their own persons the bitter ordeal to which any Republican in any Southern State of this country has long been exposed, echo back to Massachusetts the cordial approval, and express the confidence and respect which Massachusetts has uttered from the Republican heart of the Union. [Great applause.]

PLEDGES OF THE PAST.

Mr. President, when we went before the people of this country at the late election, we asked their confidence, we asked their votes, we set forth our principles, and we nominated our candidates. Now, sir, it is a practical party question—since parties exist for the purpose of reducing great principles to practice—it is a party question whether we are willing to declare to the people of this country that, while we know what ought to be done, while we make the wisest declarations of principles, yet, at the same time, we fail in that cardinal element of a party—the ability to select the proper agents to carry those principles into effect. [Applause.] If, therefore, in my judgment, the Republicans of New York shall, directly or indirectly, declare that in their judgment, while they wished Civil-Service reform, while they wished the pacification of the South, they are yet unwilling to trust the Administration whom they have placed in power to secure those results, then, sir, it seems to me that that vast constituency beyond the throng that crowds this hall,—that vast constituency of American voters who, desiring reform sincerely, who, desiring pacification with all their hearts, also desire that the Republican party shall be the organization by which those great results are to be secured. [Applause.] It seems to me that, failing to meet these questions fairly, promptly, fully, we do ourselves a bitter injustice, we do our great party a foul wrong, because, as it seems to me, we shake the confidence of the country,—which is waiting, even at this moment, upon the deliberations of this convention,—the confidence of the country in the Republican party as the party of reform. [Applause.] We have, Mr. President, in the platform which has been read to us, which is so elaborate and so extended, which has so many points in which every honest Republican will agree, we have, nevertheless, it seems to me, failed to answer this important question. I remember that one year ago in the Republican Convention of New York, while the election of a President was pending, this was the demand of the Republicans of New York. I will read you, sir, the second clause of the platform of the Republicans adopted at Saratoga in 1876:

> We especially approve and emphasize the declarations for a reformed public service, based upon honesty, fidelity, and capacity; and we accept the manly and unequivocal declarations upon that subject of our Presidential candidate as the platform of the Republican party. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, is the President of the United States, whose declarations upon that subject we accepted last year as our platform, recreant to his own platform? [Applause.] Has the President of the United States betrayed the principles that the Republicans of New York laid down? The question is now, sir, whether every specific act of the President does or does not meet our approbation? The question is not whether all the methods which the President, in his discretion, may adopt for the carrying out of his instructions which we, as a part of the great party of the country, gave him, please us or please us not. This substitution which I submit for the consideration of the Convention is not, as you shall see, a substitution which binds you more than it binds me to any specific method; but, sir, standing in a Republican Convention, I stand where I stood during the War; I stand where I stood when Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States [great applause], in the name of the Union waging war against Secession. The Republicans here did not enter into detailed statements of the methods by which they thought the war should be waged by the President, but they stood behind him regretting that he retained McClellan so long upon the Potomac, regretting that this and that measures were adopted, but not declaring their regret. They stood behind Abraham Lincoln in the great war he was carrying on in obedience to their dictates, in obedience to the feeling of the country, and they held up the hands of the great martyr until the great work was done. [Great and long continued applause.]

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The President of the United States, in obedience to the declarations of I know not how many State Conventions, and in obedience to the declaration of two or three National Conventions of the Republican party that the Civil Service of this country—I beg pardon, sir, if I shall seem to be using in this presence a "nauseating shibboleth"—declared that the Civil Service of this country should be reformed. The President has taken up the war against the evils and the abuses of the Civil Service. Now, sir, it is a serious and a hearty war. The question is whether in the war which he has thus begun—whether as in the other case, every specific measure carries with it our own preference and our own trust or not, we will support the President of our choice, and show our foe, the Democratic party, that the Republican party not only knows what it wants, but knows also the men and means by which to secure those results. [Applause.] It is, sir, the evil of the Civil Service, and the especial evil of the Civil Service which, in the minds of this Convention, is an evil pointed out by the greatest statesmen of all the great parties of this country—I cite to you Webster and Clay on the one side; Calhoun and Benton I cite to you on the other—and one of the great mischiefs of the Civil Service as we have seen it, and especially, sir, in the State of New York, is that interference with the freedom of elections, against which all the great statesmen lifted up their voices. Why, sir, I spoke to you of President Lincoln a moment ago. There was a story which Mr. Lincoln was himself very fond of telling of himself, and with your permission I will repeat it to you. There was a Senator of the United States in the time of Mr. Lincoln, whose name I shall conceal utterly under the name of the Hon. Jeremiah Jones. The Hon. Jeremiah Jones was mainly distinguished, so Mr. Lincoln asserted, for his industry in seeking places for his friends. In the hottest and most dangerous hours of the War the Hon. Jeremiah Jones waited upon Mr. Lincoln, and asked him to make sure to put this man into that place, and the other man into this place, in order that certain results which he had in view might be carried out. The President was asked one day by a friend to give him a brief abstract of what he did during the day, and the President said to him, with that sly twinkle in his eye which we can all imagine, "Well, my friend, I eat my breakfast, and then I go to headquarters and hear the latest news from the army, and then I eat my dinner, and then go to headquarters and hear the latest news from the army, and then I drink my tea and go to headquarters to hear the latest from the army, and then I go to my chamber and make ready for bed, and I say my prayers and look under the bed to see if Jerry is there, and if not, I thank God and bounce in. [Great laughter and applause.] We had at last, I am glad to say it, we had at last a President of the United States who, in obedience to the clear commands of his party, proposed to drive Jerry out from under the bed, and I am sure for one that every man who cordially desires the restored independence of the voters of this country will cordially second the President in the efforts that he makes, whether those specific efforts do or do not suit his individual approbation.

I have spoken of the great constituency that is beyond this hall, and one watching at this moment our deliberations. I for my own part recall what we said two years ago in our Convention at Saratoga, when I see the President for whom I voted, whom I cordially supported, pursuing in the way that he deems best what we there declared to be a duty, while that specific order which meets here and there individual approbation, is derided and denounced as interfering with the rights of citizens. I know, sir, and I affirm what I know, that the President goes and strikes at one of those foul abuses of despotism which challenges openly and directly more than one man that sits in this Convention. Aye, sir, my seat in this Convention,—I owe it, sir, to the early discovery of the fact that there were efforts making, supported by the power and patronage which resides in the hands of the officers of the United States to defeat my election as a candidate to this Convention because, and because only, I was believed to be a firm supporter of the Administration and its Civil-Service reform [applause], and, therefore, a person who was likely to disturb the harmony of our deliberations,—because I was supposed not to be in sympathy with those who would conduct, control, and guide this Convention.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Now, sir, the President, when he says there shall be equal rights—which is a fundamental principle of the party—means what? He means that when a citizen without a voice, a citizen standing alone, comes upon this platform, in company with 450 or 460 of my fellow-Republicans in New York, he shall come upon an equal plane with every one of them. He means that five men from this point and ten men from that point, or one man from another point, who meet me upon this floor, where the principles of New York Republicanism are set forth, where the guide for New York Republican action is manifested—that that man shall not come upon this floor, where I have one vote, and have forty, fifty, or a hundred votes in his pocket, by reason of the places and the emoluments that he gives to the persons who will support the measures that he may choose to adopt. I certainly have no desire to introduce discord in this Convention. My desire is that every man in the Republican Convention shall be perfectly free. There are men older than I in this hall who have seen more than I, and they know the absolute hypocrisy of this charge, that the order of the President of the United States invades what is in good faith the equal right of any citizen. You will observe that this measure of the President, against which the special wrath of his opponents is directed, is an Executive order. It is an order issued under and because of existing circumstances. It is not a law. It is not declared to be a permanent principle. But I ask any man familiar with the operations of the Government, I ask any man knowing that the patronage of the Federal Government has always in its power to send an immense vote into a convention, and to wield that vote, and I know and this Convention largely knows, to wield that vote according to its pleasure, and I ask you whether such an act on the part of the President is not in fact a release of the great body of honest Republicans of the City of New York and of the State of New York, who have not the disposition to go into a Convention like this, or to take any part in public affairs, because they know they will be met—not by brains, not always by mere intelligence, not always by conviction, or by representative men, but will be met by the forms of power which the Federal patriots assume. [Great applause.] These are not truths pleasant to say. They are truths, nevertheless, necessary to state, and whether this Convention shall in its wisdom see fit to adopt the frank and full espousal that I recommend, or shall prefer to adopt the more elaborate statement which is in its substance, of course, at variance with the special measures which the President has taken. Whatever, I say, may be the decision of this Convention, I have no more doubt what is to-day the decision of Republican New York and Republican America than I have that I stand here at this moment in this place. [Applause.]

THE COUNTRY WITH THE PRESIDENT.

I do not believe there is any eminent Republican, however high his ambition, however sore his discontent, who, in his heart, hopes to carry the Republican party of the United States against Rutherford B. Hayes. [Applause.] Aye, sir, no such Republican, unless intoxicated with the flattery of parasites [applause] or blinded by his own ambition. No such Republican, from Maine to California, from Oregon to Florida, can seriously doubt that the great Republican heart of the country beats, at this moment, with the President, and cries to him, "God speed." [Loud and continued applause.]

A Republican from birth, I have never been other than a Republican. My eye falls, at this moment, upon a distinguished son of New York, who bears the high commission of his State in the Senate of the United States. [Applause.] If I am not mistaken, the date of that gentleman's interest in public affairs is not widely different from my own. He and I, sir, Republicans from the beginning, are Republicans upon this floor. He and I have seen the Republican party not only a party in word but a party also greater in deed. He and I have seen policies of the Executive which, when they betrayed the Republican party, the Republican party did not hesitate to denounce, as I joined in the denunciation at Syracuse in the year 1867. He and I have seen also the policy of a Republican President cordially sustained when possibly neither he nor I agreed in the details of the policy, but our support was absolute, it was unquestioning, and no Republican in New York, no Republican in America, could misunderstand our support, if the head of our party has carried out the principles to which we, as Republicans, were devoted. Sir, I trust in the good Providence of God that He and I are yet to see the Republican party fulfilling the hope of the true men of this country everywhere, who look to the party for honesty, for reform, for pacification, for making the Union one in fact, as it is in name, knowing that the President, who stands holding out his hands to the Southern section of this country, is to hear that that hand is the hand of the Republican party, or we are, sir, virtually to declare that the Republican party separates itself from that hand; that it watches his course precisely as the Democratic party watches it; that it is an independent observer; that it avoids its responsibility. For me, my part is done. I am a Hayes Republican. [Loud applause.] Aye, sir, the old Latin proverb is true: "The end crowns the work; the end proves the work." I believe that the principles of the Republican party are for the South as well as the North, and I believe that there is no better Republican than he who proves to the South that that statement is true; and, sir, believing as I do that the end does crown the work, I will do what lies in my little power to secure this great result, and the historic renown of the party for whose great and illustrious career my heart beats this moment in unison with yours. The renown of the party will be that having saved the Government it purified the Administration; that having abolished slavery it abolished all the alienation that sprang from slavery; that based upon that great and eternal doctrine—the equality of all men—it secured the glory of the American Nation in human history; and here and now, sir, the way that we are to take to produce that great result is to support the Administration and the President, for which, whether we will or not, we necessarily have the responsibility. [Loud and continuous applause.]

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator Conkling made a long speech in the Convention on the Forster resolution, of which the substance is given below. He began by saying:

It was a woman, a thoughtful woman, who said she always noticed that if she did not die in February she lived all through the year. I have noticed that when the Republican party makes no mistake in convention it is apt to go safely through a canvass. When a convention is wise, we always proceed with credit,—usually with success. Let us make no mistake to-day. Let us stand for the integrity of Republican principles, and for the unity of Republicans. This is not an Administration Convention, nor an anti-Administration Convention. We are not representatives of an Administration nor of an anti-Administration party. We are Republicans. We represent a great party. That party has a battle to fight in every county, district, and town, and our duty is to Republicans and their candidates in every locality and school district in the State. Administrations do not make parties. Parties make Administrations, go before Administrations, and live after them. The people make parties. The people made the Republican party, and the people have upheld it in a career of usefulness and achievement such as no other party in history can boast. One of the resolutions asserts that it has an uncompleted mission. If it be true to itself, and equal to that mission, it will stand in grandeur and in power when the pique and pretensions and rivalries of to-day are remembered with pity or forgotten utterly.

Mr. Conkling denied that the National Administration wished to interfere in the proceedings of the Convention, or dictate to it, and claimed that the Convention had a right to decide for itself whether it would or would not keep silent on particular topics. He continued:

To speak plainly, there are special reasons just now inviting the Convention to adhere calmly and firmly to its own sense of propriety and wisdom. All the Republicans in this State have been summoned, with somewhat of a menacing and truculent dictation, to declare this and declare that, and broad hints have been given of retribution if they dare even to remain silent. The Marshal President of France has just attempted to degrade and punish a Frenchman for uttering his sentiments. Perhaps he has succeeded. But Americans are now, it seems, to be chastised for holding their peace. Not yet. Exotic despotism revised and improved will not grow in American soil, and American air. It will perish. It would be trodden out if it did not die out. Who are these men who, in newspapers and elsewhere, are cracking the whip over Republicans now and playing schoolmaster to the Republican party, and its conscience and convictions. Some of them are the man-milliners, the dilettante and carpet-knights of politics, men whose efforts have been expended in denouncing, and ridiculing, and accusing honest men who, in storm and sunshine, in war and peace, have clung to the Republican flag and defended it against those who tried to trail and trample it in the dust. Some of them are men who, when they could work themselves into conventions, have attempted to belittle and befoul Republican administrations and to parade their own thin veneering of purity. Some of them are men who, by insisting that it is corrupt and bad for men in office to take part in politics, are striving how to prove that the Republican party has been unclean and vicious all its life, and that the last campaign was venal, and wrong, and fraudulent, not in some of the States, but in all the States, North and South, for it is no secret that in all the States, officeholders in committees, in organizations, and everywhere, did all that men could fairly do to uphold the candidates of our party, and they were encouraged and urged to do so.

Some of these worthies masquerade as reformers. Their vocation and ministry is to lament the sins of other people. Their stock in trade is rancid, flat self-righteousness. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Their real object is office and plunder. When Dr. Johnson defined patriotism as the last resource of a scoundrel, he was unconscious of the then undeveloped capabilities and uses of the word "reform." Some of them sat but yesterday in Democratic Conventions. Some have sought nominations at the hands of Democrats in recent years; and some with the zeal of neophytes and the bitterness of apostates, have done more than self-respecting Democrats would do to vilify and slander their Government and their countrymen. Grant and all who stood by that upright, fearless magistrate have been the objects of the bitter, truthless aspersions of these men. And now, opposed or laggard in the battles of the past, they leap forward to the feast. They forget that parties are not built up by deportment, or by lady's magazines, or by gush.

It used to be said of certain Democrats in Massachusetts that they wanted, by their obnoxious officiousness, to keep the party in that State as small as they could, in order to make the stockholders as few, and the dividends as large, as possible. I hope these new pledged dictators are not aiming at the same thing in New York. The grasshoppers in the corner of a fence, even without a newspaper to be heard in, sometimes make more noise than the flocks and herds that graze upon a thousand hills. A Chinese war of noises has been set up in the State, and beyond the State, to drive this Convention and its members to contend and divide over certain dogmas, but it is for the Convention to say what its judgment indicates as suitable and wise.

An important election is at hand, important in counties, in Assembly districts, and in towns, and we are told that we must not keep within our sphere of duty, but must find bones of contention to carry schism and discord down into every locality to distract and weaken our party everywhere. The wisdom of these somewhat peremptory directions is the question before us. The propriety of denouncing and carping at Administrative acts on very small occasion has not been without advocates. This doctrine, as sometimes maintained, I believe to be unjust to public officials. It seems to me public officers are entitled to presumptions in their favor, and ought never to be condemned until they and their acts have been fairly tried, and then only on clear evidence. For extreme license in criticism of Administrations and everybody connected with them broad arguments can no doubt be found. Many might be found in the files of the journal made famous by the pencil of Nast, but a Convention may not deem itself a chartered libertine of oracular and pedantic conceits. It may not believe that theories, and antagonisms, and resentments constitute the duty of the hour. It may believe that men who are agreed in all essentials of their faith, and of their work when they are acting for a great organization, should be willing to form these essentials for the good of the cause.

The speaker then went on to speak of the differences of judgment existing in the Convention. He asked whether one part of the Convention would try to coerce the other, or whether both would unite. He asked why the Republicans of New York should be thought disposed to find fault with Mr. Hayes; and said that they ought to be exempt from that suspicion, because they had given him more votes than in any other State, and supported the measure through which Mr. Hayes was inaugurated. Mr. Conkling said he was convinced that that measure had saved the country from anarchy, confusion, and civil war. Of the President's order to office-holders, he said:

Surely, no Republican in this State has made war on the present Administration to my knowledge. It cannot be denied that wanton assaults have been made on Republicans and kept up by newspapers supposed to be inspired by advisers and champions of the President. It cannot be denied that other assaults and acts of hostility are constantly occurring which it is hard to reconcile with a wish of their authors to preserve the Republican party. It is equally hard to reconcile much that we witness with consistency and fairness. If the Convention will pardon a personal allusion, I will illustrate this in my own case, though other cases are not less marked. We hear unmeasured denunciation of men holding office taking part in political campaigns. Last year I was an officeholder, as I am this year, and malarial diseases contracted in Washington disabled me for months. It was out of the question to undertake the labors of a canvass, but contrary to the positive injunction of my physician I attempted to address my neighbors on the issues of the day, and the attempt gave sufficient caution against its repetition. Because I did not and could not do more, I, as an officeholder, have been bitterly denounced far and wide to this day, and by the same men who now insist that every man in office, who even signs a notice of a convention, shall be degraded and removed,—so flagrant is it deemed, of a sudden, for officeholders to take any part in the work of the Republican party.

But let me illustrate the apparent determination to assail and create disturbance among Republicans. Since the spring session of the Senate no occasion has existed—none has been given by me to the new-found party overseers to administer correction. About half the time I have been absent from the country in the hope of eradicating some troublesome remains of fever. When in the country I have been always pressingly occupied by matters of business accumulated during protracted illness and absence from home. Politics have not engaged me; no utterances hostile to men or measures have proceeded from me; not a straw has been laid in the way of any man, or of his ambitions or schemes. But still I have been the object of persistent assaults and misrepresentations, coming, it so happens, from those claiming to speak especially for the National Administration. On returning home, a few words of greeting could not be spoken to neighbors and personal friends of both parties without drawing down bitter and scornful denunciations for not making a political speech indorsing the policy of the Administration. These anxious and superserviceable characters seem determined to know nothing but the President and his policy, and them crucified. To say a word of things at home and abroad has been treated as a crime. To say nothing at all has been to be reproached and vilified constantly. Appeals, public and private, have been addressed to my neighbors, begging them not to send me to this Convention, and those appeals stated the no doubt unauthorized pretense that my selection would not be agreeable to the national authorities.

The meaning of all this is not obscured by the fact that the new President has been surrounded and courted by men who have long purred about every new Administration, some of them for more years than many of you have lived. Some of these disinterested patriots and reformers have been since the days of Pierce the friends and suitors of all Administrations, and the betrayers of all. The assaults they incite are somewhat annoying, and my nature is one less inclined to meekness and long-suffering than it should be. It would have been a luxury to unfrock some of the men and the purposes engaged in this work, but it has seemed to me the duty of every sincere Republican, especially of one so deeply indebted as I to the Republican party, to indorse a great deal rather than say or do anything tending to introduce division or controversy into the party ranks. For this reason not a word of reply has escaped me.

I am not for making these things the subject of action. I am for the peace and prosperity of this country, and of all its people in every section and in every State. I am for everything tending to that end. One thing which does tend to that end is the maintenance and ascendancy of the Republican party. I am, therefore, for the unity of the Republicans and the integrity of their principles. I am for one thing more, and that is the success of the National Administration,—its success in everything that is just and wise and real according to the Constitution, and the laws, and the common sense and interest of the nation. The future will test the sincerity of all concerned in this respect. Mr. Hayes, when inaugurated, deserved from the party which supported him just what Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant deserved at the outset of their Administrations. What is that? Fair, friendly, and dispassionate consideration of his acts. Wherever he is right he should be sustained. Wherever he is misled by unwise or sinister advice, at a proper time, and in a proper spirit, dissent should be expressed.

Let us agree to put contentions aside and complete our task. Let us declare the purposes and methods which should guide the Government of our great State. On this platform let us place upright, capable men, and then let us appeal to the people to decide whether such men shall conduct their affairs on such principles, or whether they would rather trust spurious reformers, under the lead and dominion of our political opponents.

NOTES.

THE OHIO CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Arrangements have been completed for sending the Ohio clerks home to vote. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has agreed to transport them at two-thirds the regular rates, and the clerks who do not go home will contribute money for campaign purposes.

Sixth-Auditor McGrew, of the Treasury Department, has been quite active in soliciting money, and, it would seem, must come within the provisions of the Civil-Service order, even if he escapes a technical violation of the United States statutes. Under some interpretations of the law, clerks may not collect money for political purposes, but it is said that Presidential appointees can do it. Capt. Brown, of Marysville, O., one of the Treasury clerks, is one of the Committee appointed at the meeting at the house of McGrew to make arrangements to secure these Ohio votes!

MARYLAND.

Ex-Postmaster-General Creswell has decided that the faction of Maryland Republicans which he represents will support Col. Kane, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, against the Republican nominee. Collector Thomas is not finding it so easy a matter to electrify the State. He has been arraigned before the President for a violation of the Civil-Service order in that he took a prominent part in the management of the late Maryland State Convention. Mr. Thomas is expected here soon to make what explanation he can.

CONOVER.

Some of the last-ditch Democrats now claim that Senator Conover, of Florida, will co-operate with them in attempting to secure a reorganization of the offices of the Senate. Conover's own statement apparently gives a basis for this claim, as he himself says that he shall support for the office of Doorkeeper of the Senate Judge Barnard, at present Democratic Mayor of Tallahassee, Fla. Conover also says that he is disposed to vote for the admission of Spofford and Butler to the Senate against the Republican contestants, Kellogg and Corbin, but that before finally making a decision he desires to hear the arguments.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Gary, of Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day. He is not certain that the Republicans will carry the State, and says at present the outlook is uncertain, and that no accurate predictions can be given until it is definitely ascertained what the strength of the vote for the Independent and Greenback candidate will be.

DISSATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 28.—Judge Sibley, of this city, is in Ottawa to-day, conferring with members of the Supreme Court relative to his appointment to a position on the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. It is stated that Judge Sibley desires to be relieved from this appointment, and is urged to such action by prominent members of the Bar of Quincy. The frequent demands for the hearing of cases in chambers in this city makes it indispensable to have a resident Judge here. Judge Higbee, of this circuit, is assigned to Appellate duty in the Third District, and Shope, the other Circuit Judge, resides in Fulton County at a point inconvenient of access. Members of the Bar say one Judge cannot hold the courts necessary in these districts, and therefore request that Judge Sibley may be permitted to remain as Circuit Judge.

How They Feed Sea-Lions in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Commercial.

One of the most interesting daily features of the Zoological Garden is the feeding of the sea-lions, which occurs every two hours. The immense tank in which they live and sport about has in its centre a rather ornamental pile of rocks. The keeper of the animals, with a bucket of small fish in his hand, reaches the top of the rocks by means of a permanent ladder and footway. There are three of the animals, each having its name,—Prince, Ned, etc. They are so well trained that there is much interest in watching their actions. The largest of them goes through his performance like a veteran on dress parade. No sooner does the keeper show him a fish than he springs out of the water upon one of the lower rocks, and swiftly, by means of the rocks arranged as steps, climbs to the very top of the pile, reaching the feet of the man, from whose hand he takes the fish, gulping it down without any chewing or swallowing effort perceptible. It's his duty then to dive into the water from the very top of the rocks, a distance of eight or ten feet. This he does with grace and swiftness. Then he rushes through the water like a flash, diving and swimming, and immediately climbs up again to get his second fish, and then go through the performance again. The others are being similarly drilled.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 134 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address B 48, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE LOCATION FOR stock or dairy farm, only 20 miles from St. Louis, immediately on [illegible] R. R.; depot on farm; land part dry creek bottom, part rich up-land, and balance good hard-wood timber; farm watered by two spring creeks; nearly 200 acres in cultivation, about 700 acres in all; two houses of 8 and 4 rooms, old-fashioned but solid; orchard, cistern, well, etc.; will sell part or whole; exchange some. Address Mr. VAN B. WISKER, 216 North Seventh-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN IN A BEAUTIFUL 320-acre farm, unsurpassed for location and richness of soil; has on it an apple orchard of 900 full-bearing trees of select fruit; is within one mile of that real live town Kankakee, 55 miles south of Chicago; title perfect and no incumbrance; belongs to an estate and must be sold. Address Box 16, Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, THE ELEGANT 3-story brick house 778 Fulton-st. Inquire at 780 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY, elegant new marble-front house 217 Ashland-av.; price not so much as object as good tenant. Inquire at 211 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, FINE NEW 3-STORY brick house 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BRICK AND FRAME COTTAGE house 908 West Madison-st., 8 rooms, etc., in best order, with barn, for $25. Apply at Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, PANTRY, closet, gas, stable, cistern, etc., Washington, near Robey-st. Inquire at 146 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side; chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, etc. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, Webster-av., walnut grained throughout. An 11-room brick, near Lincoln-av. cars, has all improvements and good barn; terms low. 7-room flat, modern conveniences, $20. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE GROVE north city limits, two blocks of horse-cars, $10, really worth $20. Apply 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, KNOWN as the Soldiers' Home, at South Evanston; either furnished or unfurnished; seven acres of ground; good barn. The premises all in good order. For particulars call at No. 629 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 8-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 25x70, opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, business centre of the West Side, suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 974 WABASH-AV.—THE STATES Savings Branch Building. J. N. WHEELER, 974 Wabash-av., or G. W. MILLER, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—VERY NICE STORE ON TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., No. 172.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or cottage in good neighborhood; West Side preferred; small family; no children; references given. Address, with terms, B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW MORE FIRST-class houses, centrally located, on either South, North, or West Side. F. C. VIERLING, Room 5, 114 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition; $50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS,
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS,
BRADBURY PIANOS,
STORY & CAMP PIANOS,
ESTEY ORGANS,
For sale on easy payments, or for rent.
300 instruments now in stock. Remember that we deal in none but reliable goods, and that we can offer you the best bargains to be found in the city.
STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A SECOND-HAND piano, such as Haselton Bros., Decker Bros., Steinway & Sons, Vose & Sons, Allen & Co., and several other makers, or a cabinet organ at wholesale price, call at GOULD'S, 248 State-st.

LADY MUSIC TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a few more pupils for the piano; terms, $5 for 20 lessons. Address 426 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS tuned and repaired; best facilities for first-class work and low prices. NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 East Indiana-st.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BANK BOOKS bought for cash; money to loan on notes, bonds, mortgages, and all kinds of good collaterals. Apply to CHICAGO LOAN CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

LOAN WANTED, ONE TO THREE YEARS; WILL give as security 150 feet choice Lake View property. Title perfect; abstract to date. For particulars address B 82, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 8 PER CENT, FOR 5 years, in sums of $1,000 and over, on farms or business brick blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SANFORD, Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, jewelry, pianos, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 168 Washington-st., Room 23.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

TO LOAN—$3,000, $4,000, AND $5,000 IN HAND, 8 per cent interest and 2 per cent commission. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $7,000 FOR FIVE YEARS on first-class inside property; will deal only with principals. Address, for five days, stating lowest rates, B 81, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS at 8, 9, and 10 per cent. WILLIS P. DICKINSON & CHAS. GARDNER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WORK and driving horses, open and top buggies, phaetons and delivery wagons, single and double harness, etc., Saturday, Sept. 29, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock of all kinds on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—A GOOD AND STRONG WORK-HORSE, express-wagon, and harness cheap at 304 Milwaukee-av. (new number), up-stairs.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, to-morrow, from 12 to 1, at 124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, phaetons, road wagons, and sulkies, at 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BOARDing horses at my farm, twenty miles from city; satisfaction guaranteed. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—A WELL-MATCHED PAIR OF PONIES, with harness and basket phaeton, cheap for cash. Apply to STAFFORD & MURPHY, corner of Ontario and Wells-sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES, pony phaetons, etc. Call at H. J. EDWARDS', 235 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR REAL ESTATE, two blocks from city limits, for a stock of goods. Address A 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF A GROCERY AND bakery in a store rented for 3 years; doing a good business; in a growing manufacturing place; also two lots, with a splendid house, barn, etc., for a cultivated farm; Iowa preferred. Address E H 100, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—80-ACRE GOOD-IMPROVED farm and 40 unimproved, near Donovan, Iroquois Co., Ill.; will trade for a good stock of goods. Address JOHN P. LUNDIN, Paxton, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE PACKING-HOUSE IN COUNtry; capacity 200 hogs; side-track; railroad competition; good locality; 50 acres improved with it; no incumbrance. W. HOYT, 95 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, ON RANDOLPH-ST. CAR going East, a pocketbook containing a sum of money, an old-fashioned breastpin (gold, enamel, and diamonds), and possibly earrings to match. The finder can have the money for his trouble by leaving the jewelry with W. H. PECK, 112 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

LOST—NEAR CORNER LAKE AND LINCOLN-sts., a pocketbook. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the book and complete contents at 719 West Lake-st.

LOST—AN OLD POCKETBOOK CONTAINING about $215, two years' savings of a servant-girl. A liberal reward will be given if left with C. W. PIERCE, 160 Lasalle-st., or 4007 Prairie-av., cor. Fortieth-st.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE COWS IN THE POUND at Brighton Park which the owners can have by proving property and paying charges. JAMES RILEY, Pound Master.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A POINTER DOG, LIVER and white; had on a leather collar; answers to the name of Joe. Return to 158 Fifth-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $6,000 IN the dry goods and millinery business, in a live Western town of 6,000 inhabitants; good trade; established twenty years. A 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 IN business where $10,000 can be cleared in one year. Address B 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BREWing establishment in city, all in good running order; to right man with $10,000 to invest a good opportunity is offered; money can be doubled first year. Address A 40, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for grocery trade; must be well recommended; one speaking German preferred. Address B 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDENT, WHO understands bookkeeping. Address, in own handwriting, B 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A YOUNG MAN of good address, thoroughly experienced in retail dry goods. Terms moderate. Address, with reference, B 74, Times office.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SHOW-CASE SILVER-worker. C. CLASS & CO., 204 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD CARVER. INQUIRE at 251 South Canal-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHERS—A FIRST-CLASS crayon printer. Room 19 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—A BOOK-BINDER, MUST BE A GENeral workman and sober. Permanent situation to good man. Address, stating wages expected, ABRAHAM E. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS COPPERSMITHS AT EDWARD SMEETH'S Copper and Brass Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT 414 STATE-st., VALADARE'S Shop.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—150 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa and Illinois; leave this day at 9 a. m.; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW AND USEFULL articles; sales quick and profits large; I offer street-men, canvassers, and peddlers greater inducements than any other house can. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE, fourth year; circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING patent articles, chromos, frames, and notions. American Novelty Company, 180 State-st.

WANTED—BOY AT 67 CANAL-ST.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF WORK TO MAKE WORK for themselves by renting land near Stock-Yards and gardening it. Apply at 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL OUR OWN manufactured goods by sample; separate articles for business men and families; very useful and profitable. JOHN R. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY PART of the Union for a business that will net workers $5 to $10 a day. Send for papers, or 50 cents for $1 samples. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 314 INDIANA-ST., A COMPETENT cook and laundress; also, a second girl.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three. 67 North Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; reference. Apply corner Millard-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., Lawndale.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Call at basement, 1030 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH DISHES, AT GREAT Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st., Chicago.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE—CHILD MONTH OLD. Inquire of DR. T. S. BOND, 67 Clark-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, to take care of baby and do light work about the house. Apply at 176 Warren-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN who will make himself generally useful; have had 15 years' experience as bookkeeper and manager of a general store; can give the best of Eastern references. Address C E F, care of John Rankin & Co., 197 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK; HAVE had six years' experience in city and towns; first-class references, good address, strictly temperate, and thoroughly understands all lines of the trade; salary moderate. Address W. M. TAGGART, Box 443, Rantoul, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman in grocery or confectionery trade, on salary or commission. Refer to present employer. Address B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG man as office, contractors', or builders' clerk; is active and willing to work hard for small pay; age 25. B 73, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED tinner; best of reference given; city or country. Address for three days 62 Woodruff Hotel.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GERMAN AS coachman; one who understands his business. Address 323 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEIGAN GIRL to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEAT AND PASTRY cook in hotel or restaurant; city or country. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND AN English girl to do general housework and second work, or take care of children. Call, for two days, at 626 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family. Call at or address 390 West Indiana-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND INtelligent lady as housekeeper in a widower's family. B 68, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS HAD large experience in superintending benevolent institutions in different sections of the country desires a situation as matron of an institution, at a moderate salary. Good references given. Address Mrs. H H, 677 Market-st., Milwaukee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—New single rooms, with board, from $5 to $7 per week; 21 restaurant tickets for $4.

1024 PRAIRIE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with or without board; in a private family.

INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Board and nicely-furnished room for lady or gentleman in a private family; references. Address B 60, Tribune office.

55 ASHLAND-AV.—STONE-FRONT, ELEGANTly furnished alcove and single rooms; superior table; private family; location desirable; opposite park; references.

North Side.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board; hot and cold water in each room; accommodation good; terms reasonable; reference required.

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Nicely-furnished rooms with board; day board $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOMS (EXCEPT CARpet), with board, for my wife and two of "the best children in the world," one 7 and one 10 years old; sunshine, pure air, and cleanliness, with plain, wholesome, substantial food, in a nice neighborhood, with respectable people, are most desired; West Side preferred, between Ashland and Western-avs.; no objection to the suburbs or the country; price not to exceed $10 or $12 per week; board for myself, when in the city, extra. We have a good horse and buggy. Address A P R, Room 10, 166 Randolph-st.

BOARD—NICE YOUNG COUPLE (NO CHILDREN), fine singers, want board in private family; must be cheap; pay in advance. Address B 84, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER FOR 20 MEDICAL students, within one mile of Exposition Building. Send location and terms to Secretary of Chicago Homeopathic College, 200 Michigan-av.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG INFANT FOR FALL AND winter, fed on bottle; none but those knowing themselves to be entirely reliable and responsible need answer; unexceptionable reference required. Address, stating price, which must be reasonable, B 86, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A NEW STOCK OF boots and shoes in a thriving town; business good. Call or address K, Boot and Shoe Store, Verona, Grundy County, Ill.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE AND FIXTURES cheap for cash. 661 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT, 64 South Desplaines-st., near Madison; good business location, with trade already established. COYNE & O'BRIEN.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSIness, paying large profits; rare chance for the right party, with $1,000 or $2,000 cash; I leave for another country in October. Address B 10, Tribune office.

TO BUTCHERS—A STALL, ICE-BOX, AND FIXtures, all complete, at low rent; a splendid chance to do a good business with little capital. Apply at 71 and 73 East Adams-st.

TO DRUGGISTS—EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, large acquaintance, desires rooms for office and small family, West or South Side, or to a party with means, say $5,000, will offer inducements in opening drug-store of rare character, promising profit and permanency. Address, for 5 days, B 78, Tribune office.

TINNER WANTED, TO LEASE A SHOP WITH good trade for six months; present owner going South on account of health. Good security will be required. Call at 73 Jackson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

DIAMOND JEWELRY MANUFACTURER, A. LAUDERBACK, 70 Madison-st., southwest corner of State, up one flight; a variety of settings on hand. Work made at short notice.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A CIGAR-STORE IN THE central part of the city; must be a bargain. Address B 79, Tribune office.

WE HAVE FINE FACILITIES FOR SELLING your business, negotiating partnerships, exchanges, etc., city or country. 116 Washington-st., Room 46.

BOOKS.

APPLETON'S NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA, LAST EDItion, 16 vols., sheep, bran new; cost me $100; must have money; will take $80. B 85, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND—Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

BOOKS—FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES—Standard works, illustrated by Dore, etc., etc.; Bible, LaFontaine, Shakespeare, etc. Address B 7, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL WARRANTED, at less than half the lowest prices. Private loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Afternoon, "Don Cæsar De Bazan." Evening, "Hamlet." Mesdames Don, Hastings, Maye, etc.; Messrs. Booth, Wheelock, Pierce, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of George S. Knight. "Otto." Mesdames Worrells, Thompson, etc.; Messrs. Knight, Thompson, White, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Frayne. "Si Slocum." Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Hernandez Foster. "Jack Harkaway." Variety Olio. Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Howard, Ryman, Thatcher, Heywood, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, foot of Adams street. Day and evening.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firm yesterday, with a fair volume of business doing. Mess pork closed 10@12½c per brl lower, at $13.72½@13.75 for October and $13.05 for January. Lard closed easier, at $8.70 cash and $8.37½ seller the year. Meats were strong, at 6½c for loose shoulders and 8c for do short ribs. Lake freights were easier, at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and firm. Wheat closed firm, at $1.17 for September and $1.06¾@1.06⅞ for October. Corn closed ⅝c higher, at 42¼c cash and 42⅜c for October. Oats closed firmer, at 23⅝c cash seller October. Rye was quiet, at 52c. Barley closed steady, at 61¼c cash and seller October. Hogs were active and closed firm, at 5c advance. Sales chiefly at $5.30@5.75. Cattle were dull and unchanged, with sales at $2.00@5.40. Sheep were in light demand at $2.75@4.50. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday 495 cars wheat, 454 cars and 17,600 bu corn, 120 cars and 17,900 bu oats, 45 cars rye, and 85 cars barley. Total (1,199 cars), 507,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97⅞.

A fearful holocaust of innocents lit up the startled village of St. Gregoire, in the Province of Quebec, on Thursday night. The residence of a citizen named GOUZIE, at present in California, caught fire, and his seven children and a serving woman perished, the wife and a male servant barely escaping from the fatal structure with their lives.

The attempt of the Government to reclaim $500,000 from WILLIAM MCKEE, of St. Louis, yesterday fell to the ground, the Judge of the United States Court holding that the pardon of the President washed the sinful Deacon whiter than snow, and left him in quiet possession of all the whisky money he may have saved from the great lawyers who so ably shortened his way to the County Jail.

It is announced from the Patent-Office that that institution is once more in complete running order, and ready to resume the routine of business interrupted by the fire. The Commissioner will ask that patentees restore at their own expense such models as were destroyed; not maintaining that the Government is not under obligations to make good the damage to the property in its custody, but believing that it is to the advantage of the patentees to take upon themselves the restoration of the models, especially as they will thereby have the privilege of remedying defects and illustrating improvements discovered since the originals were constructed.

Jefferson County, New York, is one of the strongest Republican counties in the State, and as such the action of its Convention has a significance which even Mr. CONKLING's egotism will not prevent him from recognizing. The Republicans held their Convention at Watertown yesterday, and made haste to correct the impression, if any such had gone abroad, that Senator CONLLING was the recognized dictator of the party in the Empire State. Their resolutions not only fully indorse President HAYES' entire course, but the Convention clinched the matter by adopting Mr. CURTIS' resolution, which, at the Senator's command, was unanimously kicked out of the Rochester Convention.

President DIAZ, of the Mexican Republic, has not the most perfect confidence in the loyalty of his Generals, knowing, as he does, the many temptations to which they are subject in a country where revolution is the normal condition of things political. Gen. TREVINO, tiring of his commission, and perhaps prompted by a secret ambition, desires to retire from the army, but the President is disinclined to spare him, for reasons best known to the National Executive, chief among which is the knowledge that, so long as the General's resignation is unaccepted, any act of treason on his part may, under the law, render him liable to military trial and sudden death by the bullet.

All the way from Victoria—which is itself a coincidence—comes a narrative which would delight the heart of VICTOR HUGO. It is of a poor Indian woman who, while bathing,—a luxury, by the way, which Indian women in the far Northwest are but rarely given to,—was seized by a devil-fish and dragged to the bottom of the sea, where the body of the woman was subsequently rescued by her male relatives. They found the remains in the horrid embrace of the monster, and secured it only after severing the tentacles. Not being of a scientific turn of mind, the sorrowing savages let slip the opportunity of furnishing a still bigger sensation, and made no attempt to bag the octopus himself.

A decision of particular importance at this time, as affecting the question of the liability of stockholders in the broken banks, and, what is more to the purpose, of the method of procedure to ascertain and enforce such liability, was yesterday rendered by Judge MCALLISTER in the Circuit Court. The history of the case is narrated in our local columns, and it will be seen that the effect of the decision is to establish the rule that the long, and tedious, and practically impossible remedy of each creditor sueing each stockholder individually is not the sole remedy, but that one creditor, jointly with the Assignee or Receiver, may bring suit against all the stockholders at once, and in this way determine and enforce in the most direct and simple way the liability of all by a decree of the Court.

We print this morning, as of national interest and significance, the remarkable speeches which signalized the proceedings of the first day of the New York Republican Convention—the speech of ex-Congressman PLATT, the disappointed aspirant for a place in the Cabinet, full of malice and bitterness against the President who refused to appoint him and the man who got the place he wanted; the speech of Mr. FORSTER, whose manly and moderate protest against the indorsement by the Convention of the sorehead guilty of this diatribe ought not to have been unavailing; the eloquent speech of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS in support of his resolution committing the Republicans of New York to the support of an Administration which has put in practice nothing more than sound Republican doctrine; and the bitter, rancorous, abusive speech of Senator CONKLING, who was only more hostile because more gifted than the henchman who had preceded him.

It is difficult to understand why SYDNEY MYERS, pleading the privilege of a pauper, should have three leading attorneys assigned as his counsel, when any one of them is competent to secure him a fair trial. There is no demand for Messrs. REED, SWETT, and BARNUM, unless it be the purpose to search out and take advantage of every technical irregularity that may be found in the indictment, or the law, or the prosecution; and certainly the State cannot be expected to provide lawyers to that end. Mr. MYERS' case is a simple one. If he can explain the mysterious disappearance of his defunct bank's assets,—if he can show the Receiver that the enormous deficiency has been lost in bad investments made in good faith, we have no doubt that the State's Attorney will enter a *nolle* at once. This is an easy matter if Mr. MYERS has been as steadfastly honest as he claims; but it is the failure to do this that has led to his indictment. If he cannot do this, but is guilty of having misappropriated the funds of depositors to his own uses, neither the interests of the State nor of public justice demand that he shall be assigned three eminent attorneys to search for any possible loop-hole through which he may escape punishment for his crime. Mr. MYERS or his friends may employ a score of such attorneys for that purpose, if they like, but the State will have done its duty when it assigns one who is competent to see that MYERS has fair play when his case comes to trial.

SAVINGS-BANKS LAWS.

The Hartford *Courant* is determined to account for the savings-banks failures in the West by the absence of proper laws, and to insist that full and complete protection of depositors may be secured through such a statute as Connecticut possesses. It is so confident of this that it expresses the belief that "when the present Chicago banks pass away their places will be filled, do doubt, by healthy ones built up on the plan of ours." The features of the Connecticut law are briefly outlined in the following paragraph:

> They have no stock. All the money that is made is divided among the depositors, not among stockholders. The character of their loans and investments is prescribed. The amount that can be deposited by any one person in a year is limited. Officers are forbidden to be borrowers. Sworn statements are demanded by law. And special officers are liberally paid to make personal inspection of the banks and report upon them. Gross folly, or criminal neglect, or violation of law and duty, would be necessary to bring any one of our banks to the failing point. These Western collapses are really the vindication of our system; and it does not vitiate this statement to point to broken banks in New York, where there is inspection. Not one has been brought to light there yet, that we can recollect, where the Trustees were not heavy borrowers, if not defaulters. That sort of thing—a borrowing Trustee—is forbidden by our law; and where the law is obeyed the bank is safe.

The weakness of the *Courant's* position is admitted in the closing sentence: "Where the law is obeyed the bank is safe." That is precisely the trouble. Protection of depositors under any law regulating savings banks must be based on confidence in the honesty of human nature; but experience has proved that this cannot be trusted. Such law as there was in this State, which consisted mainly of the conditions incorporated in the special charters under which the banks did business, was disobeyed. For instance, it was required in every case that there should be a certain amount of paid-up capital for the protection of depositors, yet there was not. The National Bank act is regarded as a very thorough instrument, and contains all possible restraints upon those doing business under it, yet it does not protect depositors, because its requirements are sometimes evaded by bank officers, and because the examiners are not always strict and accurate. New York has a special and well-paid officer whose business it is to inspect the savings banks, and hold them down to the legal requirements, but it is not long since the collapse of one of these institutions revealed the fact that the State Inspector was cognizant of its condition and allowed it to go on till the crash came; that official was removed but not punished. England had well-digested and thorough laws, but they did not save the people from the loss of millions through the dishonesty of the bank officers, and it was the demonstrated inefficiency of any system of law to protect savings depositors from loss which led to the postal savings-bank system. Every possible device of State inspection under our form of Government must be intrusted to some agent appointed by the political power, and it needs no argument to show that the selection is usually governed more by political considerations than personal fitness. The fact that Connecticut savings banks have not yet failed is by no means a guarantee that they never will fail.

There may be in the future, and certainly ought to be, as good a law in Illinois as there is in Connecticut for the control of savings banks, but it cannot be an absolute protection to depositors. This can only be obtained through a system of post-office savings banks, or a popular bond of small denomination and low rate of interest, or by a union of both these suggestions. The wisest suggestion that has been made, perhaps, is that the post-offices (corresponding, say, to the present money-order offices) shall receive deposits up to a certain amount (not exceeding $500), and that there shall be provision for investing savings funds over a certain amount in the popular bonds,—both deposits and bonds,—bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per annum, partly because that rate is high enough and partly because it is so easy of computation. Under such a system the savings depositors will have a protection always equal to the Government credit, and this is the highest that can be given. The Government will be the gainer by converting a large part of its indebtedness into bonds on which it will pay a lower rate of interest than it is now paying. The whole country will be benefited to the extent that the present foreign indebtedness may be converted into a home indebtedness,—the interest on American bonds going to American citizens instead of the citizens and capitalists of other countries. This is the broad solution of the savings-bank problem, which at best finds only a partial and uncertain solution in State laws for the inspection of private banks. It will not be an experiment, because the feasibility and advantages of the system have been satisfactorily demonstrated by the postal savings-banks of England and Canada and the popular loans of France. There will be no Government interference with private savings banks, which may still attract business by offering a higher rate of interest than the Government offers. The Government will not compete with private institutions, but leave all men free to deposit where they like, under the general notice that, in the one case, there will be low interest and no risk, and, in the other cases, a higher rate of interest, but at individual hazard. The choice will be for every person to determine for himself.

MR. CONKLING'S PARTY.

The CONKLING Convention in the State of New York has presented to the Republicans of that State a new issue. It has declared war upon the Republican President and Administration, and asks the Republicans of New York to indorse and approve that hostility. The election this fall in New York is for local officers; the only thing having a national character in this election is the choice of a Legislature, one branch of which, two years hence, will take part in the election of a Senator of the United States. Mr. CONKLING has, therefore, submitted to the Republicans of New York a new test,—the bloody shirt and the spoils system,—and insists that the party shall indorse this war upon the President, and vote for State Senators who two years hence will elect Mr. CONKLING, as the champion and chief of the spoils system, to represent the Republican party in the Senate and before the country. We do not believe the Republicans of New York will submit to the dictation or indorse the war against the President to maintain the rotten and disgusting spoils system. We do not believe that the Republicans of New York prefer CONKLING to the Republican party, or will accept his doctrine of a division of spoils in place of a reform of the Civil Service of the country. The Republican party at the Cincinnati Convention strongly and emphatically denounced the CONKLING machine-system of appointments and removals, and demanded that it should be broken up. That is the platform of the Republican party. That does not suit Mr. CONKLING. He is like the man who cordially approved and indorsed the Maine Liquor law, but was determinedly opposed to its execution. The President has undertaken to enforce the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati, and Mr. CONKLING declares that that platform shall not be enforced in the State of New York, where he and his friends are in control of the party organization. The nominees of this New York Convention may be Republicans, and the persons nominated for the Legislature may be Republicans, but they are put in nomination in open and direct hostility to the Republican platform, and can no more claim support of Republicans on party grounds than can Boss TWEED or any other veteran opponent of Civil-Service reform, or any other claimant for the right of officeholders to control all party conventions and nominations, and thus govern the whole country. Mr. CONKLING was able, by the agency of his trained bands, to capture and control the Convention, but he overdid the work. Instead of presenting the Republican platform and asking the party support, he has repudiated that platform, declared for the supremacy of the spoils system, and proposes that the Administration shall be defeated in order that the spoils system be maintained. We should assume that, if the mass of the New York Republicans have the same notions as Republicans generally, a very large portion of them will, at the election in November, let Mr. CONKLING's platform and candidates severely alone. The responsibility for this defeat will rest upon Mr. CONKLING and his followers. It will not be the first defeat of the party in New York for which he is responsible. His policy has been to defeat every Republican candidate not nominated by himself, or who might become a rival of himself. It is probable that this time he will succeed in not only defeating the party but of rendering his own defeat two years hence a certainty. He will then be in time to become the Democratic candidate for President in 1880. The defeat of this CONKLING platform will be permitted probably at this election in order to unite the party for the future in support of the President and the Republicans policies.

CLOSE OF THE ELECTORAL DISCUSSION.

The whole country has reason to be grateful to the Hon. H. B. PAYNE, the ex-member of Congress from Cleveland, for making a public statement which must definitely terminate the useless and tiresome discussion of President HAYES' title to his office. Mr. PAYNE is a Democrat and was a member of the famous tribunal which awarded the Presidency to HAYES. His statement of the situation, and of the Democratic purpose in agreeing to the Commission, cannot be called in question by the Democratic party, and yet it is conclusive that whatever sharp practice there was in the development of the scheme was on the part of the Democrats, and that their hopes, based upon this sharp practice, were disappointed not by any action of the Republicans, but by the Democrats themselves. There are two important points in Mr. PAYNE's recent speech in reference to this matter.

1. Mr. PAYNE admits that the legal situation relative to the count was of a character that left the Democrats no hope of securing the Presidency for Mr. TILDEN except through compromise or arbitration. The twenty-second joint rule (which enabled either House to throw out the vote of any State by simple objection to its being counted) had been repealed. Senator MORTON's bill, covering the uncertainties of the Electoral count, had been suspended by a motion to reconsider. Both these conditions had been brought on without reference to the dispute over the election, and before there was any reason to suspect that there would be a dispute. The strict letter of the Constitution left the counting of the vote to the President of the Senate, who would undoubtedly by guided by the *prima facie* evidence of the returns; and Mr. PAYNE admits that, had the House refused to meet in joint session to be present at this count, but had proceeded to elect Mr. TILDEN by a vote of States as represented in the House, the action "would have been revolutionary and futile, inasmuch as the contingency provided in the Constitution for such action had not occurred." This statement of the case certainly shows that the Democrats had everything to gain and nothing to lose in the agreement upon a tribunal of arbitration, and that the only risk that was taken was on the part of the Republicans, who might have lost the office which the existing condition of things would certainly have given them.

2. Mr. PAYNE says, in effect, that, notwithstanding this obvious advantage for the Democrats, they still would not have acquiesced in the scheme for the Electoral Commission had they not felt confident that Judge DAVIS would be chosen as the fifth Supreme Court Justice, and virtually the deciding member of the Commission; and he might have added that they also felt confident that Judge DAVIS would decide in favor of TILDEN, for it was this confidence that evidently constituted their preference for him. In saying this much, Mr. PAYNE has virtually confessed that the Democrats went into the scheme simply because they believed they had "put up a job" on the Republicans. Men who stand convicted of such unworthy motives have no right to complain, and no claim upon public forbearance, if their sharp practice be subsequently defeated by unforeseen circumstances. In fact, this pretty plot of the Democrats was shattered by the Democrats themselves; for it was Judge DAVIS' election to the United States Senate which prevented his serving on the Commission, and that election was secured by the Democrats of Illinois, with the assistance of a few Independent votes, in opposition to the regular Republican candidate. Mr. PAYNE does not see why this circumstance should have induced Judge DAVIS to decline serving on the Commission, though the latter's sense of propriety was more acute. But if Mr. PAYNE insists upon a partisan reason for his declination, it may possibly be found in the theory that Judge DAVIS felt he would be constrained by law to sustain the HAYES case, and hesitated to assume the responsibility immediately after he had been elected to the United States Senate by Democratic votes.

At all events, Mr. PAYNE's statement of the case should put an end to the dispute over President HAYES' title to his office which a few of the disappointed office-seekers are still inclined to keep alive. After this Democratic confession that the agreement to the Electoral Commission was given (1) because this was the only hope for Mr. TILDEN, and (2) because the Democrats supposed they would be able under the terms to shape the decision of the Commission to suit themselves,—after such a confession, the less the Democrats talk about fraud, either in the law creating the Commission, or in the organization thereof, or in its final decision, the better it will be for them.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Several of the Southern papers afford gratifying indications that the people of that section are improving the return of peace and order by giving their attention very seriously to the agricultural prospects of their States, and the means of increasing production, especially in cotton and sugar. The prominent papers are discussing these matters and subjects kindred to them, and devote considerable space to information as well as to the views of rural correspondents. The New Orleans *Picayune*, one of the most influential of all the Southern papers, is especially noticeable for its efforts in this direction. It devotes several columns each week, which used to be given up to wrangling over State politics, to subjects of interest in connection with the farm and crops, the workshop, factory, home, school, and church,—unmistakable signs of the beneficent results already flowing from the President's pacific and conciliatory policy. In addition to this, like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the *Picayune* has detailed a commissioner to visit the Gulf Coast country, and report upon its productiveness, its adaptability to certain crops, and its agricultural prospects, as well as the condition of the farmers. It is already discovered, however, that there are many obstacles to the successful prosecution of agriculture, and one of these is so curious as well as serious that it is worth more than a passing notice. It is substantially a farmers' strike in Mississippi. The results of the War, as is well known, impoverished the cotton-grower, and subsequently State legislation has tended to keep him poor. A recent measure has been the enactment of a statute entitled "An act for the encouragement of agriculture and for other purposes." This statute makes it directly possible, and indirectly compulsory, for the farmer to pledge his stock, homestead, and all crops to be grown by him for eighteen months, by deed of trust, as a basis of credit for his supplies. At the first glance the statute appears to be of great advantage to the farmer, but it has proved to be a delusion and a snare. Under its operation the supply-man, who is usually the local merchant, refuses to extend any credit at all until the trust-deed is signed. By signing the deed, the farmer cuts himself off from credit from all other sources, inasmuch as the statute makes it a penal offense for the farmer to sell or otherwise dispose of any part of his crops or property, without the consent of the supply-man, until the deed is satisfied. The farmers are thus left absolutely in the clutches of the supply-men, and the latter have been improving their opportunities by putting up prices to an extortionate figure. Some of the *Shylocks*, it is stated, have bought meat at $3 per barrel and bacon at from 8 to 11 cents per pound, and charged the farmers $9 for the meat and from 17 to 22 cents for the bacon. In addition to the selling price, they have piled on interest at all sorts of rates, from a minimum of 10 per cent to a maximum of 20 per cent. Besides this extortion, the farmer is required to pay the expense of making and recording the deed. The result of all this, in the majority of cases, has been that the farmer has not been able to realize sufficient from his crops to pay off the account, leaving a formidable deficiency to be carried forward on his indebtedness to another year. When this deficiency reaches a certain amount the supply merchant's trustee closes up the account by taking the homestead. Against this extortion the farmers have risen in rebellion. In other words, they have struck against high prices and usury, and to gain their point they have organized themselves into societies, and are co-operating with each other either to compel the supply-men to abate their extortion, or to fix the rate of 15 cents per pound for cotton so as to settle accounts.

This, however, is only an incident, and some way will undoubtedly be found to harmonize the differences between the farmers and supply-men. The more important fact remains that the Southern people are once more turning their attention to agriculture, and are seeking the best methods of increasing the productiveness of their soil and marketing their products. The information which they are gathering, and the inducements which they may hold out to labor, have a direct bearing upon Northern emigration, and may also open up opportunities for the investment of Northern capital. It adds to the gratifying character of the prospect that they are also paying attention to the kindred topics of the workshop, the factory, the school, the home, and the church. These lay at the very foundation of happiness and prosperity. Nothing can so quickly restore the South as the promotion of agricultural and mechanical labor, education, social order, and religion, and nothing testifies more eloquently to the soundness and beneficence of Mr. HAYES' policy than the fact that it has already brought about such an era of peace and order that the Southern people are induced at last to drop quarreling with the North and wrangling with the blacks, and to give their attention to these vital conditions of prosperity.

M'CLELLAN'S HUMILIATION.

No political party in this country, unless it be the Democratic party, has reason to wish Gen. McCLELLAN ill. The Republican party owes to him one of its most magnificent triumphs, and the gratitude of that party is still so active that it shrinks from seeing him degraded as he has been in New Jersey. That the General of the finest army the world has ever seen should descend to become a candidate for Governor, and a Democratic candidate at that, and above all a candidate in New Jersey, is a series of reverses in view of which humanity need not be ashamed to drop a sympathizing tear. It is time incompetency should no longer be punished as a crime in this country, and Gen. McCLELLAN has been guilty of nothing but incompetency. He has always had an opinion of his own merits which the march of events and the suffrages of his fellow-citizens have refused to justify; but inordinate vanity is only a personal offense, not a public failing. Incompetency itself, which the people never forgive, is the will of GOD, to which mankind should bow with a meek submission. The country long ago bowed in this manner to the incompetency of Gen. McCLELLAN; and, since he has been deprived of the positions in which he could work vast injury to public interests, no humane man has ever desired that he should be punished for his constitutional defects. It is because we wish him so well that we do not desire to see him elected Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket. The biographer who shall be called upon to record so pitiful an ending to a career that once promised to be great may well throw down his pen, and refuse to fulfill the duties of his office.

"Charges" have been brought against the integrity of Gen. McCLELLAN. His uniform and his integrity were all of his former glory he still could call his own, and his admirers will not rejoice to see him deprived of a shred that remains to him. But the licentious and cruel press will not spare him. That reckless newspaper, the New York *Times*, asserts that he has "figured in the role of a moth-exterminator"; that the expensive process of COWLES & Co., which cost the Government $489,000, was approved by Gen. MARCY, father-in-law of Gen. McCLELLAN, and that the later was paid $4,375 cash for his influence. The extent to which Gen. McCLELLAN was engaged in the job may be inferred from this document:

> PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1872.—*The Hon. George B. McClellan, New York:* For and in consideration of the sum of $1, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we agree to pay you five (5) per centum of any sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of army clothing and equipage by our process. GEORGE A. COWLES & Co.

The commission was subsequently increased to 10 per cent, as appears from another letter published by the *Times;* and the same paper prints numbers, dates, and amounts of four checks paid to Gen. McCLELLAN by COWLES & Co., aggregating $4,375.

As friends of Gen. McCLELLAN, we are not pleased to confess that this record has a damaging, not to say a damaged, look. It is true that the moth-exterminating contract was a fraud of the worst kind; that the patent was pronounced worthless by several Army Boards before Gen. McCLELLAN's father-in-law took hold of it; that two-thirds of the money realized from Government was clear profit; and that the swag was divided pretty liberally. DONN PIATT, the Washington agent of the Ring, has already told the story in his frank and ingenuous way. But Gen. McCLELLAN has, of course, some explanation ready. It is true that the money was paid him before he went to Europe, and could not therefore have been for his services as a moth-exterminator among the effete despots, as he claims it was; besides, the contract reads expressly "sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States." There must be some other explanation. It cannot be that Gen. McCLELLAN is dishonest; that he is as much of a fraud morally as he has been shown to be intellectually. If this were true, our idol would be indeed shattered in every part, and it would not be a disgrace too severe or too public for him to become Democratic Governor of the alleged State of New Jersey.

The editor of the Chicago *Times* returns to his "HESING cabal" fabrication, and reiterates his falsehoods with renewed vulgarity and increased foulness; but nothing better can be expected of Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY, as it is according to his nature. When Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY says "he has been informed" there is a "cabal," of which the editor of THE TRIBUNE is a party, to make anybody a Senator or a County Treasurer, he utters deliberate falsehood. He has never been informed that there is any such understanding. He can't name his informants; he can't produce the slightest evidence to substantiate his allegation, because Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY has concocted the whole thing himself. The *Times* is in a Senatorial-Treasurer cabal with HESING to the same degree that THE TRIBUNE is, and Mr. W. FOULMOUTH S. knows it. When Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY says "the allegation that the *Times* is influenced by any feeling of personal dislike of the base whisky thief, is unfounded and puerile," he utters another untruth, knowing it to be such. The personal quarrel between the two men is an old one, dating back beyond the time of the whisky frauds, as the files of the *Times* prove. The merits of the quarrel are about as important to the general public, and about as much understood, as the merits of the Schleswig-Holstein question, but the fact of an old personal quarrel and of bitter personal abuse for years is attested by the columns of Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY's paper, and it is absurd for him to deny it. There is no need, however, to follow the lying statements of Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY in detail. The whole case is simply this: Mr. W. FOULMOUTH STOREY had heard Mr. WASHINGTON HESING talked of for County Treasurer, just as other Republicans had been mentioned. He saw in this an excuse for writing more of those violently-abusive articles against the father, and straightway commenced emptying his slop-buckets over him. Not content with this, he has dragged others into it by inventing the lying statement of "a cabal," with which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has no more connection than STOREY and his *Times*.

We referred briefly, the other day, to the pastoral letter issued by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cambray, in which he defined the relations of the clergy to the forthcoming election in France. Since that a still more direct and suggestive utterance has been made by Cardinal DONNET, who, in an address to Marshal MACMAHON in Bordeaux Cathedral, said:

> France—I speak of that which prides itself on a great past and glorious traditions—is pleased to admire, personified in you, its ancient honor and its chivalric devotion to holy causes. We will not—I say it emphatically—give some an opportunity of evoking we know what phantom of theocracy, but we wish to affirm that France and religion are inseparable, and that to proscribe or mutilate the latter is to give up the former to irreparable misfortune. Such, M. le President de la Republique, is your conviction, as it is mine; and this is why GOD has chosen you, without, and perhaps against, your will, in a day of reparation. GOD's hand is on you. Your pacific task will be facilitated to the end by the blessing of the head of Catholicity,—of PIUS IX.

Notwithstanding the Cardinal's disclaimer of theocracy as an element in the election, his significant connection of Marshal MACMAHON with the Pope was so palpable that the *Journal Officiel*, while publishing the addresses of other speakers, omitted the Cardinal's words.

The Convention of The Home contributors of THE TRIBUNE, which concluded its deliberations yesterday, furnished another instance of the demoralizing influence of office, and of the tendency of all bodies to divide into rings or coteries. Could one imagine a convention whose proceedings should be more harmonious? The delegates were ladies, whose sweet lives were set to the poetry of the cooking recipe and the music of the crochet needles. They had dwelt among harmonious mince pies and seraphic jellies. They had had an idyllic existence of air-castles and pastry. They had written of love, moonbeams, potted roses, and the plash of falling waters. They never came nearer to real life than a crimped doughnut, and yet when it came to the election of officers, when the votes were counted and the result announced, it was discovered that there had been a "ring," and that it had elected its entire ticket,—that the Convention was no better than the County Board or the Rochester delegates. Then the love, and the moonbeams, and the sisterly affection, and the caressing pet names, all disappeared, and human nature revealed all the bad qualities of the old EVE. ROSEBUD frowned at CHINA BLUE, and HERON'S FEATHER drew aside her skirts to avoid the touch of BERYL, the ringster. AMARANTH tossed disdainfully back to SWEET FIFTEEN the violet she had shortly before received from her, and MAUD whispered in GERTIE'S ear, "That poetry you read was stolen." The reporter of the proceedings stood perplexed between these warring factions, like a mule between two bouquets of roses. Appealed to by both, he dared side with neither sweet charmer, and he left them to fight out their battles alone. As is the occasional custom of the vanquished, they decided to bolt the ticket, and, putting their crimps, and curls, and frizzes together, determined to call another convention, the proclamation for which is to be soon issued. But they should think before they leap,—before they break up the grand old party. There isn't room for The Town Home and The Country Home, any more than for a City Republican party and a Country Republican party. If The Home needs reforming, stay inside the organization and reform it, and not go outside and ally yourselves with people who have dangerous ideas about puddings, and floaters, and chemiloons, and catarrh. Remember the heroic utterance of JOHN COCHRANE, "I'll vote for the Devil, if he's on the regular ticket!" and don't issue the call for the other Convention.

Last winter, along about February, Senator CONKLING sent his tool, PLATT, on a pilgrimage to Columbus to make a bargain with HAYES. He wanted the latter to pledge himself to appoint PLATT Postmaster-General, and to give him (CONKLING) free control of the 7,465 Federal appointments of New York, and in consideration thereof he (CONKLING) would use his influence to have HAYES "counted in" for President! Mr. HAYES repelled the dishonorable proposals, and gave Mr. PLATT to understand that he was not engaged in the bargain and sale business. PLATT returned to his master crestfallen and full of malice. Thenceforth CONKLING not only had the sulks but plotted with his political opponents to compass HAYES' defeat in Congress. He had an elaborate speech prepared against confirming the award of the Electoral Commission, but at the last moment, to the chagrin of his co-conspirators, he had not the courage to deliver it; but he has nursed his wrath to keep it warm, packed the State Convention, and then played the bully and coward.

Gen. GARFIELD is alleged to be the author of the singular clause of the silver-dollar plank in the Ohio Republican platform, which seems to demand that the weight of the dollar shall be increased to make it equal to the present abnormally high value of the gold dollar. The General is holding a series of joint debates with PENDLETON, and the latter has been trying hard to have him answer the question whether he wants to increase the weight of the silver dollar when Congress comes to remonetize, but thus far PENDLETON has not succeeded in extracting the desired information. The *Commercial*, which has reported the debates, says:

> Mr. GARFIELD is in the melancholy situation of engaging in a debate, sought by himself, where he cannot answer the plain question whether he proposes, in the remonetization of silver demanded by the Republican platform of Ohio, to put more silver in the dollar. We call the attention of the people of Ohio to the fact that he will not answer that question in to-day's debate at Springfield. PENDLETON puts the question, and GARFIELD squirms around it.

Mr. FITZEDWARD HALL, a gentleman who occupies in England about the position that RICHARD GRANT WHITE holds in this country, has written a treatise of 200 pages "On English Adjectives in —able with Special Reference to Reliable." We are glad to see that he has succeeded in restoring the reputation of that honest old English word, which has been endangered by the purists, such as the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. HALL has shown that "reliable" has completed more than three-fourths of a century of existence. The earliest known example of its use is found in COLERIDGE. It is not only a good word, but a necessary word; and we are surprised that many sensible people should have tamely surrendered it on the order of self-constituted authorities.

HARRY CLAY, the great leader of the Whig party, was of the opinion that Federal officeholders "ought to be restrained from improper interference in elections," and in this respect he did not differ much from the views entertained by President HAYES. The following letter, written by him in 1842, would make a very good political platform for the present day:

> ASHLAND, 13th September, 1842.—MR. JACOB STRATTON—*Dear Sir:* I received your favor communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which, I suppose, engaged the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party to bring about in the Government of the United States. These are
>
> A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
>
> An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry.
>
> Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing further restriction on the exercise of the veto.
>
> A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
>
> An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage; *but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.*
>
> An amendment to the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.
>
> These objects attained, I think we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government. I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

We refer our readers to another column of this issue for the report *in extenso* of a recent investigation of the management, assets, and liabilities of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, by the Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Messrs. SMYTH and RHODES, of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, have been the especial terror of unsound Eastern insurance companies of late. We should add, by way of explanation, that the investigation was made at the suggestion of the Maryland Commissioner, the other gentlemen assisting therein by invitation.

The Court has appointed three attorneys to defend SYDNEY MYERS against the charge of embezzlement of a vast sum of depositors' money, two of them the most experienced criminal lawyers in the city. Why does he need so many Court-appointed lawyers? His case is an exceedingly simple one. Let him explain what he has done with the money. If he has invested it honestly, no matter how badly, the State's Attorney will quash the indictment and stop the prosecution. MYERS knows this. Why, then, does he refuse to tell what has become of the half-million of depositors' money which the Bee-Hive books do not account for?

One lawyer ought to be enough to advise "SYD" to inform the Court what he has done with that half million dollars, and that defense is the strongest one he can make,—if the explanation is satisfactory to the Court.

Will Mr. STOREY, of the *Times*, be good enough to cite the editorials which appeared in his paper about "the swindling banker, SPENCER," or his "robbers' roost," before it became known that he had absconded?

It is painful to observe signs of discord in "The Home." We had intended that this should be a perfectly ideal institution, not a common domestic circle full of strife and envy. Offices have done the mischief.

One railroad robber said to the other: "If we have to die, let us do it gamely," whereupon they turned and were shot down like dogs. It is not the dogs that are usually shot in the pursuit of game.

BIG ROAD told the President he wanted 8,000 boxes of money to get civilized on. The impudent fellow! He might as well have asked an appointment as Post-Trader, and been done with it.

The Philadelphians ought to keep JOHN S. MORTON, the great embezzler, in the Permanent Exhibition, of which he was President. No object could be of more permanent interest.

The masterly retreat of MEHEMET ALI leads us to infer that he is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN in disguise, and naturally anxious to cover his rear and get home in time to run for Governor.

Has it ever occurred to anybody that a great deal of trouble between the whites and the Indians may be due to the ignorance, the cunning, or the avarice of the interpreters?

If the *Times* knew anything against the solvency of the State Savings Bank before it failed, why did not it make it public? What is it gabbling about now?

Senator WINDOM, of Minnesota, has the satisfaction of knowing that he has followed humbly in the footsteps of CONKLING, and been kicked for his pains.

A day of national thanksgiving for the burning of PRANG's chromo establishment will be appointed at the earliest convenience of the people.

The railroad conveyancers had their spoils done up in a pair of old trousers; nobody has thought of looking through Mr. MYERS' wardrobe.

Come, SYD, explain what you did with that half million of your depositors' money of which the Receiver can find no trace.

The praise of Sir HUBERT is praise indeed, but the prise of the New York *Sun* will make COONKLING ashamed of himself.

We caught a glimpse of something beneath Mr. CONKLING's lion's skin Thursday, and most of it was ears.

When the right man gets back, the pale air will be streaked with MYERS.

Another such victory, Mr. CONKLING, and you are lost.

PERSONAL.

The Atlanta *Constitution* printed a poetical welcome "To *Our* President."

Since the death of Bogy, Kernan and Spencer are the only Roman Catholics in the Senate.

The lost volume of poetry for children, by Charles and Mary Lamb, will soon be published by Scribner & Co.

John Brougham has returned to New York seriously ill, and his starring tour is for the present postponed.

Cherbuliez says the veins of the lovely women of Poland are filled partly with holy water and partly with punch.

It now seems certain that the marriage of the King of Spain and the Princess Mercedes will be celebrated in January.

Sarah Bernhardt, the Paris actress, has an evil temper; and it is said the place of small boy in her household is vacant most of the time.

Gen. Lew Wallace has preferred a claim for $125,000 against the Mexican Government for services rendered during the reign of Maximilian.

Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, who contracted malarial fever during his trip to the West, was much better at last reports from Newport.

The estate of Peter Brigham in Boston has been valued at $1,282,000. He made his money chiefly by baking beans, and not eating any himself.

It is charged that Little Mac was in the moth-killing business. "This is atrocious," says the Jersey City *Journal*. "Little Mac never killed anything."

Moody is really to work at Hartford, twenty of the churches having united to invite him there, and being busily at work arranging for the meetings and interesting other churches in the matter.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who gained considerable notoriety at the time of President Lincoln's assassination by setting the broken leg of J. Wilkes Booth, and was sent to the Dry Tortugas and afterwards pardoned, has been nominated by the Democrats of Charles County, Maryland, for the Legislature.

Olive Logan writes that Mr. Tilden is two or three yards shorter than Bigelow, which makes him, from the back view, look like his little boy, whom he has brought to Europe to put to school at one of the German universities. When they turn right about face, Bigelow's more youthful features make him look like the young son who has dragged his diminutive father over the briny, so as he may have no end of a good time in Paris.

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INDIANS.

The President Talks Plainly to the Sioux and Cheyenne Delegations.

He Tells Them They Must Go on the Missouri River Reservation.

Present Status of the Religious Quarrel at the White Earth Agency.

Joseph's Band Making Tracks in the Direction of Canada.

ABORIGINAL MAGNANIMITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The conference with the Indian delegation was resumed this morning at the Executive Mansion. There were present President Hayes, members of the Cabinet, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Crook, and others. The Indians were in full costume. The President said he was ready to hear the Chiefs if they wished to speak further.

After a pause, Spotted Tail spoke, urging that the lands now occupied by his people be secured to them. Swift Bear, Red Bear, Touch-the-Cloud, and White Tail applauded his words. Red Cloud said: "The foot of the hills is a good place to put my agency. I did not come here to beg anything. The Black Hills were mine. I gave them to the Commissioners; I suppose you are going to decide what you are going to give us for the Hills, and I have come to get it."

Other Indians having spoken, Gen. Crook advocated their claims, and the President was presented with the pipe of peace.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President said:

My good friends: You have desired to take council with me, and I have permitted you to come; I am glad to see you; I have attentively listened to what you have said; I have also heard Mr. William Welch and Gen. Crook, who have spoken for you as your friends, and who have my confidence. I have well considered all that was said. Now listen to my answer: I have your welfare sincerely at heart. I will be a good friend to you. The wishes you express I shall be glad to gratify, when it is in my power and for your own good. There is an understanding between you and the white people which I want to have carried out by both; that understanding is: You should go to your reservation and occupy it; that the lands should be yours. I have removed the Poncas to the Indian Territory to give you more room. I have promised to procure for you food for your people to eat. The great council of my nation, the Congress of the United States, has resolved, and your chiefs and head men have agreed, that the supplies to be furnished to you should be delivered to you near the Missouri River. This is what I was told: this is what the great council of my nation believed. I have fulfilled that promise; your supplies have been carried to the Missouri River, and there they are now, according to our promise. You say you do not like to go to the Missouri River, but your supplies cannot be taken to any other place before your people will need them, and before the cold days of winter come. If you do not go near the place where your supplies are, your people will be hungry and I shall not be able to give them food. I desire to do all for you I can, and therefore want you to be in a place this winter where my helping hand can reach you; but I do not mean you and your people shall stay near the Missouri River always. You shall stay there only this winter. When spring comes you shall select for your permanent abode such land on your reservation as you like best. My agents will aid you in making a selection. Your country is large, and there is much land where you can cultivate the soil and raise crops, and where cattle can be fed. The land is to be distributed among you. It is to be surveyed and allotted to each family to be its homestead; there your people can build cabins and make homes for their families to dwell in. When that land is surveyed and allotted, and your families have taken possession of it, I shall ask the great council of my nation to give you cows and oxen, and tools with which to till the soil, that you may be able to provide for your own necessities. I desire you to have schools for your children, so that they may be educated to take care of themselves and become industrious and prosperous, like the children of my people. I also wish your people to have churches where they can worship. I shall speak good words for you to the great council of my nation, that it may grant your people these benefits. If you are wise you will heed my advice. Game is fast disappearing from your country, and you cannot always live as hunters; neither can we for all time provide for your wants and feed your people and their children. If you want to live in security, you must do as the white people do; you must work and learn to produce for yourself that which you need. Cattle, and hoes and plows will be more useful to you than ponies and guns. To be educated so as to know how to work and how to make their own living by raising cattle and tilling the soil will be better for your children than hunting buffalo and dancing war dances. When you look around you you will see that the white people are a great multitude which you cannot count. Every year their numbers increase by far more than the number of all the red men in this great land. They cannot be kept away from the Western country, and year after year more of them go there. If you live roaming about, without homes, they will sweep over you like a great flood of water. To sustain yourselves against that flood, you must have homes in which you and your families can permanently live, and land on which you raise that which is necessary to support you. Then you will have firm ground to stand upon, and the flood will not sweep you away. I am a good friend to you and your people, and as a good friend I give you this answer and advice:

TO THE ARAPAHOES.

"Now I will speak a word to the Arapahoes: You desire to go west with your people—to join the Shoshones, and live with them as friends; but if you go you must provide for your own support. The grand council of my nation has given me no money to aid you on your way. If, without such aid, you will make the journey, then I am willing you should go, and the agent whom I have sent to the Shoshones shall also be the agent for you. You have been good friends to the white people, and I hope you will remain so. You all have the best wishes of my heart. Let us live in peace and friendship together, and I will protect you with all the power I have. I heard yesterday morning that forty lodges of the people of Crazy Horse and Lame Deer have gone north. As long as those people are north, we do not know our friends from our enemies among them. It is of the greatest importance that you should keep all of those people at the agencies. I know that your hearts are right—that will make you strong with me. It is impossible for me to let those people go into the Tongue River country until we know they are all our friends. It is necessary that all of the Indians should go down in the direction of the Missouri River to get their supplies, so as to be ready early in the spring to select the best lands on the White River and other places on the reservation for cultivation."

During the address the Indians smiled broadly when the President said: "To be better educated, so as to know how to work and gain their own living by raising cattle and tilling the soil, will be better for your children than hunting buffalo and dancing the war-dance." The conference then closed.

WHITE EARTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—Letters of the 27th from White Earth report increased excitement among the Indians. Several days before Indian-Superintendent Kimball, who had before ordered Father Tomazen, Catholic missionary, to leave the reservation, went to the mission, accompanied by the Agent and two Agency employes, and ordered Tomazen to pack up and leave within one hour. It appears that Tomazen has several times violated the Agency rules by taking children away to school without permission of the Agent. The immediate cause of Kimball's order was his taking to the Catholic school in Stearns County the orphan daughters of Hole-in-the-Bay, of one of whom Tomazen had been appointed guardian of by the proper authorities of Minnesota, they having resided outside of the reservation. Tomazen had, on Kimball's order, been advised by mixed-bloods and Indians to obey the order for their sake, and had promised to go, but, finally, concluded it was his duty to remain until his Bishop called him away. When Kimball and Stowe gave him an hour in which to pack up and leave, he refused obedience, took refuge in the church, and caused the alarm-bell to be rung, which brought a considerable number of Indians friendly to him, some armed with guns, but most with clubs and farm tools. Kimball and Stowe abandoned the thought of compelling Tomazen to leave at once, but telegraphed for military assistance, resulting in the sending, Wednesday morning, of a company of infantry from Fort Snelling, which probably reached there yesterday. The Indians at the church, when Kimball and Stowe withdrew, were persuaded by neutral parties to disperse, but kept close watch for subsequent movements. Another cause of excitement is that Gilfillan, the white Episcopal priest, has circulated for Indian signatures petitions requesting the Indian Bureau to remove from the Reservation C. H. Beaubin, an educated mixed-blood, who has resided with these Indians all his life, and has great influence over them. Beaubin's offense to Gilfillan was, first, his opposition to Bishop Whipple's agent, Stowe, and, second, his advising Indians to ask that Stone and Gilfillan, as well as Tomazen, being the three authors of a long-prevailing religious quarrel, should be sent off the reservation. Beaubin, however, is defended by the Episcopal Rector at White Earth, a full-blood Chippewa, and by all the principal men among the Indians. He is said to be a Catholic, but always a supporter of Bishop Whipple, and friendly to the Episcopal Mission. He advised Tomazen to leave, and persuaded the Indian mob called out by the alarm-bell to disperse. Feeling ran so high that an outbreak was feared, in which the lives of Stone and family and Gilfillan probably would have been taken first, but Beaubin and friends were using every precaution to keep his partisans and the priest's partisans quiet. The arrival of troops will doubtless end the danger of an outbreak here, but the Indians of Leech Lake will also need watching, and troops will have to be kept at White Earth as long as Agent Stowe remains there.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT SHAW, Mon., Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Maj. Ilges, dated at Cow Island, the 24th, states that Joseph's band crossed the Missouri at that point on the 20th inst., and were pushing for the Canadian border. A small detachment of soldiers on duty at Cow Island and in charge of Government property were attacked by the Indians, but, being protected by rifle pits, succeeded in repulsing them. A considerable amount of property belonging to the Government and to private parties was destroyed. Some apprehension is felt for the safety of trains between Benton and Cow Island. The Sitting Bull Commission are at Fort Shaw waiting for their escort.

M'KEE.

The Government's Attempt to Secure $500,000 from Him a Dead Failure—The District Attorney to Drop the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—A large crowd assembled in the United States Court-room this morning to hear the decision of Judge Miller upon the demurrer to the plea of pardon in the case of the Government against Deacon William McKee, in which suit is brought for the recovery of over half a million dollars. The case has excited great interest, as it embodies a point of law never before raised, and will be a valuable precedent. It will set at rest the mooted question whether or not the exercise of the pardoning power of the President of the United States in the case of a party tried, convicted, and sentenced under the United States laws, will act as a bar to civil actions growing out of the same offense,—in other words, it will settle the question as to whether a defendant shall be held amenable to both the criminal and the civil law for the same offense.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Court appeared, when the minutes of yesterday were read by the Clerk, after which Judge Miller stated that he would proceed to deliver the opinion on the demurrer in the McKee case:

This is a civil action brought by the Government against Mr. McKee to recover the liability which Sec. 3,296 of the statutes of the United States imposes, of double the amount of taxes of which the United States has been defrauded by the unlawful removal of whisky from the distilleries of divers persons at different times within this district. The petition charges that in all these removals the defendant, in the language of the statute, "aided and abetted." To each and all of these charges the defendant makes two defenses—that he has been indicted in this court, convicted, and punished for the same offense; that, for these offenses, he has been pardoned by the President, and he exhibits a copy of the pardon with his plea. To this answer the plaintiff demurs. In determining the sufficiency of both these defenses, it is necessary to ascertain clearly the nature of the offense charged in the first indictment for which the defendant has been punished, for it is the same offense and defined by law for which he is now prosecuted, and is also for the same transactions. Our laws forbid that he or any one else shall be twice punished for the same crime or misdemeanor. In the former trial he was indicted for conspiring to defraud the Government of the United States out of the taxes due on whisky distilled by the several parties mentioned, and, in pursuit of that conspiracy, other parties than defendant who were his co-conspirators did unlawfully remove said whisky. It thus appears that the whisky was actually removed, and that, by this removal, the Government was defrauded of its taxes; that defendant was one of the several persons who conspired together to do the act, though it was not charged that he personally took part in the act of removal. In the present case, while he is not charged with a conspiracy, by that name, he is charged with aiding and abetting this same removal, and, if convicted, will be punished for the same removal. We are of opinion that his joining the conspiracy, of which the purpose was to remove the whisky, was aiding and abetting the removal, which was effected by means of that conspiracy. How can a man more effectually aid an unlawful act than by counseling and advising its execution and giving his influence to its support, and the best energies of his mind to devise the safest and surest means of its accomplishment? If three men agree to compass the death of another, and one of them puts their joint purpose into effect, do not the other two aid and abet the murder, and is not such an agreement also a conspiracy to murder the victim? We are, therefore, of opinion that, if the specific acts of removal on which this suit is brought are the same which were proved in the indictment, the former judgment and conviction is a bar to the present action; and we are also of opinion that the allegations of the answer are sufficient averments that they are the same. If the counsel for the United States thinks they are not the same, he can take issue in that and have the issue tried. Little need be said about the plea of pardon, because, if the indictment and sentence of McKee were for the same offense, both in law and in fact, for which this action is brought, it is conceded that the pardon is also a bar to the civil suit. If it is not conceded, we have no doubt that it is so. As it stands in connection with the averments of the answer, we hold it to be a good plea. Whether it would be a good bar to an action for acts not included in that prosecution and of the same character, we need not now decide, though I have personally a strong impression that it would. The demurrer is overruled.

Judge Dillon concurs. What the Government will now do has not yet been decided, but it seems to be the opinion of the United States District Attorney and his associate counsel that, under the decision of Judge Miller, further proceedings will be useless. McKee and his friends regard it as a decisive triumph and a substantial bar to further proceedings.

SENATOR MORTON.

Senator McDonald and Secretary Thompson at His Bedside—Generous Proposition of the Democratic Senator—Secretary Thompson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Senator McDonald and Secretary Thompson went to Richmond to-day and called upon Senator Morton. The family and attending physician say that the Senator is gaining slowly from day to day. At the request of Dr. Thompson, the interview was a short one. Senator Morton informed Senator McDonald that he did not hope to be in the Senate at the special session, but did hope to be there at the regular session. Senator McDonald replied that he would be rejoiced at his recovery, and assured him that, if he should so far recover as to get into the District of Columbia, he would gladly pair off with him, so as to relieve him from the necessity of daily attendance. Senator Morton received this proposition with expressions of gratitude, and evinced deep emotion at expressions of solicitude on the part of Senator McDonald for his recovery.

Secretary Thompson returned to Terre Haute this evening, and will remain there until the last of next week. He is engaged in the preparation of his report to Congress. In conversation the Secretary was earnest in praise of the efforts of President Hayes, and expressed his determined belief that the Administration would succeed in the new departure it had made.

WILL PRESS THEIR CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A meeting of merchants was held to-day in response to the call of the Committee of the Produce Exchange appointed to prepare and present claims rising out of the recent railroad riots. The aggregate of claims offered at the session was $34,000, the largest being that of John Taylor for $5,000. The delay in meeting was occasioned, the Chairman said, by the time required to get answers from the railroad companies. President Scott referred him to Superintendent Gessler, the agent of the Pennsylvania Company here. He interviewed Mr. Gessler, and would only say now as to the result that the Company, while acknowledging its responsibility in regard to total losses, would probably contest the claims for partial losses from detention, etc. It was agreed to consult with the Philadelphia merchants, and press the claims.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 28.—An Indian woman while bathing was seized by an octopas, or devil fish, and drowned. The body was discovered by Indians the next day, lying at the bottom of the bay in the grasp of the octopas. They cut the tentacles and recovered the body.

ONE OF THE BEST.

Such Is the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

A Searching Examination by the Insurance Commissioners of Several States.

Its Assets Abundant, and Its Securities Ample.

Full Text of Their Report.

In these days of financial distrust and uncertainty, it is refreshing to find an institution dependent on public patronage that invites investigation, and comes out of it stronger than before. Such an example we have at hand in the recent examination of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee, a company in which the West has reason to feel commendable pride. Several of the most prominent Insurance Commissioners of various States have just spent a month overhauling the books and securities of the Company, with the result which might have been expected from the high and honorable reputation of its managers. We give space for the full report, to which we refer all who wish particular details. No life-insurance company in this country has made a better showing, and we gladly recommend the Northwestern to the continued confidence of the public:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1, 1877.—*The Hon. H. L. Palmer, President*—SIR: In the long and disastrous depression of commercial and industrial interests, with its inevitable entailment of financial embarrassment and loss, and its wide-spread depreciation of equity and cash values so seriously affecting every section of the country, it was not to be expected that the business of life-insurance would escape the trying ordeal.

The very magnitude of its interests, the varied character of its trusts, and their vital relation to the peace and prosperity of millions of people, to say nothing of the many unfortunate breaches of good faith and integrity in their observance, have necessarily involved its management in more or less of public criticism and distrust. But, fortunately, the latter contingency has prompted greater vigilance and more economic methods of administration, while the standards of solvency and safety have been subjected to a censorship in all respects more thorough, exacting, and circumstantial. Irrespective of existing financial emergencies, however, the sifting processes of this regime are as justly and properly applicable to the strong and solvent, as to the weak and worthless. And besides, most of the life-insurance companies throughout the country have been already brought to its tests, and within a few months at farthest the remainder will have passed examination. Hence, the official examination of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, initiated by the Insurance Department of Maryland, and participated in, on invitation of the managers of the Company, by those of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, and New York, may be as welcome and reassuring to its members and policy-holders, as it is satisfactory to those immediately engaged in eliminating the results communicated in this report.

The character and extent of the Company's large volume of business, the nature and condition of its investments, and other important trusts, involving direct fiscal relations with the people of more than half the States of the Union, the notable fact that its affairs have never till now been officially investigated by any insurance department or State authority, together with the unsettled condition of life-insurance and the prevailing distrust in its security as a great public resource and benefaction, were among the very potent reasons for this examination. To its managers who have sought and desired the most searching investigation, many thanks are due for the promptness and courtesy with which they have contributed every needed facility for its successful accomplishment.

The assets admitted and the liabilities computed by us, the latter including the Company's premium reserve, have been made up to July 1 of the present year, and will be found in sufficient detail in the following statement:

ASSETS.			
Real estate, Company's office			$250,000.00
Real estate, special			490,683.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages			11,546,404.52
Premium notes			3,536,965.94
United States and other bonds owned (market value)			810,420.00
Interest accrued on bonds and mortgages		$279,177.93	
Interest due and unpaid on bonds and mortgages		222,511.05	
Interest due and accrued on premium notes		141,500.92	
			643,189.90
Bills receivable			17,813.94
Deferred premiums		214,945.56	
New premiums		29,977.66	
Renewal premiums		214,866.66	
			459,789.88
Cash in office		2,759.00	
Cash in bank		627,208.65	
			629,967.65
Ledger accounts	$2,552.89		
Agents' debits	29,936.41		
		$32,489.30	
Deduct Company's debits	$8,271.21		
Deduct remitt'ces account	9,792.45		
		18,063.66	
			14,425.64
Furniture and fixtures		8,325.99	
Accrued rents		537.49	
			8,863.48
Total assets			$18,408,523.95
LIABILITIES.			
Death claims adjusted and unpaid			$188,347.98
Matured endowments			14,800.00
Accrued commissions			861.36
Premiums paid in advance			13,531.99
Reserve on policies entitled to paid-up insurance			7,448.00
Reserve actuaries' 4 per cent			15,296,249.00
Total liabilities			$15,521,238.33
Surplus, as regards policy-holders			2,887,285.62

LOANS, BONDS, REAL ESTATE, ETC.

The investments of the Company in loans on mortgages on real estate amount to $11,546,404.52, being nearly two-thirds of its total assets. The examination of this item develops the most vigilant care and faithfulness in determining the validity of titles and the certainty of first liens on the property, as preliminary to the placing of loans. The margin of security appears in every instance to have been largely in excess of that required by the insurance laws of the different States, being in the aggregate nearly four times greater than the whole amount thus loaned.

But in view of the present depreciated value of real estate, and the existing distrust in the solvency of life-insurance companies, the examining Commission have caused a revaluation of all the real estate on which the Company has placed its loans. This revaluation has been made entirely independent of the Company or its managers, by competent and experienced appraisers appointed by the Commission in each of the seventeen States in which the loans are distributed. Under this new appraisement the value of the property, except in very rare cases, is found to be double or more than double the amount of loans thereon, the gross being $34,254,405, or very nearly three times the amount of such loans.

An examination of the Company's books discloses the fact that, as a rule, the interest on these loans has been paid with great promptness, and that in cases of default the mortgage has gone to foreclosure. The accrued interest accounts in this and other departments have been carefully computed, and the results appear in the statement of assets.

The bonds owned by the Company have been examined and verified at market rates as of July 1, 1877. These amount in all to $810,420.

The Company's real estate is the building and land which it occupies in the City of Milwaukee. This has been valued by the Commission, upon the best information accessible, at the sum of $250,000, the same value as fixed by the Company, which is nearly $75,000 less than its original cost.

An item of "special real estate" purchased under foreclosure has been valued by the Commission in the same manner, and by the same parties who appraised the real estate mortgaged to the Company. The valuation of this class of property amounts to $490,683.

PREMIUM NOTES, OUTSTANDING AND DEFERRED PREMIUMS, ETC.

It will be seen the premium notes now held by the Company, amounting to $3,536,965.94, constitute about one-fifth of its entire assets. Prior to 1872, the Company accepted somewhat more than one-third of its premiums in that class of securities. These notes have been personally examined and verified, and have been found in every instance to appertain to policies actually in force, and are therefore a secure and valid asset both as against the policies themselves and their computed premium reserves.

In this connection the Company's loans on policies in force have been invariably found to cover only a limited portion of the reserve in each case, and are therefore equally secure.

It is also found that all premium notes with accrued interest, if any, thereon, are deducted from policy claims when the latter become payable, such usage being of itself an additional guaranty of the represented value of the notes, as also of the observance of good faith toward all the members of the Company.

The outstanding and deferred premium accounts have been examined, item by item, and their correctness fully verified. It is proper to add that no instance appears in which the reserve on any policy is not largely in excess of the premium notes, deferred premiums, and accrued interest, when the latter occur; nor is it believed that the notes are in any case in excess of what the Company computes as a fair surrender value.

PREMIUM RESERVE, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

The net premium reserve, computed by the actuaries' table of mortality, with interest at 4 per cent, on policies in force June 30, amounts to $15,296,249, or about six times the current yearly premium income. As this reserve and other assets of the Company are invested at an annual average interest of about 8 per cent, the surplus interest beyond the $612,000 required on a 4 per cent reserve, this being the standard followed by the Company, will probably aggregate for the present year nearly or quite $800,000. On a 4½ per cent reserve, the standard of Maryland, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and many other States, the surplus will be measurably increased, showing a total as regards policy-holders of about $1,100,000 more than the exacting valuation here reported,—a fact which will probably receive due consideration by policy-holders resident in those States.

After making all proper allowances for depreciation in values and excluding every asset of questionable worth, the Company's present surplus, as regards policy-holders, is $2,887,285.62 over a 4 per cent reserve; and on a 4½ per cent reserve such surplus would be increased to about $3,987,285.62,—an amount which very conclusively exhibits its financial status and ability.

Nearly half of the surplus is annually set apart to be distributed as return premiums or dividends to policy-holders. In consideration of the many possible contingencies liable to occur in any year, such as unusual mortality, unexpected losses, reduction of income, etc., the division of surplus seems to have been as liberal as prudence and equity would warrant—the dividends actually paid on individual policies appearing to be unusually large.

The number of policies in force at the date named was 35,959, covering an aggregate risk of $66,832,062. The premium reserve on these policies has been so carefully computed under our direction by experienced actuaries, not connected with the Company, that there can be no question as to its accuracy.

As a matter of information, it may be proper to state here that, in July, 1875, this Company assumed the risks of the Minnesota Mutual Life-Insurance Company, amounting to $1,400,000 on some 1,200 lives. Every policy-holder included in this arrangement assented thereto, and every policy so assumed has been valued as of age and date of issue, and its original conditions and all rights accruing in connection therewith have been faithfully observed.

INCOMES, EXPENDITURES, ETC.

The gross income of the Company for the first six months of the current year was $1,729,379; the average annual amount for the last five years having been $3,914,568. About five-eighths of the present income accrues from premium receipts, and the balance from interest and rents. As indicating the character of the Company's investments and the large interests thereon, it may be mentioned that the interest receipts have been much more than sufficient to pay its death-losses and working expenditure for several years past.

A little more than one-tenth of the annual income is absorbed in the working expenditures of the Company. With the very moderate compensation paid to agents, and the absolute ownership by the Company of 41 per cent of its business on which commissions have been extinguished, the cost of collection is reduced to a minimum ratio. The compensation of agents, including traveling expenses, as well as commissions and salaries, amounts to about 8 per cent of the premium receipts, the commissions alone averaging but a fraction over 6¼ per cent. These percentages include old and new business. But the ratio of the entire working expenditure of the Company to its gross income shows a higher figure, the increase accruing largely from the wide distribution of its loans, judiciously placed, as we think, in comparatively small amounts, for greater security and more profitable investment, the expenses of travel and examination being thereby greatly enhanced.

A careful examination of the Company's books and accounts, covering a period of six or seven years, has shown that only reasonable salaries are paid to its officers and employes, and that no officer receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation whatever, contingent on the business done, or by way of commission on surplus, or in any other manner than by fixed salary established annually by the Board of Trustees.

CONCLUSION.

It is due to the Company to state that its books and accounts in every department of its business show a degree of accuracy not easily surpassed. In the actuarial department the record books and all details of account could not be more satisfactorily kept. The system of accountability and accuracy throughout finds unqualified approval.

JESSE K. HINES,
Insurance Commissioner for Maryland.
PETER DOYLE,
Secretary of State and ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance of Wisconsin.
S. H. RHODES,
Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.
JOHN F. SMYTH,
Superintendent of Insurance of New York.
T. B. NEEDLES,
Auditor P. A. and ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of Illinois.

STERLING FAIR.

A Successful Show—Notable Exhibits—Gov. Cullom in Attendance.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Whitesides County Fair which closed to-day was the most successful exhibition in the history of the county, and Secretary Worthington deserves much credit for the able manner in which he performed his duties. The weather was propitious throughout the four days' show, and the attendance on Thursday was nearly 10,000 persons.

Gov. Cullom visited the fair by special invitation on Wednesday and Thursday, witnessed the races, and viewed the fine exhibit of horticultural products, stock, and specimens of mechanical skill. Financially the show has left many hundred dollars in the treasury, and everybody seems well satisfied with the result.

On Wednesday a dozen tramps attempted to force an entrance to the fair-grounds, and were promptly arrested. On the same day Mrs. Josephine Russell, of Milwaukee, died very suddenly while being exhibited in a tent as a fat woman. She is said to have weighed 614 pounds.

Among the meritorious displays in Art Hall, the

STERLING SCHOOL-FURNITURE COMPANY

made a fine exhibit of their goods, including the "Peerless" school-desk, the most convenient, strongest, and best desk made. It combines ease, beauty, and comfort, and is believed to have no equal. This desk gives satisfaction, and the demand is extensive. The Company also makes school, church, and office furniture, popular everywhere; and business is very prosperous at their extensive works in this city.

The house awarded the most premiums was

THE MORRISON CARRIAGE-WORKS,

Ely & Whitcomb, proprietors. Their exhibited work was second to none in the State, and the phaeton with entire iron gear attracted large crowds daily, and elicited high praise as an elegant and powerful vehicle. This firm enjoys a prosperous and extensive trade.

Among the best exhibitors was the

STERLING MERCANTILE COMPANY,

a solid institution, which has moved into a fine block in this city, built expressly for this business, which includes a general line of goods selected and arranged with superior taste. The interior of this mammoth establishment is fitted up elegantly as a trade palace.

A WIRE-FENCE TIGHTENER,

exhibited by N. Burnham, the maker, is the best tightener known; simple and cheap. The wire is easily and securely tightened. Sold to the trade by the maker at Amboy, Ill.

MIASMA RENDERED POWERLESS.

The most certain way to render powerless the miasmatic vapors which produce chills and fever and other malarious disorders, is to fortify the system against them with that matchless preventive of periodic fevers, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The remedial operation of the Bitters is no less certain than their preventive effects, and they may be relied upon to overcome cases of fever and ague which resist quinine and the mineral remedies of the pharmacopœia. Dyspepsia, constipation, bilious complaints, rheumatic ailments, and general debility, likewise rapidly yield to their regulative and tonic influence. They are an incalculable blessing to the weak and nervous of both sexes, an excellent family medicine, and the best safeguard which the traveler or emigrant can take to an unhealthy climate.

From Harry Hill, the champion wrestler, No. 26 East Houston st., New York: I know of no remedy that will so quickly remove the discolorations of the skin resulting from injuries, soreness, and pains of the joints, muscles, and bones, the result of violent and continued exercise, as Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. I have used it myself, and have seen it used by others, and recommend its use to all athletes. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-fever. Trial free. Office 70 State street.

VEGETINE.

"VEGETINE,"

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FINANCIAL.

There is no appearance of activity in any department of local business. The banks are still receiving orders for currency from their country correspondents. Balances are low, and the currency is obtained by rediscounting paper. The offering of commercial paper is only fair. The wholesale dealers, who are doing the bulk of the present business, are to a great extent independent of the banks, and none others are as yet able to borrow.

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New York exchange was sold freely, and was quoted between banks at 75c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $3,500,000.

THE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

The consolidated mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are stated by the New York *Tribune* not to represent a first lien upon any portion of the Company's property. The relative position of the different issues of bonds and stocks is explained at length. The mortgage, which is a "general" one for $48,000,000, covers 1,137 miles of road proper, and 491 miles of what are called proprietary roads; total, 1,628 miles of railroad together with all its equipment. It was executed in 1872 and the bonds issued under it will mature in 1902. Of the $48,000,000 bonds authorized, $35,075,000 were reserved to cover bonds issued under prior mortgages, as follows: On the road proper $20,450,000, and on the proprietary roads $14,625,000. These various previous mortgages, on separate portions of the consolidated line, bear dates from 1859 to 1871, except the case of the Northwestern Union (sixty-two miles) which was mortgaged for $3,500,000 in 1872. Of the consolidated gold 7 per cent bonds, there had been issued at the date of the Company's last annual report $11,343,000, leaving still at the disposal of the Company $1,582,000 bonds to make up the full amount of $48,000,000 authorized. Therefore it appears that, so far as the public holders of the gold bonds are concerned, their security is subject to prior liens on the road proper, amounting to an average of $17,890 per mile, and on the proprietary roads to an average of $29,780 per mile. Further, out of the total prior liens, there fall due before the consolidated gold bonds only $1,700,000 on the road proper, and $5,100,000 on the proprietary roads, so that practically during the life of the consolidated bonds their security in point of priority will remain unchanged. It is a mistake to suppose that the consolidated mortgage is any lien upon the Iowa Division. This division, 365 miles of road, is leased and operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, on the basis of a certain percentage of gross earnings. This arrangement enables the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Company (eighty-four miles) to pay 10 per cent dividends on $3,800,000 stock, after paying 7 per cent interest on $790,000 mortgage bonds, and the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Company (276 miles) to pay 4 per cent on $6,800,000 stock, after paying 7 per cent on $4,300,000 of preferred stock and mortgage bonds. When the remaining $1,582,000 of gold bonds are issued, the entire system owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company—1,628 miles—will be bonded at the average rate of $29,483 per mile; add to this $21,475,802 of preferred stock, and there is a lien of $42,675 per mile of a single-track road, taking precedence of the common stock of the Company.

THE SYNDICATE AND THE 4 PER CENTS.

It begins to appear doubtful whether the efforts of the Treasury to refund the remaining 6 per cents into 4 per cents will be successful. The demand for the new bonds has fallen away considerably since the popular subscriptions were made, and at the same time the value of money is gradually increasing. The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to place to the credit of the resumption fund the gold to be received for the $27,000,000 of 6 per cents still to be called is denied, apparently with authority. The Treasury is said to consider it impracticable as yet to commence the accumulation of gold for resumption. The Syndicate and Secretary Sherman are both declared to be dissatisfied with the progress made in placing the new 4 per cent loan. The members of the Syndicate are said to have told Secretary Sherman on their recent visit to Washington that it was impossible to place the loan in Europe, on account of the war, that in this country they could not market them at par while speculators were hawking them about Wall street at 98, and that consequently they could not take any more under the present arrangement.

BULLION PRODUCT.

The bullion product of the Pacific Coast mines for the past eight months, according to the tally kept by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, has been as follows:

January, 15 mines	$3,109,000
February, 16 mines	2,935,500
March, 19 mines	3,688,000
April, 19 mines	3,960,000
May, 21 mines	4,105,000
June, 21 mines	4,121,800
July, 24 mines	3,954,900
August, 29 mines	4,377,100
Total	$30,251,300

INCREASE OF NATIONAL-BANK CURRENCY.

A Washington dispatch states that in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency the additional circulation of National-Bank notes issued during the present month will not be less than $1,000,000, and that during October and November a much larger amount will be taken out by the banks to obtain the currency necessary to move the crops.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND PREPARING FOR A LARGER BUSINESS.

The London *Times* announces that the Bank of England, under the impression that the value of money is soon to become higher than it has been for a long time past, is getting out of some of its investments by way of preparation for transacting a larger discount business. The prevailing opinion in Lombard street is that the bank is uncomfortably weak in reserves, and but a little more trenching on its reserves is needed to drive the rate of discount up again.

TWISTING THE BEARS IN WALL STREET.

It is getting to be believed in Wall street, according to the financial editor of the New York *Times*, that the recent reports that the leading operators had sold out their stocks and gone on the bear side were circulated with intent to deceive, and that, now that a short interest has been created, the object of the stratagem has been achieved, and a new rise will soon be engineered to give the bears a new twist.

DEALING OF BANKS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided in the case of the First National Bank of Rochester vs. F. M. Pierson that National Banks have no power to deal and speculate in promissory notes for purposes of private gain and profit alone, or to acquire any title thereto by purchase, other than in the ordinary way of discount.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE POOL.

The New York *Indicator*, with a very proper acerbity, remarks: "It has been rumored for several days past that the present pooling arrangement between the trunk lines was about to be broken. It is now explained, however, that these rumors resulted from the expressions of dissatisfied merchants, who formerly had their goods shipped as they wanted them, but who cannot do so now. That is all. As the merchants are of no consequence, the pooling arrangement will continue."

TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The exports from New York last week amounted to $7,427,911, which are among the highest weekly figures ever attained in the history of the port.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102½@103 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅛@97¼ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483	486½
Paris	518¾	516¼
Belgium	518¾	515⅝
Switzerland	518¾	515⅝
Germany	94¾	95¼
Holland	39⅝	40¼
Austria		46
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	105	105¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	106⅞	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	109⅛	109⅜
United States 10-40s, ex. int.	107⅝	107⅞
United States new 5s of '81	106⅞	107⅛
United States new 4½s	105⅞	106
United States currency 6s	120⅛	120⅜
United States 4 per cent bonds, coupons		104⅛
United States 4 per cent bonds, reg.		102@102⅛

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*108	*109
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds, long	*107½	*108½
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*97½	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	120
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 ⅌ cents	....	*105
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gold dull; 103; borrowing rates flat; 1, 2, and 3 per annum, and finally 1-64 per diem.

Silver at London 55 pence. Here, silver bars 122⅜ in greenbacks, 119 in gold. Silver coin ⅛@⅜ discount. A London dispatch says Germany today advanced the minimum price at which she will sell silver to 55 pence.

Governments were heavy.

Railroad bonds were dull and firm.

State securities were steady.

Stocks were irregular, with frequent fluctuations in coal shares, which closed strong on an announcement that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company had reduced prices for coal on a basis of from $4.40 to $4 per ton for stove delivered in New York. The Company's officials state that they do not propose to make any further reduction in prices against the new schedule adopted yesterday by the Lehigh Company. The general list sympathized somewhat with the coal shares, but the changes were not important.

Money, 4@6.
Prime mercantile paper, 7@8.
Customs, $291,000.
Treasury disbursed, $275,000.
Clearings, $16,000,000.
Sterling, long, 481; short, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110¼	New 4½s	105
Coupons, '65, new	105⅛	New 4s	101⅜
Coupons, '67	107⅛	10-40s (registered)	107⅞
Coupons, '68	109⅛	Coupons	107¾
New 5s	107⅛	Currency 6s	120⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	78⅜	Northwestern pfd.	64¼
Quicksilver	20	C. C. C. & I.	37¼
Quicksilver pfd.	35⅛	New Jersey Central	15
Pacific Mail	22¼	Rock Island	101¼
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	35⅛
Mariposa pfd	1	St. Paul pfd.	72
Adams Express	96	Wabash	12⅛
Wells-Fargo	83	Fort Wayne	91⅛
American Express	52¾	Terre Haute	3⅛
United States Express	47	Terre Haute pfd.	15
New York Central	106¾	Chicago & Alton	85
Erie	11⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd.	103
Erie pfd.	21⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	7
Harlem	140	D., L. & W.	45¾
Harlem pfd.	137	A. & P. Telegraph	19
Michigan Central	58⅜	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	112	C., B. & Q.	100⅞
Union Pacific stock	66⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12
Lake Shore	63⅛	Central Pacific bonds	105⅜
Illinois Central	71	Union Pacific bonds	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82	U. P. land-grant	105¼
Northwestern	37⅛	U. P. sinking-fund	94⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43¾	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, old, coup	41	Missouri 6s	106⅛
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	14	Kentuck	6¼
Belcher	6¾	Leopard	1¼
Best & Belcher	20½	Mexican	11¼
Bullion	8¼	Northern Belle	20¾
Consolidated Virginia	33	Overman	25¾
California	30¼	Ophir	16⅜
Chollar	35	Raymond & Ely	11⅝
Confidence	5¼	Silver Hill	5
Caledonia	4	Savage	7¾
Crown Point	4¼	Segregated Belcher	39
Exchequer	9½	Sierra Nevada	4¾
Gould & Curry	9¼	Union Consolidated	6¾
Hale & Norcross	7	Yellow Jacket	9¼
Imperial	2	Eureka Consolidated	45
Julia Consolidated	3	Grand Prize	17¼
Justice	15¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Gold, 102⅞@103⅛.
Sight exchange, ¼ premium.
Sterling, 499¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 28—5 p. m.—United States bonds—5-20s of '67, 107½; New York Central, 101½, ex-dividend.
Erie, 11; preferred, 22¼; Illinois Central, 70¾.
PARIS, Sept. 28.—Rentes, 105f 42½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, 125 8-10 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 58x178⅜ ft, with improvements, dated Sept. 25 (David Kelley to Melvina B. Armour)	$45,000
West Ohio st, 225 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 5	4,000
Thirty-third st, 150 ft w of Beers st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 22	1,000
Oakley st, 166⅔ ft s of Adams st, e f, 40x90 ft, dated Aug. 25	2,400
Evergreen st, 130 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 26x150 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 27	4,000
Keith st, 126 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 24	1,000
Western av, s e cor of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 419 1-10x167 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Samuel Marrs to South Park Commissioners)	9,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Roscoe st, 135 ft w of Dummy road, s f, 85x118 ft, dated Sept. 22, 1876	$6,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt st, 75 ft s of Wabansia st, e f, 25x120 ft, with buildings, dated July 2	$1,300
Humboldt boulevard, n e cor of Byron av, w f, 106⅜x154 8-10 ft, dated Sept. 25	3,500
California av, 100 ft n of Cortland st, e f, 31 7-10x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 18	1,400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	9,604	10,365	12,777	6,716
Wheat, bu	165,607	74,124	109,646	13,385
Corn, bu	162,287	530,676	281,321	388,072
Oats, bu	130,705	88,839	197,004	97,358
Rye, bu	14,500	11,866	392	23,165
Barley, bu	47,840	39,128	16,290	13,500
Grass seed, lbs	257,516	131,255	468,000	297,671
Flax seed, lbs	722,395	291,430	1,047,956	230,800
B. corn, lbs	14,000	48,000	41,275	40,480
C. meats, lbs	148,660	67,840	1,273,883	1,195,980
Beef, tcs			100	
Beef, brls			74	130
Pork, brls		700	809	1,392
Lard, lbs	62,410		328,996	327,410
Tallow, lbs	6,625	31,846	1,900	74,690
Butter, lbs	206,520	231,500	129,815	166,380
Live hogs, No.	13,944	14,470	3,679	5,723
Cattle, No.	6,095	4,092	1,419	2,758
Sheep, No.	1,306	1,292		
Hides, lbs	64,697	281,185	164,680	212,480
Highwin's, brls		254	194	258
Wool, lbs	2,170	415,078	152,158	242,630
Potatoes, bu	448	7,924		5,254
Coal, tons	2,645	4,384	1,027	1,930
Hay, tons	100	88	40	10
Lumber, m. ft.	2,474	3,491	2,640	1,923
Shingles, No.	460	700	445	623
Salt, brls	4,990	15	3,237	1,810
Poultry, lbs	300			
Poultry, coops	17	43		
Eggs, pkgs	515	558	275	339
Cheese, bxs	4,621	901	1,068	1,036
G. Apples, brls	1,931	794	10	151
Beans, bu	150	9	195	

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,831 bu wheat, 679 bu oats, 747 bu rye, 527 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 90 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 57 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars No. 1 spring, 277 cars No. 2 do, 31 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (495 wheat); 105 cars high-mixed corn, 321 cars and 16,200 bu No. 2 do, 27 cars and 1,400 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (454 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 47 cars No. 2 white, 69 cars and 17,900 bu No. 2 oats, 3 cars rejected (120 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 37 cars and 800 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected (45 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 35 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 3 do, 32 cars extra do, 10 cars feed (85 barley). Total (1,199 cars), 507,000 bu. Inspected out: 48,931 bu wheat, 316,550 bu corn, 49,438 bu oats, 796 bu rye, 908 bu barley.

A "reader" calls attention to the fact that the 1,051,000 quarters of wheat and flour reported yesterday as on passage for the United Kingdom do not include steamer shipments. He thinks there must be at least 1,500,000 qrs more on the way, as nine-tenths of the shipments made from this side the Atlantic recently have been by steamer.

The squeeze in wheat for September delivery was the great feature of the trade in commercial circles yesterday. Notwithstanding the active feeling of two or three days previous there was still out a long line of shorts, and the result was a further advance in prices, which may be again *improved upon* to-day. A good deal of the wheat settled yesterday at $1.16@1.17 was bought away down in the nineties, and some of the shorts were virtuously indignant at the fact that they had to pay dearly for the privilege of selling wheat which they did not own. The whole operation was vigorously denounced as an artificial deal, etc., but without affecting the condition of things. The market had been largely oversold, and the sales had to be filled.

It would be interesting to know how much the market at $1.17 per bu is higher than it would have been but for the bearing process here before the new crop began to move.

It is estimated by well-informed parties that the September shorts on wheat in this market aggregated about 1,000,000 bu last Thursday evening, and that the quantity was reduced to about 450,000 bu last night. It is probable that these are very large over estimates; but we give them for what they are worth. A very long line was settled yesterday, and there is probably room for closing up the deal to-day, if the price be not put up too high.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but a large part of the trading was in settling up contracts now maturing. Most of the markets were stronger. Mess pork, meats, wheat, corn, and oats, all tended upward under a better demand, though there was not so much inquiry for shipment, and receipts were large, with little encouragement to the bulls to be gathered from foreign advices. The weather was fair, but cooler, and a low temperature, with frost, was expected speedily. The shipping movement was slow, as the attention of operators was chiefly directed to the meeting of month contracts, and freights ruled easier, with the expectation that more vessel-room would be on the market at the beginning of next week.

The dry-goods market was without noticeable change in any of its features. There was a well-sustained activity in the demand, and prices remained steady and firm. Groceries continue in steadily good request, and for all of the staple articles and most side-goods previous prices were thoroughly sustained. Sugars were firmer than for a number of days previous, and some refiners were asking an ⅛c advance. The demand for butter continues active, and the market was again quoted firm. Cheese was steady as previously quoted, sales making at 12@13c for good to best full creams. No changes of importance were developed in the dried-fruit market. Raisins, prunes, and most other descriptions were moving with fair freedom, and were steady. The fish market was firm and steady. No changes were apparent in the leather market, the demand continuing fairly active and prices ruling firm. Bagging, tobacco, paints, oils, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

The lumber market was active and firm. A large fleet arrived, and the cargo market was very active, inch lumber selling at better prices, and piece stuff ruling firm at the recent figures. The trade of the retailers continues at its late volume, and the market is firm at the advance. Wool was steady and in moderate request. The seed market was rather quiet, but steady, with the offerings light. Hides continue firm, being in brisk demand, with the offerings scarcely adequate, and the stocks in dealers hands light. Broom-corn was dull and easy. Small orders are coming in as usual, and some corn is arriving, but large buyers seem disposed to wait until the new crop begins to move freely and something definite is known concerning its character. Poultry was selling rather more freely, but at lower prices, the large offerings causing the decline.

Lake freights were rather less active, and easier, the ruling rates being 4¼c on corn and 4¾c on wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 63,000 bu wheat, 113,000 bu corn, 138,000 bu oats, and 72,000 bu rye.

Through rates to New York by steamer and rail were quoted at 18c on wheat and 16½c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

ITEMS.

A member of the Board of Trade furnishes the following:

The price of fair American spring in Liverpool is 55s 6d; straight new No. 2 is 57s 6d. Through freight by rail and steam is 12s,—make allowance for an advance and call it 13s,—this leaves 44s 6d, which at present rate of exchange is $10.68 per 480 lbs, or $1.33⅛ gold per 60 lbs. It takes 8c per bu to pay all charges and sell it. This leaves $1.25⅛ gold, equal to $1.28¾ currency, free on board here. October wheat is $1.08, as you go on board, leaving a margin of 21½c per bu, so that the Liverpool market can decline equal to 21½c per bu between now and the middle of November, and, should it do so, October wheat at present price will pay to ship.

A bear speaking to a Granger on the Board said, "Why, they (the English) are selling their wheat for 40s. I read it in a paper, and can show it to you." The poor Granger went off alarmed.

Why did Mr. Bear not add that the wheat they are selling at 40s will not keep; is so soft, damp, and bad that it is unfit for human food, and is selling to distillers for mashing, and that good wheat will be required to take its place.

GOODS RECEIVED

at the Chicago Custom-House Sept. 28: A. J. Latham, 550 tons salt; C. A. Barker, 275 cords tan-bark; Armour & Co., 560 tons salt; Field, Leiter & Co., 9 cases dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 5 pkgs porcelainware, 3 pkgs earthenware; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 15 cases glassware. Amount collected, $6,403.45.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and irregular. Hogs were quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, and Liverpool advices noted little change. The early feeling was tame, and pork weakened. The later tone was steady, meats being stronger. The shipments of meats and lard showed an increase, and it was stated that the stocks of the former ready to ship are worked down to a very low point,—about the lowest in the post-igneous history of the trade. The receipts of hogs were fair, but it is understood that the orders for product are more than sufficient to absorb the current supply.

MESS PORK—Was less active, and irregular. The market declined 20c per brl early, advanced 20c, and closed 5@10c lower than Thursday afternoon. Sales were reported of 500 brls cash at $13.70; 7,500 brls seller October at $13.65@13.85; 2,000 brls seller the year at $12.85@13.00; 250 brls seller December at $13.00; and 7,250 brls seller January at $12.95@13.15. Total, 17,500 brls. Also, 70 brls clear pork at $14.25, and 70 brls back pork at $13.75. The market closed tame at $13.70@13.75 cash; $13.72½ seller the month; $13.72½ seller October; $12.97½@13.00 seller the year; and $13.10@13.12½ seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.75@12.00, and extra prime do at $9.75@10.00.

LARD—Was dull and little better than nominal. Next month's delivery declined about 12½c per 100 lbs, there being no shorts to be filled, no demand for shipment at quotations, and an expectation that several lots will be placed on the market next Monday after deliveries have been made. The longer futures were unchanged. Sales were limited to 250 tcs seller October at $8.80; and 250 tcs seller the year at $8.40. The market closed easy at $8.75@8.77½ cash; $8.75@8.77½ seller October; $8.37½@8.40 seller the year; and $8.47½@8.50 seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and stronger. Middles were advanced ⅛c per lb, strips were marked up ¼c, and shoulders and hams were firm at full previous prices. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs short ribs at 8c loose (to go South); 200 boxes pork strips at 7⅜c; 100 boxes bacon do at 7⅜c; and 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 11½@11¾c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	6¼	7¾	7⅞	8
Loose, cured	6½	8	7⅞	8⅛
Boxed	6¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
October loose	6½	8	7¾	8⅛

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅛c cash; 8c seller October; 7c for December; and 7⅛c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 8⅛@8⅜c; long cut hams, 9¾@10c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10⅝@11¼c. Green hams, 8⅛@9c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7⅜c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $15.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅛@7¼c for city, and 7⅛@7¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, with no appreciable change in prices. Shippers held aloof pending the unsettled condition of the wheat market, and local buyers only took sufficient to supply immediate wants. Sellers did not offer concessions to induce trade, as stocks are light. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $5.75; 320 brls spring extras at $5.65@6.12½; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 470 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $7.00@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@8.50; low grade, $2.50@4.00; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady. Sale was limited to 10 tons at $9.50 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.50@16.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and firmer, advancing ⅛@½c per bu above the latest prices of Thursday, though our receipts were larger. Liverpool was dull, and London easier, with French and English country markets generally cheaper. The trading was chiefly dependent on local considerations. The greatest interest was exhibited in the September deal, the shorts filling in very freely, and making settlements where possible at the market price. This incited an active demand for futures, chiefly on local accounts. Shipping demand there appeared to be none, except for the outside grades, and No. 1 being only wanted to fill shorts did not command any premium over No. 2. There were shipping orders here, but mostly limited to the prices which are expected to rule next month. Some wheat room was taken, but it was understood to be for grain expected to be delivered on September contracts. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at about $1.16, advanced to $1.17, and closed at $1.16¾. Seller October opened at $1.06¾, sold at $1.07¼, receded to $1.06⅝, and advanced to $1.07¼, eased off to $1.06⅞, and closed at $1.07. Seller November sold at $1.03⅝@1.04¼, closing at $1.04¼. Seller the year sold at $1.02⅞@1.03½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.16¾ and No. 3 at $1.09. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16½@1.17; 133,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.16@1.17; 13,800 bu No. 3 do at $1.09; 800 bu rejected at 97c; and 3,000 bu by sample at 85c@$1.11. Total, 165,800.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and tame, there being but little demand. Sales were limited to 1,000 bu by sample at $1.13 on track, and $1.28 free on board cars.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair demand at the same prices as were paid for straight spring, but holders could not obtain any premium. Sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.16¾@1.17, and 2,400 bu by sample at $1.20@1.23 free on board cars.

CORN—Was in better demand and stronger, advancing ⅜c, and closing ¼@⅜c higher than Thursday afternoon. Earlier advices quoted the British markets easier, but the later ones reported a firmer tone, while New York improved ¼@½c after the call. Our receipts were somewhat larger, 454 cars and 33,800 bu being inspected into store; but the reported shipments exceeded the receipts, and an easier feeling in lake freights, with the prospect of a better supply of vessel-room, was regarded as favorable to a decrease in the volume of our stocks in store. There was a fair inquiry for shipment, and the October shorts filled in freely, while there was a decided increase in the inquiry for the longer futures, by outside parties. The strength in wheat encourages holders of corn to hope for better prices. Seller October opened at 42⅛c, sold at 42¼c, declined to 42c, advanced to 42⅜c, and closed at 42⅜c. Seller November ranged a shade off from October, closing at 42⅜c. Seller the year sold at 41@41⅛c. Seller the month ranged about ⅛c over October, closing with cash No. 2 at 42½c. High mixed closed at 42¾c, and rejected with buyers at 41c. Cash sales were reported of 44,000 bu high mixed at 42¼@42⅜c, chiefly at the inside; 164,000 bu No. 2 at 42¼@42⅜c; 13,600 bu rejected at 41@41¼c; 400 bu ears at 43c; and 8,000 bu shelled, by sample, at 42@42½c on track. Total, 230,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and ⅛@¼c higher. The demand was chiefly from shorts, who were closing up their deals for this month and next. Cash oats sold freely, and were delivered in round lots to shippers, who have engaged vessel room since Thursday noon for about 190,000 bu. The receipts were large and inspected chiefly into the higher grades. The firmness of the other markets imparted strength, and New York was steady. The market weakened a little towards the last, but closed steady. Seller September or cash sold at 23¼@23⅜c, closing at 23½c. October sold at 23⅜@23½c, and closed at 23¼@23⅜c. November sold at 23¼@23½c, and the year at 23¼@23⅜c. No. 2 white sold at 23¾@24c, according to location. Samples were in better request. Cash sales were reported of 11,400 bu No. 2 white at 23¾@24c; 54,200 bu No. 2 at 23¼@23⅜c; 6,600 bu by sample at 23@26c on track, and 18,600 bu do at 21@30c free on board. Total, 90,800 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request for shipment and steady. Futures were nominally firm. No. 2 sold at 53½c, and rejected at 47c. October was quoted at 54½c, and November at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 53½c; 400 bu rejected at 47c. Total, 8,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active, declining about ½c, except the lower grades. The receipts were liberal. Car lots were in fair request and lower, except No. 3, which advanced 1c, and feed was stationary. The shorts were buying No. 2 to apply on contracts and settling their trades, a good deal being done by transferring to November, which ruled about 2c above October. Samples were dull and weak, except the choice offerings, meaning lots better than No. 2, which were taken by consumers. October opened at 61¼@61½c, sold at 62c, and closed at 61½c. November sold at 63@63½c, and closed at the outside, with 64c asked. No. 2 closed at 61½c. Extra No. 3 sold at 44@44½c, and feed at 35c. No. 3 advanced to 39@39½c under light offerings. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 61@61½c; 4,800 bu extra No. 3 at 44@44½c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 39@39½c; 3,200 bu feed at 35c; 15,200 bu by sample at 36½@80c on track; 2,400 bu do at 44@72c free on board. Total, 43,600 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 35,000 bu at $1.16¾ for September and $1.07 for October.

Corn—40,000 bu at 42⅜c for October at 41c for the year.

Oats—5,000 bu at 23⅜c for October.

Mess Pork—1,000 brls at $13.72½ for October, $12.92½ for the year, and $13.05 for January.

Lard—500 tcs at 8.70 for October and $8.45 for January.

LATEST.

Mess pork was steady at $13.75@13.87½ cash, $13.72½@13.75 for October, $12.92½@12.95 for the year, and $13.05 for January. Sales 1,750 brls at $13.72½@13.75 for October, and $13.05 for January.

Lard was inactive and nominal at $8.70 cash or October, $8.37½ for the year, and $8.45 for January.

Wheat was moderately active at the closing prices on 'Change. September sold quite freely in settlement at $1.16¾@1.17, selling chiefly and closing at the outside. October sold at $1.06¾@1.07⅛, and closed at $1.06¾@1.06⅞. November sold at $1.04@1.04¼, and the year was quiet at $1.03@1.03¼.

Corn was in moderate demand at 42⅜@42½c for October, closing at the inside. Seller the year closed at 41@41⅛c.

Oats were quiet at 23½c for the month or October, and 23¾@23⅞c for November.

Vessels were taken for 23,000 bu wheat, 23,000 bu oats, and 18,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.08@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and easy. The receipts are expected to increase soon, and this fact, together with the continued dullness of trade, naturally causes weakness. Choice green hurl, 6c; medium hurl, 4½@5c; red-tipped do, 4½@4¾c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red-tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—Trade was fairly active, and prices were firm all around. Shippers, as heretofore, were the principal buyers. These is comparatively little butter in store here at the moment, and among holders there is a confident feeling. We quote: Fancy creamery, 28@31c; good to choice grades, 20@25c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9@14c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet, firm, and unchanged. We repeat our list. Stark, 24½c; Brighton, A, 24c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 20c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—The market presented no specially new features. There was a fair movement at 12@13c for good to best full creams, and at 8@11c for lower grades.

COAL—There was a decidedly firm market for anthracite coal, the tendency of prices being upward. Soft varieties remain steady. Trade was quiet at the annexed prices: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut, and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.00 and lard tierces at $1.20. The offerings are small, but there is little inquiry, and packers are believed to be well supplied.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request at 16@16½c, and some dealers are asking 17c for single packages. The offerings are light.

FISH—A good demand existed, and the market was steady and firm as previously quoted. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.00@4.15; family white-fish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; mackerel, extra, shore, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00@12.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50@1.60; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was moderately active, with prices generally steady. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8¼@9½c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose Muscatel, $1.75@1.85; Valencia, 6¾@7c; do new, 8¼@8½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@18c; Michigan do, 6¾@7¼c; Southern, 5¼@6¼c; peaches, halves, 8@8½c; blackberries, new, 8¼@8½c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5½@6c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request at unchanged prices. The offerings were smaller and fair in quality: Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; pears, 40@65c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 30@65c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.25@1.75 per case or 25@40c per basket; Delaware do, 60@75c per basket; quinces, 60@75c per basket; cranberries, $9.00@10.50; oranges, $7.00@7.50 per box; lemons, $6.50@7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.75 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars were quoted firmer, but were without actual advance. Coffees were moving fairly at full figures, and rice, sirups, molasses, and most other lines were also firmly held. The general market was fairly active. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice and fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; good to prime, 22¼@23c; common to fair, 19½@21c; roasting, 18@18½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾c; crushed, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; powdered, 11¼@11¾c; A standard, 10⅝@10¾c; do No. 2, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10@10¼c; C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; C No. 2, 9½@9⅝c; yellow, 9@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 55@58c; California honey drips, 52@54c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 62@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5⅞c; White Rose, 5⅞@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was in little better demand, the inquiry being mostly for wire-bound No. 1 timothy, which was quoted at $9.00 and over. Sales of timothy were made at outside quotations: No. 1, $8.50; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; mixed, $6.50@7.50; upland prairie, $6.50; No. 1, $5.50@6.00; slough, $4.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.08 per gallon, at which price the market closed steady.

HIDES—Were in good demand among tanners and dealers, and firm. The receipts are fair, and are quickly purchased. The stock in dealers' hands is said to be unusually light. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 7@7½c; steers, 8@8½c; green-cured, light, 10c; heavy, 8¾@9c; damaged, 8c; part cured, 9c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Brewers are buying chiefly from hand to mouth. Wisconsins are quoted at 8@11c. The domestic crop is large, and dealers look for low prices unless a large export demand sets in. The demand, if any, will probably be from England, but its magnitude can not be estimated until something more definite is known about the foreign crops.

LEATHER—Business continues good, and the market maintains a firm tone. The moderate character of the supply and the high cost of hides gives holders confidence, and there is no disposition to press sales at present prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$90@1.15	Line	$34@36
Calf, No. 2	70@90	Buffalo slaughter sole	28@34
Veals, No. 1	75@85	Chicago sole	28@31
Veals, No. 2	50@75	"B. A." sole	25@30
Kip	40@70	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@25
Upper, No. 1	22@24		
Upper, No. 2	18@22		
Harness	30@34	Insole	22@25

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@36
Kip	60@95	Sole	35@40
Upper	21@25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.25@2.10	Kid	1.00@10.3

OILS—Prices were without change. There was a liberal movement at the range of prices following: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 15½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 60c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in fair request but a shade easier, in consequence of the liberal offerings. Game was rather slow, except prairie chickens, which were in fair local demand. We quote: Old chickens and large spring, $3.00@3.25 per doz or 9c per lb; small spring, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, $6.00@6.50 per doz; prairie chickens, $3.50@3.75 per doz; wild ducks, $1.25@2.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Early rose were salable at 35@40c per bu. The demand is light, the market being supplied by neighboring farmers, but their supplies are said to be running short, the late crop being rather light. Sweet potatoes were salable at $2.75@3.50.

SEEDS—Were a little more active and steadier, the offerings being moderate. Timothy sold at $1.25@1.32, prime closing at $1.30. Clover sold at $5.20@5.30, closing firmer at $5.45. Flax sold at $1.10@1.28½, prime bringing the outside.

SALT—Was in fair demand and firm. Following are the quotations: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—Jobbers report a fair call for teas and the market remains firm at previous quotations:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@73c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Was in light demand and prices remained steady at $6.00@6.50 for maple and at $5.50@6.00 for beach. Slabs sold at $4.00@4.50.

WOOL—Is in moderate demand and steady. The stock in store is fairly assorted and ample to meet the demands that are likely to be made on it. Western orders are received daily, and the Eastern trade is rather better than it has been for a month or six weeks past. Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@39c; tub wools, choice, 41@43c; fair to good, 36@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,536	7,196	819
Tuesday	6,258	15,438	993
Wednesday	3,472	15,187	2,787
Thursday	6,095	13,944	1,366
Friday	3,200	14,500	1,000
Total	22,561	66,265	6,965
Same time last week	20,669	53,385	4,430
Week before last	24,061	50,709	5,617
Shipments—			
Monday	925	2,469	202
Tuesday	1,164	2,574	196
Wednesday	2,700	4,043	191
Thursday	1,419	3,679	....
Total	6,208	12,765	589

CATTLE—The general position of the market was unimproved. Eastern reports continued bad, and the receipts continued liberal; hence there was but slight chance for any change for the better in the character of the demand or in prices. Neither shippers nor the home trade took hold with any show of interest, and it proved to be about the dullest and most unsatisfactory market-day of the week. Colorados, Texans, native cows, and half-fattened steers comprised most of the offerings, and of the total sales less than 500 head changed owners at prices above $3.50. The ruling figures were $2.50@2.75 for cows; $2.75@3.30 for Texans; $3.40@3.50 for Colorados; and $3.00@3.50 for common to fair fleshy steers. Scalawag lots sold at $2.00@2.40. More than enough stock was left over to meet the wants of Saturday's market, and the feeling at the close was depressed.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,358	$5.40	62	900	$3.15
17	1,334	5.10	38 Texas	963	3.15
16	1,229	5.00	223 Texas	942	3.10
17	1,335	4.90	13 cows	960	3.05
11	1,341	4.75	23	819	3.10
33	1,310	4.85	57	970	3.35
29	1,304	4.65	99 Texas	926	3.20
16	1,161	4.50	17	1,022	3.00
71	1,172	4.35	20	983	3.00
25	1,263	4.25	10 stags	1,224	2.75
12	1,114	4.25	102 Texas	900	3.12½
18	1,153	4.20	100 Texas	926	3.12½
19	1,156	3.90	13 stockers	766	2.90
18	1,169	3.80	119	756	2.80
18	1,028	3.75	22	813	2.85
17	1,183	3.75	39	727	2.75
19	1,129	2.70	41 Texas	955	3.00
119 Texas	974	3.30	22	885	2.70
18	1,085	3.60	10	809	2.75
23	1,061	3.53	22	831	2.75
18	963	3.55	19 cows	868	2.75
36 oxen	1,503	3.50	30	902	2.62½
12	1,175	3.50	12	1,029	2.65
191 Colorado	982	3.50	16	946	2.60
132 Colorado	980	3.50	18	822	2.60
189 Colorado	970	3.50	47	779	2.50
44 Colorado	1,033	3.40	14 cows	760	2.50
25	968	3.50	11 cows	817	2.50
18 stockers	994	3.37½	37 cows	806	2.45
83	989	3.30	11 cows	840	2.60
30	982	3.30	22 cows	927	2.60
19	965	3.25	15 cows	900	2.65
11	965	3.20			

HOGS—The market opened quiet at about Thursday's prices, but toward noon, when the extent of the supply had been made known, the demand increased, and prices worked firmer. In common, coarse, heavy, and medium weights there was no appreciable advance, but for bacon grades and good to extra heavy the decline of the previous day was fully recovered. Sales had an extreme range of $4.75@6.00, though the prevailing figures were $5.50@5.60 for bacon grades, and $5.30@5.75 for heavy. The market closed firm with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
36	316	$6.00	81	201	$5.50	28	305	$5.40
26	334	5.85	53	272	5.50	23	280	5.40
69	334	5.75	103	305	5.50	61	309	5.40
50	278	5.75	38	196	5.50	26	290	5.40
43	331	5.75	39	204	5.50	27	261	5.40
22	276	5.65	44	200	5.50	48	238	5.40
46	295	5.65	38	203	5.50	103	197	5.37½
48	322	5.60	107	188	5.50	22	311	5.35
23	290	5.60	71	204	5.50	23	293	5.35
36	169	5.60	45	238	5.50	14	306	5.35
33	204	5.60	55	271	5.50	30	280	5.35
44	213	5.60	31	191	5.45	35	280	5.35
22	241	5.60	80	200	5.45	20	242	5.30
32	195	5.60	82	294	5.45	34	270	5.30
40	201	5.55	41	289	5.45	61	216	5.30
47	280	5.55	96	248	5.45	26	223	5.30
34	214	5.55	58	234	5.45	24	294	5.30
91	200	5.55	47	271	5.45	80	166	5.25
48	202	5.55	60	256	5.45	46	268	5.25
38	156	5.55	68	275	5.45	65	186	5.20
22	190	5.55	26	263	5.40	61	145	5.00
48	190	5.55	30	194	5.40	28	160	5.00
93	288	5.55	43	280	5.40	32	189	4.85
64	214	5.55	56	279	5.40	22	269	4.75
101	262	5.55	22	291	5.40	54	123	4.70
68	209	5.50	47	271	5.40			

SHEEP—Were dull and unchanged at $2.75@4.50 for poor to choice grades per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Sept. 27, 182 cars of through and 189 cars yard stock, or 6,307 head, against 231 cars through and 212 cars yard, or 7,008 head the week before; supply only fair, with market dull and dragging at about last week's prices; most of the offerings changed hands here, few being shipped on in first hands; quality generally common to medium, with few good on sale; don't expect any advance in prices soon; best, 1,350 to 1,600, $6.00; good, 1,300 to 1,400, $5@5.50; fair, 1,100 to 1,200, $4.50@4.75; common, 900 to 1,000, $3.75@4.00; stockers, 700 to 900, $3.00@4.00; fat cows and bulls, $3.00@4.00; sales for the week, 2,722 head, against 2,330 last week.

HOGS—Receipts 13,750 head, against 19,965 head the week before; supply has been light, and prices at last week's figures, until Monday noon, when they went up 20@30c, and the run continuing light with a liberal demand, the market was active, but when the excitement abated they fell back to the old figures of Monday morning; the following for to-day, but dangerous to buy on: best Philadelphias, $6.00@6.25; good corn-fed Yorkers, $5.50@5.60; grassers, $5.15@5.40; roughs, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000 head, against 11,500 last week; supply only fair, with prices ¼@½c better on best grades, while common were no better and dull; best, 90 to 100 lbs, $4.80@5.10; good, 80 to 90 lbs, $4.25@4.50; common, 70 to 80 lbs, $3.25@3.75; lambs, $4.00@4.50. Prospects fair for good fat sheep.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—BEEVES—Receipts for the week, 465 cars; last week, 477; business throughout moderate, with a light attendance of Eastern and local dealers; the supply has been ample, the demand having been confined to medium weights and low-price stock; market opened at closing prices of last week, and ruled steady up to Tuesday, when prices declined ⅛c, and on the following day ⅛c more, since which ruled steady, with plenty unsold in yards to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 80 cars; last week, 68; of fair average quality; ruling price for both same as at close of last week, and continued steady up to Tuesday, when it commenced to drop, and declined ¼c, since which it ruled steady.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 460 cars, against 477 last week; market dull; prices ⅛@¼c off last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 80 cars, against 68 last week; supply in excess of demand; market dull; prices ⅛@¼c off from last week.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—HOGS—Demand active; common to choice light, $4.80@5.25; fair to choice heavy, $5.20@5.55.

CATTLE—Dull and weaker; shipping steers, 1,400 lbs and upwards, $5.10@5.25; 1,050 to 1,350 lbs, $4.00@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.37½; feeding steers, $3.50@3.75; natives, $3.25@3.45; extra fat brought $4.37½; Texans, $2.40@3.55; Indians, $2.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Steady; fair demand; butchers', $3.00@4.00; shipping muttons, $3.50@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,300; cattle, 1,500; sheep, 1,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,840; prices no better than yesterday, but more life, and offerings mainly sold before 11 a. m.; about 100 fair Colorado cattle taken for the export trade.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800; market dull; 5@6c for ordinary to choice lambs; 4¼@5¼c for ordinary to prime sheep; 4¾@5¼c for mixed lots sheep and lambs.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,400; market steady; 5¾@6c for live; 6¾@7¾c for dressed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,479; no sales.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; no sales.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; fair demand for Yorkers; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—HOGS—Steady; common, $4.50@5.00; fair to good light, $5.20@5.45; do packing, $5.70@5.40; butchers', $5.40@5.50; receipts, 975; shipments, 2,585.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active and firm. The large fleet long due arrived at port, and about 40 cargoes came on the market. Yard dealers were out in force, and the market was very active in the forenoon, 25 or 30 cargoes changing hands. Piece stuff was firm at $7.25@7.50, and inch lumber was a shade higher, cargoes of common and culls sold at $8.00, and other common lots ranged from $8.25@9.00. Medium to good grades at $9.50@11.75. Lath were firm at $1.25, and shingles at $1.95@2.15.

Following are some of the sales:

Barges Campbell and Mercury, from Ludington, 700,000 feet joists and scantling at $7.50; also schr Hanson, from Manistee, 200,000 feet joists and scantling at $7.50.

Schr Ottawa, from Grand Haven, 157,000 feet common inch, at $8.75; schr Mosher, from Duncan City, 300,000 feet wide inch, mill-run, at $11.75; schr John Miner, from Duncan City, 275,000 feet wide inch, at $11.75; schr C. Luling, from Oconto, 240,000 feet strips and boards at $10.00; lath at $1.25, and schr Newsboy, from Oconto, 325,000 feet strips and boards at $10.00; lath at $1.25.

The yard market continues active and firm. Fresh orders are coming in daily, and many dealers are very busy filling those that have been lying over. The revised prices are given below:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	15.50@16.00
First common dressed siding	13.50@14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	23.00@25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00@21.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	15.00@16.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@29.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	15.00@17.00
Common stock boards	12.50@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.50
Fencing do, 12 to 18 feet	9.50@11.00
Fencing No. 2	8.00@ 9.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet	10.00@11.50
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.50
Dimension stuff	9.25@11.00
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	12.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.50@10.50
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles "A" standard	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.20@ 2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 60s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, 36s; long clear, 37s; short clear, 40s; shoulders, 34s; hams, 50s. Lard, 47s. Prime mess beef, 92s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 110s. Cheese, 61s 6d. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California white, 12s 6d@12s 9d; new spring, 11s 4d@11s 11d. Corn strong at 27s 9d. MARK LANE—Wheat weaker. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; fair average No. 2 spring, 55@56s; fair average California, 62s. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 28s@28s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier; fair average of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 27s@27s 6d. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 58s. Nearly due, 61s. Country markets for wheat—English generally cheaper. French a shade easier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 8d; spring, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. Lard, 47s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—2:30 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 7d; spring, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 5d. Corn, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d. Breadstuffs dull, except corn.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—Latest.—COTTON—Fair business: 6⅛@6¼d; sales, 12,000 bales: speculation and export 2,000; American, 8,050.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull except corn, which is firmer. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 40,000 qrs; American, 23,000; California white wheat, average, 12s 5d@12s 9d; club unchanged; spring, 10s 3d@11s 9d; winter, 11s 7d@12s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Flour unchanged. Oats and barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—COTTON STATEMENT—Sales of the week, 28,000 bales, of which exporters took 7,000; speculators took 9,000; total stock, 598,000; American, 307,000; receipts, 24,000; American, 5,000; actual export, 7,000; amount afloat, 77,000; American, 14,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 11,000; American sales, 45,000.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—PETROLEUM—34½f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quoted stronger, chiefly in connection with grades needed for contract deliveries, leading to an advance in the instance of New York No. 2 red, which grade was most sought after, of 2@4c per bu, and on No. 2 Chicago spring very full prices reported bid without resulting in any actual dealings in this grade, owing mainly to the extreme scarcity: market otherwise comparatively steady, without much animation; every available source of supply made use of to provide an adequate quantity of No. 2 red to deliver on maturing contract; several lots of New York No. 1 and No. 3 red purchased with a view to mixing and making a No. 2 grade to meet contract requirements; the trade generally ignored yesterday's ruling of the Grain Committee, and proceeded to arrange for actual deliveries of stock on settlements in the open market; some contracts settled on the basis of $1.54¼; white Western, 12,600 bu, at $1.50@1.58; amber Western, 11,000 bu, at $1.52@1.58; ungraded red Western, in lots of 11,000 bu, at $1.45@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, 32,000 bu, at $1.39; No. 3 Milwaukee do, 16,000 bu, at $1.35; No. 2 Northwestern spring, September option, 16,000 bu, at $1.38½@1.39; do November, 16,000 bu, at $1.28¼. Corn in more urgent request, mainly for home trade and export purposes, partly on speculative account, at an advance of 1@1½c per bu, closing buoyantly. Mixed Western ungraded at 54½@58½c; yellow Western at 58½@59½c. Of rye, car lots of Western sold at 71@71½c. Oats decidedly more active, and generally quoted stronger in price; white Western, 18,200 bu at 34@44c; mixed Western, 9,000 bu at 34@36½c; No. 2 Chicago, 11,200 bu old in store at 32c; and 16,000 bu new afloat at 35c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth rates quoted somewhat firmer, with less urgent offerings of accommodation, and fairly active inquiry for room for early use; in charters, business on a moderate scale and generally steady basis as to rates; for Liverpool, engagements reported include 200 brls flour at 3s 6d per brl; 48,000 bu grain, of which 24,000 bu at 8½d per 60 lbs, and, at the close, 24,000 bu at 9d per standard bu.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in more request for early delivery, and again quoted firmer; for forward delivery Western mess moderately sought, with September options nominal; October, $14.00@14.05; November, $14.00@14.10; seller remainder of the year, $14.05@14.10, with sales reported of 750 brls October at $14.05; 500 brls November at $14.05, and 250 brls seller remainder of the year at $13.10. Cut meats quiet at former rates. Bacon steady but inactive. Western steam lard more freely dealt in for early delivery, and quoted rather firmer, though closing weaker; sales of 1,500 tcs prime at $9.22½@9.30; for forward delivery in more demand; September option quoted at $9.25; October, $9.20; November, $9.05@9.10; December, $8.85@8.90; seller remainder of the year, $8.87½; January, $8.90@8.97½, showing an advance; sales of 250 tcs September at $9.25; 3,250 tcs October at $9.20@9.22½; 2,500 tcs November at $9.10; and 1,500 tcs seller remainder of the year at $8.87½@8.90; refined quiet; quoted for the Continent at $9.62½@9.75.

TALLOW—More active at $7.81¼@8.00 for prime to very choice; sales reported of equal to 210,000 lbs in lots at quoted rates; 250 brls on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate demand on a basis of 8@8⅛c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.13¼; sales of 100 brls.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady; 11 6-16@11 7-16c; futures barely steady; September, 11.10@11.12c; October, 11.10c; November, 11.97c; December, 11.96c; January, 11.00c; February, 11.20@11.21c; March, 11.34@11.35c; April, 11.48@11.49c; May, 11.61@11.63c; June, 11.74@11.80½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts, 17,000 brls. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; receipts, 247,000 bu; ungraded winter red Western, $1.50@1.52; white Western, $1.50@1.55; No. 2 red steam, $1.49; amber Michigan and white, $1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.39; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.35. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull; No. 1 Canada, 95c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed State, 77½@82c; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand active; receipts, 175,000 bu; warm Western mixed, 54½@55c; high mixed, 57½@58½c; yellow Western, 58½@59½c; white Western, 60c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, 50,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 32@37c; white do, 33@45c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; moderate trade. Molasses—Refining quiet but steady; groceries in fair demand; from New Orleans at 38@50c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy; crude, 8¼@8⅜c; refined, 15c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7 13-16@7⅞c.

ROSIN—$1.65@1.70.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 33½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 20@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles, 8@8¼c. Lard firm; closed easier; prime steam, $9.12½.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12@22½c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45@50c; X, 44@46c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 35@38c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 39@42½c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 35@36c; combing, washed, 50@55c; combing, unwashed, 36@39c; Canada combing, 52@53c; fine, unwashed, 28@30c; loose and medium unwashed, 28@31c; tub-washed, 40@45c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; amber, $1.44@1.52. Corn steady; yellow, 60@61c; mixed, 59@60c. Oats steady; white Western, 35@39c; mixed do, 32@33c. Rye quiet, 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western Reserve, 22@24c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western fancy, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 15½@15⅝c; crude, 10¾@10⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $4.75; double, $5.00@5.25; treble, $5.50@6.75; high grades, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 58@59c. Oats dull; 40@42c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak; $2.50.

HAY—Quiet; choice, $16.00@16.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; tendency upward; $14.50@14.75. Lard firmer; refined tierce, 9¾@10c; keg, 10½c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 7¾c; clear ribs, 8¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; held 8¼c; 9¾c; 10¼c. Sugar-cured hams firm; 13¼@14c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.08@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to choice, 17¼@21c. Sugar dull; jobbing common to good common, 7@8c; fair to fully fair, 8@8¾c; prime to choice, 8¼@8⅝c; yellow clarified, 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull; nominal. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 5¼@6¾c.

BRAN—Dull; 82½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot quiet and steady; Western steamer, $1.29; do No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.47@1.48; October, $1.40¼; November, $1.37⅛ bid; No. 3 winter red, $1.37. Corn—Western quiet and firm; Western mixed, spot and October, 57½c; November, 59c bid; steamer, 54½c. Oats scarce and firm; Western white, 35@38c; mixed, 33@35c. Rye quiet and easier at 65@68c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice grades scarce and firm; low grades and medium grades dull and nominal; choice Western, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; not quotably lower.

COFFEE—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and easier at $1.12@1.12¼.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 19,500 bu; oats, 3,500 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—COTTON—Inactive for best grades; middling, 10½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.23½ cash; $1.20@1.19½, closing at $1.19¼@1.19½ November; No. 4 do, $1.17 cash. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 43½c cash; 42½c October. Oats easier; No. 2, 25¼@26c cash; 26¼c bid October. Rye dull; 55c bid cash and October. Barley dull and unchanged; prime to fancy, 70@90c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $14.00 cash and September; $13.50 bid. Lard easier; summer, $8.75 asked; $8.62½ bid. Dry salt meats nominal; clear ribs, $8.00; clear sides, $8.25; sales shoulders, 7c; stock of winter meats about exhausted. Bacon firmer; $7.75; $8.75@8.87½; $8.95@9.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan held $1.33; $1.32 bid; extra do, $1.35; amber Michigan, $1.30¼; October, $1.26¼; November, $1.25; No. 3 red, $1.16; No. 2 D. & M. and No. 2 red canal, $1.30. Corn steady; high-mixed, spot and October, 47c; No. 2 spot and October, 46½c; November, 47c; rejected, 46c; damaged, 44c. Rye, No. 2, 57c. Oats dull; No. 2, 25¼c; white, 29c; No. 2 white, 28c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 30,000; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady; middling, 10¾c.

FLOUR—Heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; winter red Western, $1.27. Corn in fair demand; firmer. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye in good demand. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 65@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $13.50@13.60. Lard in fair demand; steam, $8.75. Bulk meats strong; $7.00; 8.00@8.12½; $8.25@8.50. Bacon strong and higher; $7.75; $8.12½@8.75; $8.87½@9.00.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; $1.05.

LINSEED OIL—Strong; 58c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened at a decline of ⅛c; closed quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.16¼; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.15½; No. 2, $1.14½; October, $1.05¾; November, $1.05; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.09. Corn easier; No. 2, 41½@42c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 23¼c. Rye easier; steady; No. 1, 53½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 63@63½c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 268,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Firm; 11c.

FLOUR—Firmer but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; firm; red, $1.30; amber and white, $1.53; mixed, $1.49. Rye dull and unchanged; 70c. Oats dull; white, 32c; mixed, 31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $14.25. Bulk meats in fair demand; scarce and wanted. Bacon steady and unchanged. Sugar-cured hams scarce and firm; 13¼@14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.08@1.09.

BAGGING—Dull; 12½c.

TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.25@1.28. Corn—Mixed, 42c. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, 8c; shoulders, 7@7½c. Lard—Steam, 9c; kettle, 9½@9¾c.

HOGS—$5.00@5.25; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 420.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 3,000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1.28@1.29; 1,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.28; 800 bu white Michigan at $1.43; 3,000 bu No. 2 Duluth at $1.25. Corn dull; car-lots of No. 2 selling at 50c. Oats—500 bu No. 2 Chicago at 32c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—8c for wheat and 7c for corn to New York.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Steady; fair demand; 11c; receipts, 181; shipments, none; sales, 200; weekly receipts, 910; shipments, 1,158; sales, 1,450.

PRODUCE—Unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; demand moderate.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 62@63c. Oats steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1.34; white State, $1.46; red do, $1.41. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Sept. 28.—HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.07½.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—COTTON—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 43,000 bales; last year, 96,000; total receipts to date, 84,000; last year, 201,000; exports from all United States for the week, 4,000; last year, 15,000; total exports to date, 18,000; last year, 50,000; stock at all United ports, 128,000; last year, 210,000; stock at all interior towns, 14,000; last year, 21,000; at Liverpool, 598,000; last year, 721,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 14,000; last year, 25,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—COTTON—In good demand, but at lower rates; sales, 1,100 bales; good ordinary, 9⅝@10c; low middling, 10⅜@10⅝c; middling, 10⅞@11c; good middling, 11¼@11½c; middling fair, 11⅜@11¾c; fair, 11⅝@12c; receipts, net, 1,275 bales; gross, 1,559; exports to Liverpool, 1,851; stock, 23,691; week's sales, 6,100; receipts, net, 5,471; gross, 7,941; exports to Liverpool, 1,851; New York, 3,083.

GALVESTON, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 9,122 bales; gross receipts, 9,231; stock, 11,231; sales, 2,640; coastwise, 2,388.

MOBILE, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅝c; weekly net receipts, 2,915 bales; stock, 4,781; sales, 2,200; exports, coastwise, 1,535.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Active; middling, 10⅝c; weekly receipts, net, 6,793 bales; stock, 8,837; sales, 5,200; exports, coastwise, 2,826.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Lower to sell; middling, 10 11-16c; weekly net receipts, 11,327 bales; gross receipts, 11,679; stock, 13,953; sales, 5,966; exports, coastwise, 6,388.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Trade moves slow with package houses, but jobbing branches fairly active; cotton goods quiet and unchanged; prints quiet in first hands; ginghams and cotton dress goods steady request; men's wear of woolens quiet; flannels less active; silks selling well, but at low prices.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white, 110 test, 12⅜c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; 31½c.

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MARINE NEWS.

Loss of the Schooner Hippogriff on Lake Michigan.

She Is Sunk by Collision with the Schooner Emma L. Coyne.

The Sunken Craft Goes Down with a Valuable Cargo of Oats.

Other Maritime Notes and Items of General Interest.

SINKING OF THE HIPPOGRIFF.

It was hardly to be expected that the great fleet of vessels on Lake Michigan, that had been so long wind-bound, would reach port without some accident, and it did not. A disaster occurred Thursday midnight, and the canal-schr Hippogriff, Capt. Richard Sherwood, was sunk by a collision with the schr Emma L. Coyne, Capt. David Sherwood. Fortunately no lives were lost. The accident occurred abreast of Kenosha, and about twenty miles from shore. It is a singular coincidence that the masters of the crafts involved are brothers.

The Hippogriff left Chicago at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, with a cargo of 28,000 bu of oats, bound for Buffalo. Besides the Captain, there were on board First-Mate Thomas Hamilton, Second-Mate Henry McKinstry, Seamen George Carter, Daniel Kilgallon, Frank Williams, and Andrew Gunther, and a female cook.

The Coyne was bound from Bay City with a cargo of lumber for this port.

The wind was west by southwest, blowing briskly, and the night was a bright moonlit one. The Coyne was sailing by the wind and the Hippogriff was running free. The former was heading south half east, and the latter north half west. Neither vessel was under very rapid headway. Gunther was look-out on the Hippogriff, Williams was at the helm, and the Captain and Second Mate were on watch when the crash occurred. The First Mate and the cook were in the cabin, and the two sailors, Kilgallon and Carter, were in the forecastle asleep.

Those on board the Hippogriff state that they saw a red light on the Coyne half an hour before the disaster, and Gunther states that the latter had been showing both red and green lights. The Coyne struck the Hippogriff on the port side, at the cat-head, and, as one of the crew said, knocked a hole in her big enough to drive a wagon through. The jibboom and bowsprit of the Coyne stretched across the deck of the Hippogriff and were torn out of the vessel, which became so entangled with the other that she came near being dragged down with her. By cutting her away the men succeeded in releasing the Coyne from her perilous position. The Hippogriff filled rapidly, and in about five or ten minutes sank bow first, and then rolled over on her side and went down in about thirty fathoms of water, not a vestige of her appearing above the surface.

When the collision occurred, the beams were driven into the forecastle with great force, and Kilgallon and Carter had barely time to escape on deck. The First Mate and the cook were alarmed by the shock, and ran on deck. The boat was quickly lowered, and all hands got into it before the schooner sunk, and reached the Coyne and were taken on board, where the brothers Sherwood, Captains of the craft, met, greatly to their astonishment. The officers and crew of the Hippogriff had no time to save their clothing from the cabin and forecastle. The Coyne arrived here yesterday noon with her passengers, and showed sad evidences of the disaster in the jagged and broken appearance of her stern and the remains of her jibboom and bowsprit. She went up the South Branch to unload her cargo.

A short time before the collision, the schr North Cape had a narrow escape from a similar accident with the Hippogriff, and her Captain states that it was with difficulty he could keep out of her way.

The Hippogriff was built in 1863 at Buffalo by William Crossthwaite, and at the time of the disaster rated B 1 good, and was valued at $8,000. Her tonnage was 295. Corrigan & Brothers, of Cleveland, owned her, and they have an insurance of $6,000 upon her, but in what company or companies was not known here yesterday. Her cargo of 28,000 bu of oats was shipped by Lyman Blair, of this city, and was consigned to Wallace & Co., of New York City. There is an insurance of $8,000 upon it in the Phenix of Brooklyn and Manhattan of New York.

Experienced navigators say that the Hippogriff was a hard vessel to handle.

AN IMMENSE FLEET.

The large fleet of vessels that has been on Lake Michigan for a week and over, detained by head winds, began to arrive Thursday night, and by last evening 170 vessels of all trades came into port. About 125 of the number were lumber laden, and and about 50 of them were on the market during the course of the day, while the remainder went up to the yards and docks direct to unload. About 20 vessels from lower lake ports came up with coal, and a number of others had bark, posts, telegraph poles, railroad-ties, iron, salt, etc. At one time during the day fully twenty vessels were waiting outside for tugs to bring them in, and the latter were so busily engaged that they kept the bridges in the constant swing, and did an immense amount of screeching. The day was one of the busiest of the season, and the accumulation of vessels did not have a very depressing effect on the freight market.

The lumber market was unusually lively, and cargoes were quickly taken. About a dozen vessels were at the market docks last evening, and others were expected.

The wind was blowing freshly from the northeast last evening, and it is probable that the fleet of lower lakers that has been wind-bound in the straits and vicinity will arrive speedily.

Some very long passages are recorded, notably the Zach Chandler, eight days getting up Lake Michigan, and all the lumber craft from four to seven days from east and west shore ports and Saginaw.

NEW VESSELS IN PORT.

The new, large schr Charles Foster, built by Valentine Fries, of Milan, O., arrived here yesterday for the first time. Her model is not very handsome, but she is of great strength, and has capacity for 65,000 bu of wheat. Her length of keel is 227 feet, breadth of beam 36 feet, depth of hold 16 feet, and measurement 897 84-100 tons. She is a three-master, the foremast being 103, mainmast 105, and mizzen 90 feet in height. Having three masts instead of four gives room for great length of boom, the fore and main being 70 feet each, and the fore and main gaffs 12 feet. Her chains weigh about 15 tons, large anchor 3,725 pounds, small anchor 2,985 pounds; and it required nearly seven tons of galvanized wire for her standing rigging. She carries a spread of 5,000 yards of canvas, her fore and main sails containing a trifle less than 1,500 yards, making two of the largest sails furnished any vessel. Capt. W. J. Eagan commands the new craft.

The schr St. Louis, recently built by L. Shickluna, of St. Catherines, Ont., also arrived yesterday, with a cargo of salt. She is a trim craft, and looks as if she was a good sailer.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 28.—Down—Props Sanilac, B. W. Blanchard, Idaho, Potomac, Raleigh and consort, Rose and barges, Yosemite and consort, Tioga and barges, Jenness and barges, Arizona and barges, Bay City and barges; schrs William Jones, J. L. Quimby, D. H. Keys, Eagle Wing, Seaman, Bessie Barwick, G. S. Hazard, Pulaski, Gladstone.

Up—Props R. Holland, Europe, Canada, China, Colorado, Maine, Manitoba, Philadelphia and Allegheny, Birckhead and barges, Alpena and barges, Mary Pringle and barges, Burlington and barges, Salina and barges, Jarvis Lord and consort; schrs B. F. Bruce, George W. Holt, Clayton Belle, Montana, Antelope, C. H. Johnson, S. D. Hungerford, San Diego, Reuben Doud, Eliza Gerlach.

Wind—Northeast gentle. Weather is fine.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 28.—Arrived—Day Dawn, LaSalle, 6,100 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 5,500 bu corn, 26,500 lbs seed; prop King Brothers, Kankakee Feeder, 1,200 bu corn, 700 bu rye, 6,500 lbs seed; Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 8,000 bu oats; Belle France, Morris, 4,800 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,007 bu bu oats, 350 brls flour, 4,500 lbs meat; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 5,900 bu corn, 10,680 lbs seed.

Cleared—A. Woolson, Joliet, 54,708 ft lumber, 90,000 shingles.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 28—9 a. m.—Cleared—Monte Christo, Seneca, 70,495 ft lumber, 101,500 shingles; North America, Henry, 89,356 ft lumber; Olive Branch, Henry, 87,249 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,500 bu wheat.

A TUGMAN'S TRICK.

Capt. Arthur Maguire, of the tug Ewing, evidently knows his business. He was going up the main river yesterday forenoon, with a tow, and when near Wells street bridge the prop Dean Richmond attempted to cut across his bows and prevent him from going through the draw first. But Maguire knew a trick worth two of that, and quickly steaming alongside the propeller, without going out of his course much, put his bow against the Richmond's and shoved her out of the way far enough to leave plenty of room and enabled him to pass through, which he did quickly, leaving the propeller Captain to grin and bear the act as best he might.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Freights were moderately active and easier, corn being taken for Buffalo at 4¼c. The weakness was due to reports that the up-fleet was arriving. Room was reported for 63,000 bu wheat, 114,000 bu corn, 138,000 bu oats, and 72,000 bu rye. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs J. W. Doane and S. Minch, corn at 4¼c; schr D. E. Bailey, rye at 4½c; schr C. Hinckley, oats at 3½c; props Newburg, wheat, Scotia, oats and rye, and Roanoke, corn, oats, and rye, through. In the afternoon, the schr Hercules, for corn to Prescott at 8½c; Melvina, oats to Buffalo at 3¼c; and J. Bigler, wheat to Buffalo on private terms.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock in twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock on the 27th:

Eastward—Prop Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburg; schr Hattie Wells, Chicago to Kingston; scow May Wiley, Cleveland to Oakville.

Westward—Props Garden City, Oswego to Duluth; Lowell, Ogdensburg to Chicago; bark Louisa, Toronto to Toledo; schrs Guiding Star, Oswego to Chicago; Cossack, Charlotte to Chicago; Mary, St. Catharines to Fairport; barge Fortune, Port Dalhousie to Detroit.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Charters—Schrs Ellen Theresa, stove bolts, Eagle Dock to Black Rock, at $1.10; Swallow and Stampede, coal to Milwaukee at 30c, free; Tim Baker, paving stone to Cleveland at $1.50 per cord.

Clearances—Props Empire State, Chicago, merchandise; Araxes, Saginaw; Ira Owen, 70 tons of coal to Chicago; Inter-Ocean, Chicago; Toledo, 800 brls cement to Chicago; schrs Harvest Queen, Erie; Halsted and S. A. Law, 1,000 tons coal; Watson, Argonaut, and Jessie Lind, for Chicago; William Raynor, 200 tons of coal for Monroe; Snow Drop, Ashtabula.

AN ANCIENT MARINER.

Capt. J. Greenhalgh, of Cleveland, is one of the oldest tugmen on the lakes. He ran the old Franklin in Chicago River as early as 1844, when the Archimedes was his only competitor. He also ran tugs among the first at Erie and Cleveland. At the latter port he has now the tugs Triad and Edwards, and upon the former he has introduced an invention that will prove of great value to tugmen and others who use boilers. Capt. Greenhalgh was in Chicago yesterday, for the first time in many years, and was utterly astonished at the changes made since he was a resident here.

MINOR MISHAPS.

The schr J. C. King ran into the schr Sturgis yesterday and carried away the latter's mizzen rigging.

A jibboom guy was yanked out of the schr U. S. Grant yesterday in the river.

The bark Mary Fry, Capt. Scott, which cleared on the 19th inst. for Liverpool with a cargo of timber and deals, was towed back to Toronto disabled.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 28.—Arrivals—Prop India, Chicago; schr Schuylkill, Milwaukee; prop Japan, Buffalo; schr City of the Straits, Buffalo.

Departures—Props Germania, Saginaw; prop Egyptian, Marquette; schr E. R. Turner, Detroit; prop Japan; schr Schuylkill, Chicago; prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—Charters—To Buffalo, schrs Pathfinder, Guido Pfister, Thomas Gawn, Queen City, Carlingford, wheat at 4½c; prop Vanderbilt, wheat and rye, through rate; to Erie, prop Wissahickon, wheat, through rate; aggregate, wheat, 261,000 bu; rye, 22,000 bu.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 28.—Cleared—Prop Superior; schrs Shawnee, Senator.

Passed Down—Stmr Keweenaw; prop St. Louis.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Coal-laden craft were beginning to arrive freely last night....The schr Louisa McDonald has gone into Miller's dry-dock for calking....It is probable the sailors will take advantage of the presence of the large fleet and ask $2 per day....Changes in the Local Steamboat Inspectorship will probably be made by the new Supervisor....Charles Dennehey has sold a half interest in the schr Kate Darley to Rhodes & Bradley, the consideration being $2,250....The Captain of the schr Felicitous says he was five days from Red River to this port with a cargo of lumber aboard....The schrs Pensaukee and Dawn did not suffer much by the unfavorable winds, for they made the round trip to Buffalo in thirteen days.

OTHER PORTS.—The stmr Ohio is in dry-dock at Buffalo....The new prop Avon, built for the Union Steamboat Company, is expected to start out the first of next week... Seven grain-carriers arrived at Buffalo on Wednesday, with cargoes aggregating 221,000 bu....The stmr Dove is to be thoroughly overhauled next winter at Detroit, new arches put in, new cabins, etc....The Buffalo *Express* says the stmr Rocket, being rebuilt there, is beginning to look like a new boat. When finished she will make an excellent barge....The schr Len Higby was sold Thursday afternoon at Milwaukee by United States Marshal Fink for the sum of $700. G. D. Norris & Co. were the purchasers....Milwaukee is busy with a large fleet, and is likely to do a good marine business for the rest of the season....Capt. Alec Quinn has been selected to command the schr Mary E. Perew. He is supervising her outfit now at Buffalo....The Government has begun work again on the uncompleted portion of the pier dock stone-work at Cleveland....The wrecking tug Leviathan has arrived at Port Colborne with the dismasted bark Lottie Wolf. Her trouble was caused by a defective mizzenmast, which went by the board during a stiff sailing breeze, carrying with it the mainmast. As quite a sea was running at the time but little of the rigging on the broken spars was saved....Joseph Cook, who succeeds Capt. P. J. Ralph as Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for this district, is a resident of Detroit. He is a practical machinist and steamboat engineer, and since he left his position as engineer of the May Queen has been resident engineer in Detroit for the Detroit & Cleveland line of steamers, looking after all the machinery and boilers of the line.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; props M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; John Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, sundries; Newburgh, Buffalo, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries; Scotia, Buffalo, sundries; Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries; City of Concord, Ogdensburg, sundries; schrs Windsor, Manistee, lumber; Ida, Muskegon, lumber; M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber; J. H. Doane, Buffalo, coal; Mars, Ludington, lumber; Elva, Portage Pier, railroad ties; Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; Advance, Muskegon, lumber; Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; Dawn, White Lake, wood; Camden, Buffalo, coal; A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber; Antares, Muskegon, wood; El Tempo, White Lake, lumber; U. S. Grant, Muskegon, lumber; Lotus, Owen Sound, bark; Naiad, Muskegon, lumber; Melvina, Muskegon, lumber; Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber; Milwaukee Belle, Muskegon, lumber; D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, salt; Gesine, Muskegon, lumber; C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber; Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; Two-Brothers, Muskegon, lumber; Souvenir, Pentwater, bark; J. O. Moss, Bluffton, lumber; Julia B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber; Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood; Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; Ithica, Muskegon, lumber; John B. Wilbur, Cleveland, coal; Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; Henry P. Baldwin, Buffalo, coal; A. Mosher, Duncan City, lumber; Willie Loutit, Muskegon, lumber; Coral, White Lake, lumber; Clipper City, Manistee, lumber; Joseph Dresden, Holland, wood; William H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber; Frank Crawford, Menekaunee, lumber; Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; James Couch, Buffalo, coal; S. J. Tilden, Cleveland, coal; Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; J. V. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; Regulator, White Lake, lumber; Granada, Manistee, lumber; Robert Howlett, Manistee, lumber; Elvina, Fair Haven, coal; Ironsides, Cheboygan, lumber; Emeline, Manistee, lumber; Kate Gillett, Green Bay, sundries; Racine, Ludington, lumber; Zach Chandler, Erie, coal; A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber; C. A. King, Cheboygan, lumber; Albatross, Green Bay City, lumber; Michelson, Ludington, lumber; Conquest, Ahnapee, ties; Tom Paine, Muskegon, wood; Montpelier, Alpena, lumber; H. W. Page, Erie, coal; Almeda, Pensaukee, lumber; North Cape, Oconto, lumber; G. G. Cooper, Oconto, lumber; E. P. Royce, Black Lake, poles; Norman, Menominee, lumber; Cuba, Green Bay, lumber; Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; Jesse Phillips, Manistee, lumber; B. F. Wade, Ahnapee, ties; William Smith, South Haven, lumber; Jenney Lind, Muskegon, lumber; Felicitous, White River, lumber; Mariner, Manistee, lumber; Bessie Boalt, Leland, lumber; F. W. Gifford, Cheboygan, lumber; Sardinia, Manistee, lumber; A. Rust, Manistee, lumber; Donaldson, Cleveland, coal; Buena Vista, Perry's Pier, lumber; M. C. Cameron, Goderich, salt; C. C. Trowbridge, Pensaukee, lumber; W. H. Hawkins, Portage Pier, bark; Ganges, Bay City, lumber; San Jacinto, Duncan City, lumber; Sea Gem, Madison Pier, ties; Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber; Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber; St. Lawrence, Buffalo, coal; Col. H. C. Heg, Ludington, wood; Dick Somers, Buffalo, coal; A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, iron ore; J. W. Taylor, Manistee, lumber; Hattie Earl, Muskegon, lumber; Charles Foster, Erie, coal; Lady Dufferin, Port Colborne, light; St. Louis, Kincarline, salt; Perry Hannah, Empire Pier, wood; Gertrude, Centreville, wood; Driver, Centreville, wood; Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber; Vermont, Muskegon, wood; Bridgewater, Erie, coal; Charles Hibbard, Stony Creek, wood; Peoria, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; E. Parsons, Traverse Bay, wood; Wollin, Holland, lumber; Wm. Sturges, Manistee, lumber; North Star, Pentwater, lumber; North Star, Muskegon, lumber; E. L. Coyne, Bay City, lumber; J. Catchpole, Clay Banks, wood; Cuyahoga, Menominee, lumber; Mary Booth, Frankfort, wood; Celt, Ludington, lumber; Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber; John Marx, Manistee, lumber; W. H. Hinsdale, Muskegon, lumber; Ætna, Cleveland, coal; Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal; M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; Col. Ellsworth, Fair Haven, coal; scows Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood; Martha, Gross Point, gravel; L. Painter, White Lake, bark; Coaster, Muskegon, wood; White Oak, Ludington, lumber; Laurina, White Lake, wood; J. B. Chapin, White Lake, wood; Granger, Packard's Pier, lumber; Gladiator, Manistee, lumber; brigs Fashion, Menominee, lumber; Commerce, Menominee, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr C. H. Hackley, North Muskegon, 10 pkgs groceries; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu corn and sundries; prop M. Groh, Manistee, 22 pieces timber; schr H. M. Scoville, Buffalo, 19,436 bu corn; schr Monticello, Buffalo, 20,700 bu corn; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 12 brls pork and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay, 44 brls pork, 7 brls apples, 7 brls beef; schr Wollin, Holland, 400 bu corn; schr North Star, Pentwater, 50 pkgs groceries; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 20 brls flour and sundries; schr Truman Moss, Buffalo, 12,832 bu corn; prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, 77,906 bu oats; schr Mineral State, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn; schr John Bigbee, Buffalo, 22,260 bu wheat; schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, 20,258 bu corn; schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—A warrant was served for the arrest of W. W. Duley, Tax Collector of Ross Township, in this county, for embezzlement to-day. His accounts show a deficiency of about $3,000. Duley has heretofore borne a most excellent character.

THE COURTS.

Chicago Wants Her Share of the Cicero School Fund.

Woodman & Co. Thrown into Bankruptcy by the Creditors.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Divorces, Etc.

The City of Chicago filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against John McCaffery, A. O. Butler, and Emery B. Moore, as Trustees of Township 39, Range 13, to compel a division of the school-funds of the above Township. According to law, each township has a section in it set apart to be sold or rented, and the proceeds applied to the use of schools in the township, and distributed among the various school districts in the township in proportion to the number of children under 21 years of age contained in each. About 340 acres of School Sec. 16 in Township 39 have been sold, the proceeds amounting to $86,543.10. The annual interest amounts to about $7,000, and $100 more per year is derived from the unsold 300 acres. On the 1st of October next the Trustees of this township will meet to divide among the school districts the income received during the past six months.

In 1869 the City of Chicago enlarged its boundaries westwardly so as to take in about eleven sections of Township 39. It then established schools, which were supported by taxation at a yearly expense now of $5,000. There are 3,706 children under 21 years of age who live in that portion of Township 39 within the city-limits, and 2,102 children in the remaining portion of the township. The city thinks the school moneys of the township should be divided so as to give it the proportion it is entitled to according to the number of the children within its limits compared with the whole number, or 3706-5808 of the school money. It has repeatedly requested the School Trustees to so subdivide the money, but the latter have as often refused. It, therefore, files a bill to compel such division and distribution, claiming that the Trustees are bound to give it a proper share of the school funds.

This same question was raised a year ago before Judge Gary, who decided against the city, on the ground that the law made no provision or specified no mode in which the moneys could be divided.

DIVORCES.

Maria Leiseberg was the only applicant to get a divorce yesterday, but she tells a pretty hard story of her husband, Henry Leiseberg. She accuses him of beating her, attacking her with a butcher knife, and repeatedly throwing or kicking her outdoors. For the last seven years, also, he has been a hard drinker; notwithstanding this, however, he has managed to buy a farm worth $6,000, in Hanover, Cook County, and she desires that this fact will be remembered when awarding her alimony.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Adam Schastzlein from Maria Schastzlein on the ground of desertion.

Judge Williams granted a decree to Albert D. Hatch from Mary Hatch for desertion, and to Jennie Taft from Lawrence A. Taft on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

ITEMS.

The testimony in the elevator case of Haight vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was concluded yesterday, and the arguments will be heard Wednesday.

D. C. Lindley, who was arrested some time ago on a requisition from Kansas, under a charge of embezzlement in 1865, in Leavenworth, and has applied for a habeas corpus, was yesterday discharged by Judge McAllister. The Judge held that the affidavit on which the original requisition was based was defective and void, on account of insufficient particularity, and that the name D. C. Lindley was not sufficiently accurate to authorize the prisoner's arrest.

The motion for injunction in the State Savings Bank case, to prevent the prosecution by depositors of suits against the stockholders of the bank, is expected to come up before Judge Farwell this morning.

Next Monday will be the first day of the October term in the Federal and Superior Courts. It is also the last day for filing trial notices in the Federal Courts, but no jury will be called until November. In the meantime Judge Blodgett will take up set cases. One of the first will be the case of Hill & McKechnie vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Judges Gary, Moore, and Booth will hear motions to-day. Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of motions for new trials, Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases, Judge McAllister motions for new trials, and Judge Williams motions and set cases.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Morris L. Leopold began a suit for $6,000 yesterday against William Stadelman.

The Peshtigo Company sued William E. Traver for $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The expected petition of C. L. Woodman & Co., the well-known bakers and cracker manufacturers, was filed yesterday. The creditors, it will be remembered, held a meeting Thursday, but failed to agree on any settlement by which the debtors could go on or a stock company could be formed, and the result was a vote in favor of putting the firm into bankruptcy. The firm have, however, obviated the necessity of this proceeding by filing their voluntary petition. They owe their employes $613, and their secured debts are $10,050 to A. M. Wright & Co., and $10,000 to J. M. Daggett, secured by chattel mortgages on all their personal property. Their unsecured debts foot up $62,315.13, besides a liability of $15,547.43 on discounted notes, and $20,564.54 on accommodation paper. This makes the total liabilities $99,040.10. The unsecured debts are due chiefly to Chicago creditors in small amounts, the largest claim being that of G. E. Johnson for $5,000. The assets comprise an interest in five lots in Carter H. Harrison's Addition, heavily mortgaged and of nominal value; cash, $55.74; bills and notes, $2,928.02; manufactured stock of goods, $4,509.38; unmanufactured stock, $1,807.91; horses and wagons, $3,000; oats, hay, etc., $93.75; machinery and fixtures, $37,860.59; open accounts, $45,249.23; fire-insurance policies, $30,000, and a lease of their store, No. 196 Clark street. All the assets were on the 12th inst. conveyed to F. S. Kretzinger for benefit of the creditors. D. L. Woodman has $5,000 of secured debts, with securities worth $9,000, and $3,500 of unsecured. The only assets are land worth $9,000, but mortgaged for $5,000. The "Co.," Edward Olcott, appears to have neither debts or assets.

The Union National Bank, M. E. Page & Co., and several other creditors, filed a petition setting out that all the property of C. L. Woodman & Co. had been seized by A. M. Wright & Co., or their agents, under their chattel mortgage; that the property had been advertised for sale on Oct. 1, and that if such sale was allowed to take place it would greatly prejudice the rights of all the unsecured creditors by destroying the assets out of which they hoped to be paid. An injunction was accordingly issued by Judge Blodgett restraining A. M. Wright & Co., G. W. Kretzinger, the Assignee, or T. E. Stacy, the custodian, from selling any of the bankrupts' property under any chattel mortgage.

George T. Pitkin, the former bookkeeper of the firm, was appointed Provisional Assignee by the Judge, with authority to take possession of the assets.

William E. Smalls, a dealer in clothing, furnishing goods, etc., at Elgin, Kane County, also went into bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are $355.48, the secured $4,048, with $1,100 worth of securities, and the unsecured $5,983.94. The assets consist of an interest in land worth $1,100, but incumbered for its full value; stock of goods, cost price, $3,800; cash, $140; open accounts, about $5,500; and insurance, $2,580. The petition was referred to Register Coon at Marengo, and Walter L. Pease was appointed Provisional Assignee.

In the case of Thomas Hastie, the Assignee was ordered to sell the debts due Hastie at public auction after three weeks' notice by publication.

In the case of S. Pulsifer & Co., the Peoria bankers, the Trustee, Richard A. Cutter, was authorized to compromise with the firms of Woolner Bros. and Woolner Bros. & Co. at 30 cents on the dollar. Pulsifer & Co., it will be remembered, had guaranteed something like $200,000 of the paper of Woolner Bros. and Woolner Bros. & Co., and the failure of these two latter firms drew the bank in with them. The Trustee filed a petition a few days ago setting out that Woolner Bros. and Woolner Bros. & Co. had offered a compromise of 30 cents on the dollar, payable 15 per cent in cash, and the remainder in equal installments in forty-five, ninety, and 135 days,—the deferred payments to be secured by satisfactory paper, bearing 10 per cent interest. The creditors' committee, after a careful examination, had agreed to this, and the Trustee reported that he thought this by far the best thing for the estate he represented. An order was accordingly entered allowing the claims of the Pulsifers against Woolner Bros. and Woolner Bros. & Co. to be compromised on the basis of 30 per cent, and the Trustee was allowed $1,000 for his services.

In the case of Woolner Bros. and Woolner Bros. & Co., the Assignee, Eliot Collander, was authorized to sell so much of the stock of high-wines, etc., belonging to the bankrupts as might be sufficient to pay the current expenses.

The creditors of William A. Fiedler and Ellen S. Murray yesterday accepted a composition of 30 per cent, payable in cash.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The City of Chicago filed a petition yesterday asking to have the damage ascertained for opening a street fifty feet wide in Block 3 of the west part of Samuel Ellis' Addition to Chicago, to be called Aldine street. The proposed street is to run from the south line of Aldine square south to Egan avenue, between Stanton and Vincennes avenues, a distance of about 670 feet.

Emanuel Earnshaw sued Thomas Porter for $1,000.

Seth and Albert Gage and John W. Polley sued Franciska M. Kolb for a like amount.

Henry E. Hamilton commenced a suit for $3,000 against Bartholomew Harrington.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George Wincock commenced a suit for $10,000 yesterday against Elijah M. Haines.

C. C. Holton filed a bill against Julia A., George T., and Grant Church, and Robert B. Crouch to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on Lot 3, in the Assessors' Division of the E. ½ of Block 4, in the N. W. fractional quarter of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

Joseph Willis commenced an action in trespass against William H. Turner and Frederick A. Ray, individually and as partners, and against J. Q. Adams, claiming $2,000 damages.

George Wincock brought suit by attachment against Robert Bayard, claiming $5,350.12 on his liability as stockholder in the State Savings Institution. Robert Kelly also began a like suit for $936.32 against the same defendant.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set chancery cases.

JUDGE GARY—51 to 54, 56, 58, 60, and 62 to 74, inclusive. No. 50½, Miltimore vs. Race, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—232, 234, 239, 241 to 245, 247 to 250, 252, 253, 255 to 259, and 261, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—1, 2, and 3 of new calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 694, McVeagh vs. Thorne, and calendar Nos. 119, 122, 124 to 128, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. No. 43, Weres vs. Newman, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Passed cases. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE FARWELL—Gederal business in his chancery room.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John G. Shortall vs. William Pound, $1,805.12.—M. M. Smith vs. E. S. Rheims, $258.—Mary A. Rosct vs. Peter Sullivan, $3,256.66.

JUDGE GARY—Thomas Lyman et al., executors, etc., vs. S. P. Richards and James F. Dane, $989.87.

JUDGE JAMESON—Eva Kenney et al. vs. John Keller and Justus Killian, $267.90.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. C. Lanston et al. vs. Carl Dahinder and William Schroeder, $280.69.—D. C. Eddy vs. Daniel B. Fowler, $83.48.

JUDGE ROGERS—Max Sonnenschein vs. Edward Steude, verdict, $23.91.—Alanson Reed et al. vs. Sarah J. Maxwell and Benjamin S. Page, administrators of Joseph P. Maxwell, verdict, $95.

JUDGE BOOTH—Utica City National Bank vs. James H. Ledlie, $310.85.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 28. | Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

40. Wilhelm vs. Schmidt et al.; motion overruled.

36. Rehearing Docket. Hyde Park vs. Dunham et al.; the petition is denied, but the opinion will be modified.

761. Hyde Park vs. Ingalls et al.; motion allowed; this case involves the revenue of the Village of Hyde Park, and if of sufficient public importance, the cause will be advanced to the last day of the call.

456. The People ex rel. Huck vs. Trustees of the estate of Walter L. Newberry; motion overruled.

407. Thornton et al. vs. Hautz, administrator, etc.; motion allowed, and the writ will be dismissed as to Hautz.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Workingmen's Industrial party, composed of three delegates from each ward in the city, was held last evening at the headquarters of the party, northwest corner of Adams and LaSalle streets.

Henry F. Sheridan, Chairman of the old Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and announced that it would be in order to elect a temporary Chairman for the evening.

A squabble ensued upon the very start, and numerous points of order were raised concerning the right of different parties to act as President.

Robert Leybe, Thomas Kavanagh, and Mr. Kane were nominated as candidates for the situation, and considerable wrangling ensued upon the order of business. Finally, it was decided by a majority of those present that Mr. Sheridan should act as temporary Chairman.

After several nominations had been made, Thomas Kavanagh was elected permanent Secretary, and he took his seat.

A committee of five, selected from the old Executive Committee by the Chair, was appointed on credentials.

The Committee retired to receive the credentials of the delegates, and the business of the meeting was suspended pending the result.

The Committee was absent until after 10 o'clock, and it was evident from the noise that emanated from the box in one corner of the room, whither the gentlemen had retired, that they were having trouble of some sort. The Ninth Ward, it seemed, was represented by two sets of delegates, and it was likely this that caused the clog of proceedings.

At last the Committee emerged, and the meeting again came to order. The Chairman read the report, announcing the names of those recommended for acceptance as delegates to represent the several wards. The Ninth Ward delegates were all thrown out, both sets, and they were instructed to go back to their ward and report for a new election.

Mr. Johns, one of the injured parties, asked and obtained leave to make a statement of the facts, which he believed to be true. He explained his position in a quiet manner, and was listened to with some interest.

Another competitor assailed the last speaker, and several more points of order were raised.

Previous to this debate, a motion had been made that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted, and now this question was put to vote and carried.

The Secretary then read off the names of the delegates who had been declared entitled to seats, and the remainder of the audience was excluded from the meeting.

Mr. Thomas Kavanagh was elected temporary Chairman and William Hartney, temporary Secretary.

After some further talk the meeting adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock, to assemble at the same place next Monday evening.

The Secretary of the Ninth Ward Club states that O'Neill, O'Toole, and Caveny, one faction of the delegation, were elected at a very small meeting, and a packed one at that, held at Wall's Hall last Tuesday night, and the highest vote cast for either was nine. Thursday evening a meeting was called by the President of the Club, at the request of over fifty laboring men, for the purpose of undoing the work of the other meeting. There were from 150 to 200 people present. Mr. O'Neill tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that none but laboring men should hold any office in the Club. The action of the previous meeting was declared null and void by a unanimous vote upon motion of the man who nominated O'Neill, and the Club elected Messrs. W. R. Brown and P. M. Johns as delegates to the Central Committee, the former receiving fifty-seven votes and the latter being elected by a unanimous vote, as was also Mr. Olson. O'Neill and Caveny are saloon-keepers, and O'Toole is a book-seller.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club met last night at Folz's Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, P. Buschwah in the Chair, and Mr. W. T. Underwood, Secretary.

John Wagner, Chairman of a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed at a previous meeting, reported a constitution, etc., which, after being read and discussed article by article, was adopted after a few minor alterations had been made.

Speeches were made by Mr. Haven, candidate for County Superintendent of Schools; Mr. Willett, candidate for the Judgeship of the County Court; and Mr. Noyes, candidate for the Judgeship of the Probate Court. The meeting thereafter adjourned.

Y. M. C. A.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 28.—At the morning session of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati; Vice-Presidents, W. Mahony, Columbus; W. C. Tisdell, Painsville; John Dodds, Dayton; Secretaries, Charles H. Hall, Columbus, and J. E. Studebaker, Springfield.

The report of the Executive Committee was read. It states that great difficulty was experienced in raising money for their work, many who subscribed utterly refusing to pay their subscriptions. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Society is now out of debt, and $150 in the treasury. There are seventy associations in Ohio, fifty-five of which make annual reports. Eleven new associations were formed during the year. The number of members reported by forty-four associations was 44,100. The expenses of thirty-nine associations was $30,672.50. Conversions were 457.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Payne, President of Delaware College, delivered an address on religious education. He declared that the Bible should be the principal text-book in every college, and claimed that no educator could do his whole duty to the young under his charge without being a practical Christian. He deemed that non-religious colleges were doing great moral harm by sending out as graduates men who were in effect infidels and non-believers in Bible truths.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Financial—The Orange Riots—Horrible Accident—Eight Persons Burned to Death—Other Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—The failure of J. B. Stevenson & Co., grain and commission merchants, is announced. Liabilities, $390,000. This firm has long been in difficulties, and attempts were made two years ago to place it in insolvency, but successfully resisted by James Stevenson, who now voluntarily gives up the books and goes into court. Messrs. Samuels, butchers, of New York, who have just failed, with liabilities amounting to from $300,000 to $350,000, attribute their suspension to the shipping of live stock from Montreal and New York to Europe. The firm did a business last year of $3,000,000, two-thirds of which was in exports.

The Grand Jury to-day threw out bills against McAllister for shooting at and wounding William Elliott on the day of Hackett's funeral, although three witnesses swore to seeing the prisoner fire at Elliott, and Elliott testified that he saw McAllister fire at him and saw the smoke and felt the ball strike him.

No tidings of the missing mail-bag have been received. The senior mail clerk has been suspended pending the investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHNS, Quebec, Sept. 28.—Early this morning rumors were afloat of a fire and loss of life last night at St. Gregoire, five miles from here. Parties who went out from this place have just returned with the sad news that Mr. Gonzie's house had been burnt, and that seven children and the servant woman perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it started in the kitchen. Mrs. Gonzie effected her escape, and gave the alarm, but assistance arrived too late. Mr. Gonzie is in California. A servant man in the upper story escaped by sliding down the water-spout.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Can., Sept. 27.—It has been decided to hold the Provincial Exhibition for 1878 at Toronto. The Grangers attending the Exhibition held a meeting here, at which an attempt was made to enlist the sympathies of the audience in the cause of Protection, but the effort fell flat, the Grangers allowing the speaker to have his say, but receiving his arguments with a chilling want of appreciation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Can., Sept. 27.—Hanlon has quarrelied with his trainer, McCann, and refuses to have anything more to do with him. The backers of Hanlon have invited Courtney to come here and take their man in charge preparatory to the contest with Wallace Ross, which is to come off Oct. 13.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 28.—The work on the extension of the Kansas Central Railway was suddenly stopped yesterday. Three hundred men struck because they had not been paid for two months, and they also compelled the trackmen to stop work. The Sheriff of Jackson County went out with an armed posse and restored quiet. To-night at 12 o'clock another squad of men are going out to take the places of those who struck.

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CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque.	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

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Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	....	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp'ss for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:20 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted..........9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until..........8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted..........7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sunday excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday..........7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR! "SARATOGA WAVE," Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one. Found ONLY at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was no news at army headquarters yesterday. An ox has probably scratched against another telegraph-pole, as tidings came in that the lines were again down in Montana.

Mr. George S. Bowen called on the boys at No. 60 Clark street yesterday and got back those pass-books which he had induced them to take, by giving them $2 apiece to be deposited in the Bee-Hive.

"An Artist" wishes to know the name of the compiler of the bric-a-brac catalogue at the Exposition. THE TRIBUNE understands it is from the pen of Mr. E. S. Waters, who has charge of the collection.

A correspondent is informed that the time is above five hours fifty minutes later in England than here. When it is noon in the middle of England it is about ten minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning at Chicago.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 71; 12 m., 73; 3 p. m., 71; 7 p. m., 68. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.02; 7 p. m., 30.02.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon John Mullins, of No. 310 North Branch street, who committed suicide by taking Paris green; and upon Willie Dwyer, 9 years of age, accidentally drowned in the river while fishing out apples.

Oscar Grandman, until recently in the employ of George Berg, keeper of a saloon at Madison street bridge, while out boat-riding in the yacht Albertson yesterday afternoon, shot himself in the calf of the left leg while carelessly handling a revolver. He was sent to the County Hospital.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association was held at the Sherman House last evening. After the usual business was transacted, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed for the annual reunion and banquet to be held in this city Dec. 27. Before adjourning the Board accepted seventy-six (76) new members, making a total membership of nearly 700.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has had another accession to the ranks of its ministry from that of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the person of the Rev. F. W. Adams, Rector of Emmanuel Church, of Rockford, Ill. He has signified to Bishop McLaren his intention to withdraw. The probability is that Mr. Adams will accept the office of Assistant Minister of Christ Church, which has been tendered him by Bishop Cheney and the Vestry.

Special Agent Gavett returned yesterday from a tour of investigation of the Second District. He has examined the Internal Revenue offices at Joliet, Aurora, Belvidere, and Rockford according to the new Civil-Service rules, and found them generally competent and able to answer the questions propounded. Several wholesale dealers in liquors and rectifiers, who failed to pay Uncle Samuel his just dues, were brought up with a round turn, and nearly all have paid the fines and penalties without further ado.

Gov. Shelby M. Cullom arrived in the city yesterday and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where, in parlor 3, he held a sort of impromptu reception. He was called upon by pretty much all the politicians and office-seekers, and he was kept pretty busy. To a TRIBUNE reporter he stated that he had the West Side Park Board's case under consideration, and had not yet decided what he would do. But from the tenor of his conversation it might be inferred that all the Commissioners will be removed, and that there will be a new deal all around. He seems to think that a change is evidently necessary, and that he will make it when the proper time arrives.

The complimentary benefit concert tendered to Miss Alice Sittig by the Germania Maennerchor Association will take place this evening at Brandt's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets. Some of the best musical talent in the city has been engaged for this occasion and a fine musical treat is anticipated. Miss Sittig is a young lady of great musical ability, and the present testimonial has been offered for the purpose of aiding her to go to Europe to pursue her studies under some of the masters. It is hoped, therefore, that the benefit will be a substantial one, and that the lovers of music will do all in their power to further the object of the concert.

A correspondent writes at length on the evils of selling liquor to minors in direct violation of the law on the subject, and claims that the great bulk of the drinking is done by persons under age. His remedy is to call a mass-meeting at McCormick Hall to be attended by every parent in Chicago, the object being to bring a moral pressure to bear on the Mayor. But the law provides a remedy—the prosecution of the offending saloon-keeper,—and, beside that, if the Mayor were satisfied that any man licensed by the city had been violating the law, he would doubtless revoke his license. The law is not self-enforcing, and can be made effective only by the practical aid of the correspondent and others interested in the subject.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Hamill, No. 629 Wabash avenue. A special Committee, consisting of Dr. Hamill, Mrs. Sayrs, and Mrs. Myrick, to whom was referred the matter of consulting with the officers of Rush Medical College upon the construction of a hospital, to be known as the Soldiers' Home Hospital, reported the result of their conference. The College officers desire a loan of $20,000, more or less, at 6 per cent per annum, and $300 a year for each bed used in the Hospital by the inmates of the Home.

The Board opposed the proposition of the College officers, and discussed the matter at some length. The time of the loan was considered too long, and the interest on the money too small, 7 per cent being deemed a fair rate. It was finally decided to refer the matter back to the Committee, with instructions to report at a future meeting.

Mrs. Dr. Warden, of Cairo, Ill., President of the Woman's Industrial College, called on the Board and stated that the officers of the institution she represented would like to rent the Home buildings at Evanston, either furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms. The Board agreed to consider the business at the next meeting, and afterward adjourned.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

About a year ago the "uppertendom" of Montreal was shocked to learn that a tall young civil engineer, Brydges by name, son of C. J. Brydges, the Government Railway Inspector, had eloped with Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of a prominent merchant, and niece of Sir Hugh Allan, the wealthy steamship-owner. They took with them a bright little girl, her daughter, about 5 or 6 years of age. The runaway pair were traced to New York, and thence to Philadelphia. In the latter city they were overhauled by friends of Mrs. Mackenzie. It was asserted by both that they were guiltless of crime other than the elopement. Brydges claimed that he was actuated only by a platonic affection for the lady, and she on her part stated that her home had become so distasteful to her that she could no longer reside in it. Through the intervention of friends, Mrs. Mackenzie returned to Montreal, where her husband consented to a separation. After having been a nine days' wonder in the society of Montreal, the scandal died out.

It was yesterday revived in a measure in this city. Some time during the early summer Mrs. Mackenzie came to Chicago and made her home at the Grand Pacific. June 2 she filed a bill for divorce against her husband, William E. Mackenzie. The papers were suppressed. Yesterday the suit was dismissed in Judge Williams' Court, at the instance of Mrs. Mackenzie's lawyers, and at her costs. The old love may have conquered, and the twain are no longer two, but one.

PERSONAL.

The Schwab brothers are at the Palmer House.

Gov. Shelby M. Cullom is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Col. R. Frothingham, San Juan, Col., is at the Tremont House.

C. Perger, of Hamburg, Germany, is at the Sherman House.

United States Senator Windom, of Minnesota, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

Dr. A. B. Nichols, proprietor of the Warner House, Sparta, Wis., is at the Tremont House.

The Hon. Hugh Childers, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, London, Eng., is at the Palmer House.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—C. Perger, Hamburg, Germany; Dr. E. P. Huyler, Lieut. L. E. Warren, New York; C. H. Latham, Lowell, Mass.; Col. F. C. Weir, Cincinnati; William L. Taylor, New York; A. A. Jackson, Philadelphia; E. T. Williams, St. Paul, Minn.; F. W. Whitlock, New York; M. Marks, Cheyenne, W. T.... *Palmer House*—H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; S. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Conn.; George E. Doolittle, Detroit; H. B. Merrill, New Jersey; Col. J. H. Elwood, St. Paul; B. H. Truesdell, Amboy, N. J.; Joseph Anderson, Scotland; James Beolin, New York; C. S. Banker, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Wiltshire, Cincinnati; R. H. Jones, Minnesota; F. O. Boggs, New York.... *Grand Pacific*—C. P. Fisher, Springfield; H. B. Muir, Enfield, England; Andrew Robertson, Montreal, Can.; J. W. Rountree, New York; F. M. Hall, Boston; P. E. Studebaker, South Bend; W. P. McLaren, Milwaukee; L. Blondeau, Paris, France; J. D. Burnside, Belfast, Ireland; T. R. Finch, St. Paul.... *Tremont House*—Maj. J. M. Allen, Geneseo; Col. J. B. Henderson, New York; the Hon. Thad C. Pound, Wisconsin; the Hon. J. W. Fuller, Peoria; Daniel Wells, Milwaukee; A. B. Nichols, Sparta; H. C. Adams, New York; George Manville, Texas; R. Frothingham, Colorado; W. D. Congdon, Salt Lake; D. B. Miner, Col. Sam Forsythe, Fort Wayne; M. O. Campbell, San Francisco; M. B. Wilcox, Connecticut; W. W. Allen, Winona; the Hon. E. Wells, Quincy..... *The Commercial*—J. B. Claflin, Rochester, N. Y.; W. M. Brigham, Milwaukee, Henry Hecht, Detroit, Mich.: W. Armour and wife, Toronto, Can.; E. S. Raymond, LaFayette.

A GENTLEMANLY ROGUE.

HOW HE BEAT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

About the middle of July there registered at the Tremont House C. A. Stevens, of Albany, N. Y. He was a large, portly gentleman of about 50 summers and winters, had a placid, dignified countenance such as might be expected in a staid business man of regular habits; wore a suit of faultless black and a "high six" tilted back over an expansive and intellectual brow; his immaculate linen bore no sportive diamonds, and there were no appearances of "flash" about him; he carried a neat, gold-headed cane, and walked with stooping shoulders in a measured, self-satisfied way. He would readily have been set down as a well-to-do merchant, or perhaps a bank President,—not a savings-bank either. After passing the customary salutations with the gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Stevens, or "Colonel," as he is more commonly known, requested that a New York draft for $100 be cashed. It so happened that the gentlemanly clerk aforesaid had enjoyed the Colonel's acquaintance in the East, and upon the strength of that acquaintance did not hesitate to comply with the request, and cashed the draft. The Colonel wanted only $50 in cash; the other $50 could be credited on his boarding account.

Days passed away, and the dignified and gentlemanly Colonel continued to make the Tremont House his home, and during his sojourn it was learned that at one time he was one of the originators of the Albany & Hoosac Tunnel Railroad which then existed only on paper, and of which he was at one time the President. Also that he was interested in a patent grist-mill now on exhibition in the Chicago Exposition. One day the proprietors of the Tremont were indeed surprised to have returned to them the $100 New York draft. The bank in New York "knew not Joseph," and there was no money to the credit of C. A. Stevens. The Colonel was approached on the subject. "There must be some mistake about it," he said. "Why, I certainly have money there. There is some mistake maybe in the draft itself. Let me see it." And he looked at it, and it appeared all right. "It seems to be all right," he blandly said, and he laughed and seemed to think it a good joke that "a man of my standing, you know, should be found in this fix." Why, he had $100,000 worth of securities here in Haines' bank, and he laughed away the idea of his being guilty of drawing a bogus draft. Nevertheless the proprietors of the Tremont House had their distinguished boarder arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice Pollak, before whom he was taken for obtaining money under false pretenses. Here again he evinced a most appreciative sense of the ludicrousness of his situation. He, a man of wealth and position, arrested, etc. He, a man who had his hundreds of thousands. He, who wanted some capitalist to go in with him and push the invention of which he was the agent or patent-right owner. He even asked to be recommended to some good firms in Chicago that he might do business with, and showed such a bold and apparently guiltless front that he completely disarmed the suspicion which was pointed at him, and succeeded in obtaining a continuance of the case against him, he going free on his own recognizance, accepted at the request of the manager of the Tremont House. Several times during the course of a week succeeding his arrest, which, by the way, occurred about one month ago, he "called at the Justice's office and made himself solid with his Honor, and the case dragged along. At last the final day of hearing arrived, and the Colonel, where was he? Gone to meet Spencer, perhaps, for he could not be found, and to this day no trace nor clew of him has been obtained by the lynx-eyed Constable Hartman, who has been on the watch. And now it appears that not only is the Tremont House "out" the amount of the board enjoyed by the Colonel and the $50 in cash advanced to him, but George Wicks, a sporting gentleman of some little reputation, mourns the loss of $125—the amount of another New York draft which the gentlemanly George indorsed and the Sherman House cashed; and Mr. Noonan, the venerable editor of the *Industrial Age*, is a loser by about $100. Mr. Noonan is also interested in the grist-mill aforesaid.

One little incident which if it have any effect will tend only to increase the respect which the Tremont House people have for Mr. Stevens, may be related. (It should first be known that after the arrest the Colonel's trunk and contents were held for board.) One hot day Mr. Stevens requested the privilege of arraying himself in fresh linen. It was accorded by the Tremont, and the Colonel put on nearly all the shirts he had, one over the other, and throwing a heavy winter overcoat over his arm, started out the door, where he was met and stopped by Mr. Jewett Wilcox, who demanded that he return the coat to its place of safety. The Colonel escaped with the shirts, and has not since been seen. He will meet with a warm reception on his return to Chicago.

THE COUNTY RING.

ONLY NINE JURORS YET OBTAINED.

All day yesterday was devoted in the Criminal Court to an attempt to get a jury to decide the guilt or innocence of the County "ringsters" now on trial for conspiracy to rob. The undertaking is a very tedious one, and nothing whatever was accomplished at the morning session. The special venire of fifty was composed of very indifferent material as a whole. There were, however, some good men among them, but with very few exceptions they presented excuses for not being able to serve, and were allowed to go. When Judge Farwell asked if any of the fifty wished to be released from jury duty thirty of them gathered around the bench to present their reasons. One man had never served on a jury, and did not think he was competent to do so, and requested a release on that ground. The Court was unable to see its sufficiency. Others couldn't afford to leave their business; some were sick, or had wives and babies who were ill; more had not been naturalized, and a few couldn't understand English. The result was that twenty-two were excused, the panel of fifty yielding only twenty-eight, and they were not acceptable. About four in five of those who shirked their duty are the kind of fellows who howl about the character of juries in the Criminal Court. It would seem that Bailiff Watkins, who summoned these special jurors, has a fancy for barkeepers and liquor dealers, one-sixth of the whole number being made up of people who handle whisky. There was also a goodly number of small grocerymen and petty tradesmen,—honest enough, perhaps, but

LACKING IN INTELLIGENCE,

judging from their inability to understand the questions asked them by the attorneys. Not a representative business man was in the batch, nor was there more than one or two of even average ability so far as education is concerned. And, what is not a little remarkable, six in ten knew Periolat, or one or more of the accused.

Among the interrogatories on the part of the prosecution were the following: Have you ever had any contrats with the city or county? Do you know Periolat, or either of the defendants, or any who is acquainted with them? Are you acquainted with any member of the County Board? And on the part of the defense were these: Do you regard an indictment as evidence of guilt? Would you be willing to convict a man upon unreliable testimony? Would you convict upon the evidence of a man who at one time swore one way and at another time another way? Would you allow yourself to be influenced by outside pressure? Would you return a verdict independent of press comments? Would you be influenced by newspaper abuse? What newspapers do you read?

After examining twenty, State's Attorney Mills found four who were acceptable to him, and turned them over to Mr. O'Brien. The defense, however, rejected the quartette, and this was all that was done in three hours.

Then arose the question whether the next four should be passed upon by the defense or the prosecution first.

Mr. Mills contended that the defense should examine them first.

Mr. Sidney Smith, of course, held the contrary view, as did Mr. Reed and Mr. Swett.

The advantage was in having one side commit itself first as to jurors.

The Court sustained the defense.

ANOTHER POINT

over which there was a dispute every few moments was as to whether a man who had formed, but had not expressed, an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused was a competent juror.

Mr. Reed maintained that he was, claiming that, although a man might have an opinion based on what he had heard or read, if he had not expressed an opinion as to the truth of what he had read or heard, he was competent to serve.

Mr. Mills urged that the formation of an opinion was sufficient to exclude him.

It invariably turned out that evidence would be required to remove the opinion, so the Court did not give a direct decision on the point.

During the first half hour of the afternoon session the panel was exhausted, and fifty more jurors who had been summoned in the morning were put on the rack. This last venire contained quite a number of really good men, but the wearers of "white neckties" were dismissed by the defense. At 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned, the following had been accepted by both sides: Ed Y. Moore, dealer in hardware, No. 696 Michigan avenue; C. E. Pickering, chemist; H. R. Campbell, commission merchant, No. 134 Kinzie street; Angus McGowan, baker, No. 172 West Lake street; J. J. Swazey, commission merchant, No. 682 Lake street. These, with the four secured Thursday, make nine thus far obtained. The second panel having been exhausted another for twenty-five, returnable at 9 o'clock this morning, was issued. Such an early return is made, since to-day is sentence-day, and the object is to fill the jury, if possible, before the Court commences its special business. Nothing more will therefore be done in the case until Monday morning.

Some interest is manifested in the Commissioners' cases, the attendance being what might be called fair—about 100. An idea of the appearance of the lookers-on is given in a remark of Mr. Storrs: "Look at that crowd," he said, "and tell me that Darwin's theory of development is not correct."

LITTLE THINGS CROPPING OUT

here and there—men on the street pointing out to bailiffs where jurors can be found, the presence around the Court-House of contractors and bummers who do dirty work for the "Ring," etc.—have given rise to a suspicion that efforts are being made to pack the jury. This is the only salvation of the gang, but as the State's Attorney and Mr. Storrs have knowledge of the alleged scheme and have taken steps to defeat its accomplishment it may not be successful.

WOMEN'S C. T. UNION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Women's Christian Temperance Union convened in Room 3 Farwell Building, at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a full attendance.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Frances E. Willard. The chair was occupied by the President, Mrs. T. B. Carse.

The first thing in order, after the reading of the minutes, was the reports of officers.

Mrs. Louisa S. Rounds, Corresponding Secretary, submitted her annual report, which gave a complete and able description of the doings of the Union, coupled with many suggestions of an important nature, and a dissertation upon the grandeur of the work undertaken by the ladies. Appended to the report was the following summary, which will show something of the routine work accomplished:

1. Business meeting, weekly at headquarters, Room 3.
2. Consecration meeting, daily at the same place.
3. Gospel temperance meeting, daily (Sunday excepted) in Lower Farwell Hall.
4. Bethel Home, Gospel temperance meeting, weekly.
5. Burr Mission, ditto, weekly.
6. Portland, Twenty-fifth street, ditto, weekly.
7. No. 221 West Madison street, ditto, weekly.
8. Open air ditto, weekly.
9. Forty-seventh street, ditto, semi-weekly.

Total, 13 public Gospel temperance meetings held every week under the auspices of the Union, led by known Christian workers.

Total signatures to the pledge for the year, about 1,800.

The report of the Treasurer furnishes the following exhibit: Receipts for the year from Sept. 25, 1876, to Sept. 28, 1877, $2,339.96; expenditures from Sept. 28, 1876, to Sept. 28, 1877, $2,108.28; balance, $231.68.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. T. B. Carse; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Crafts, Mrs. Havens, Mrs. Jutkins, Mrs. Judge Smith, Mrs. Everest, and Mrs. O. B. Wilson.

On motion of Mrs. C. H. Case it was resolved that the Committee having in charge the temperance meetings at 221 West Madison street procure another suitable place as soon as possible.

Mrs. C. H. Case was elected a delegate to the Scientific Congress, to convene in this city next week.

After appointing leaders for the public meetings for next week the ladies adjourned.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The city and county authorities will confer this afternoon at 2 o'clock on Court-House matters.

The prisoners convicted during the September term will be sentenced this afternoon. They are about forty in number.

The Grand Jury was yesterday engaged in clearing the docket of the jail cases, and was in session the most of the day. Several indictments were returned during the day, and this morning a final return will be made and the jury discharged.

AWAY GOES THE MONEY.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service, excepting such members as were on trial in the Criminal Court for defrauding the county, met yesterday afternoon. Sexton's late estimate for $14,750 was allowed, and McNeil's late communication claiming damages for delays in the Court-House work, on account of the tardiness of the granite contractor, was made a matter of record. About the latter action there is something singular, from the fact that similar communications from McNeil on the same subject have been systematically placed on file. The object of sending such communications to the Board has been to get a recognition of a claim for damages, and the fact that the object was attained yesterday is significant. McNeil has, doubtless, agreed to allow the demands made on him. It would be hard to conceive of any other reason for the sudden conversion of the Committee.

THE BRICK-STEAL AGAIN.

While a few Commissioners are on trial for some of the robberies they committed some time ago, others are filled with delight over their income from those now going on in the Court-House work. The brick contractor, who has been given $3 per thousand extra, continues to use an article inferior to what his contract calls for, and also to set the brick in an unworkmanlike manner. Commissioner Fitzgerald yesterday happened on the walls and noticed that the brick was not being wet until after they went into the wall, and called Commissioner Holden's attention to it, whose interest in the work is represented to be second only to the contractor's. Holden denied the charge, made a wager and lost, Sexton's foreman being called on to settle the dispute. The reason they are not being wet is that they are so full of lime that to wet them would be to make many of them useless, as they would crumble to pieces. The conclusion that any one looking on the steal day by day must come to is that the Superintendents are too few, or that those employed are little better than the contractor and Commissioners.

THE PROTECTION CORRUPTIONISTS.

L. M. Sawyer, the indicted Assistant Secretary of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, who was arrested Thursday and placed in jail for safe-keeping, gave bail yesterday in the sum of $5,000. Recorder Brockway and Maudred A. Morton became his bondsmen. Nothing was heard during the day from "Uncle Johnny" Reid, the Treasurer of the defunct concern, and Ryan, another of the indicted. They are known to be beyond reach for the present, and, it is believed, purposely so. Edwards, the Secretary of the concern, was in court in the forenoon, and bespoke counsel, and the remainder of the day he gave to looking up bail on the two indictments returned the day before.

THE CITY-HALL.

The city's portion of the State school-tax was yesterday deposited with the City Comptroller by School-Agent Chase. The amount is $20,422.

The Mayor yesterday accompanied the members of the National Agricultural College on their visit to the Water-Works, Crib, Stock-Yards, Bridewell, tunnels, and other places of visiting interest.

The Building Committee met yesterday afternoon and spent considerable time in arranging the specifications for the work on the foundations of the Court-House. The task was by no means an easy or short one.

The Department of Public Works has made awards of the following contracts for sewerage, included in the 60,000 feet advertised some weeks ago:

Patrick Kelly, Contract No. 1, South Division, embracing 6,300 feet on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, State, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth streets, and Vernon avenue. Price, $6,736.85.

James McNichols, Contract No. 2, South Division, embracing 5,920 feet on Shurtleff avenue, Portland avenue, Garibaldi street, Stewart avenue, Twenty-seventh street, Wentworth avenue, and Quarry street. Price, $1 788.

Martin Mulaney, Contract No. 1, West Division, embracing 5,788 feet on Twenty-first, Hinman, Eighteenth, Allport, Nutt, Leavitt, and Thirteenth streets, and Eighteenth and Thirteenth places. Price, $1,660.20.

Thomas Martin, Contract No. 2, West Division, embracing 8,966 feet on Western avenue, Taylor, Polk, Van Buren, Huron, Lincoln, and Ashley streets and Ashland avenue. Price, $4,577.66.

H. J. Duffy, Contract No. 1, North Division, 2,325 feet on Western avenue. Price, $3,348.

Ryan & Ward, Contract No. 2, North Division, 2,745 feet on Division, Scott, Goethe, Banks, Market, and Halsted streets. Price, $1,342.50.

The totals of the above contracts are 32,044 feet for $19,454.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The officers and Executive Committee of The Home Club will hold a business meeting in the Sherman House club-room Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson, D. D., will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day at noon in Farwell Hall. John Morrison the young men's meeting this evening at the same place.

The Fourth Ward Greenbackers meet to-night at 269 Thirty-first street. Judge Van H. Higgins, the Hon. M. W. Robinson, and ex-Ald. J. L. Campbell will speak. A full attendance is requested.

A meeting of the First Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A cordial invitation is extended to every Republican in the ward to be present and become members.

People living on the South Side who have not heard the Rev. Robert Collyer's entertaining lecture, entitled "Clear Grit," will have an opportunity next Thursday evening at the Michigan-Avenue M. E. Church.

A public temperance meeting will be held this evening at Temperance Hall, No. 211 West Madison street. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, will deliver the address. Mr. and Master Webb will, by request, repeat some of their choice readings. Good music, and admission free.

The W. C. T. U. hold daily Gospel temperance prayer-meetings at 3 o'clock p. m. in Lower Farwell Hall. The leaders next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. I. Jones; Tuesday, Mrs. T. B. Carse; Wednesday, Mrs. Willis Barnes; Thursday, Mrs. Goodman; Friday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Saturday, Mrs. S. Haines.

CRIMINAL.

L. M. Andrews, a wholesale liquor-dealer of No. 6 Weill street, was brought in before Commissioner Hoyne charged with selling liquor without paying the special tax. His case was continued.

Detective Flynn recently arrested Thomas Dunne, a notorious highwayman, who, upon finding himself closely cornered in a case at Utica, N. Y., jumped heavy bail and came to this city. An officer from Utica is on the way here to take charge of him.

Five gambling-house inmates were before Justice Foote yesterday, and were each fined $5 and costs. The bonds of four others who should and did not appear were forfeited. Mike McDonald is the surety. All the "gams" were pulled at No. 74 Clark street.

Detectives Ryan and Osterman yesterday recovered at No. 445 Sedgwick street a large quantity of silks, ribbons, laces, gloves, trimmings, and hats, stolen by burglars from the store of H. W. Wetherell, Nos. 141 and 143 Wabash avenue, one night last week. Thus far the thieves have eluded capturer

Late Thursday night the grocery of George Chacksfield, No. 242 West Randolph street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a quantity of plunder. Several hours later Officer James Libby arrested James Clark, James and George Woods, all old Penitentiary birds. A portion of the goods were in their possession, making a dead sure case on them.

Minor arrests: D. S. Williams, larceny of an overcoat; Max Gordon and Louis Meyer, employes of the Scovill Manufacturing Company at No. 47 LaSalle street, long-continued thefts of copper and other goods from their employers; "Frochard" Lagori, receiving stolen property, in the shape of two boxes of cigars belonging to Isaac Goetz, No. 55 Halsted street; Mrs. Elliksen, larceny of a shawl from Maria Torgeson; Gilbert McMullen, assaulting his woman, Maud Gillen, with steel knuckles; James Heffron, larceny of grain from Robert White, of No. 13 Bixby place; Julia A. Warner, larceny of a gold watch from James A. Roche, No. 270 Superior street, for the theft of which Ella Farnsworth was recently held to the Criminal Court; Thomas Hammill, larceny of cordage from the tug "Crawford" some two weeks ago.

Detective Steele goes to Rockford this morning to arrest two former commission merchants of this city, who buttered their bread too thickly for these hard times. Cammann & Waldron did a haphazard business on Market street, and some three weeks ago they devised a plan for making up what they had lost in an unprofitable trade. They put the plan into execution. Saving and buying up empty firkins and crocks, they sent word to several large Eastern dealers that they had large consignments of rich butter which they could afford to sell cheap. And their prices were so low that they got several large orders, one alone of $600 from Bell & Cilley, of Chambers street, New York. They filled the firkins and jars with coarse salt, loaded them on the cars, and in some way got bills of lading from the railroad for a car-load of butter. These bills were easily negotiable, and after realizing upon them they skipped out. In this manner it is calculated they netted some $2,500 from different sources, but thus far Bell & Cilley are the only ones who have taken steps to prosecute. Cammann & Waldron were arrested yesterday at Rockford upon telegrams from Superintendent Hickey.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The new engine and pump at the Water-Works are now in position, and will be ready to begin their useful career in a week. It a pleasure to look over the fine workmanship, which contrasts forcibly with that of the engine already at work. The town got bitten on this first engine, but has learned by experience, and secured a fine one this time. It is a Corliss engine, built by Harris, of Providence, R. I., with his improvement in the valve movement. The valves are rotary, worked from a centre-head similar to the new engines on the West Side. It is a double direct-condensing engine, with cylinders twenty inches in diameter and two feet stroke. The air-pump is double acting, and is worked from the same eccentric as is the centre-head. The whole thing is simple in the extreme and well set up. The pump is an improved modification of the Flanders, and is the first of the kind ever set up. Mr. Lang, the patentee, was until recently in the employ of the Flanders Pump Company, and put in for them the one now supplying Lake View. Since then he has made this improvement, and gives it his first send-off here. It is a double pump, with diameters of twelve and a half inches and a thirty-inch stroke, and double-action plungers. The whole force of the driving stroke is through the discharge, and not partially back on the supply-valves as in the Flanders. A vacuum-chamber is also added to the air-chamber, which facilitates the action of the supply-valves. These are the main improvements on the old pump. The contract for both engine and pump was taken by Hayes & Lang, of Burlington, Vt., for $8,000. This is a reduction of $3,000 on the cost of the old engine. The new pump has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day. Engineer Gurnee is delighted with his acquisition, and it was mainly through his sagacity and experience that the choice was made. Visitors will be excused from inspection for another week, as they have a weakness for getting in the way and handling things that should not be touched.

HYDE PARK.

Yesterday morning the barn of B. F. Ayer was robbed of a shot-gun, boots, and clothing, while Mr. Ayer was being taken to the train by his hired man. The thief evidently knew the time of departure and for making a raid. He left after being in the barn for the Town of Lake. The police rushed over to the edge, but as they had lost their man did not go over. The barn of Moses Warren was recently robbed in the same way. The police think they know the criminal.

A REMARKABLE ELASTIC CARPET.

The new cork floor covering, Linoleum, is so rapidly increasing in popularity that it is superseding all articles used for a like purpose. Its remarkable durability is the secret of its success. All first-class carpet dealers keep it.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

promotes the growth of and beautifies the hair, and renders it dark and glossy. The cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized cocoanut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

PERFECTION ITSELF!

In everything that goes to make up a perfect piano, viz.: purity of tone, delicacy of touch, power, durability, and beauty of finish, the Decker Bros. piano has never been excelled. We invite the most careful criticism and comparison.

STORY & CAMP, 211 State street.

WASHINGTON

All Branches of the Patent Bureau in Running Order.

The Noble Army of Office-Seeking Patriots on the Increase.

A Commission Appointed to Examine All the Public Buildings.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

BUSINESS PROCEEDING REGULARLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The work of the reorganization of the Patent Office is progressing favorably. About 10 per cent of the number of models destroyed are known as pending-application models. They are models either still under examination or have passed the office without having secured patents. The Commissioner of Patents, who returned to-day, has determined to ask all patentees to present a duplicate model at their own expense. This is, of course, a request and not a demand, as, under the law, it is by no means certain that the Government would not be compelled to make a new model, or at least pay the expense of restoring the lost one, but patentees for cases pending will greatly facilitate the business of the Patent Office and

BENEFIT THEMSELVES

if they comply with this request. It will be possible for them also to incorporate in the new model any improvements which may have been suggested to them since the one destroyed was presented. In cases where patents have been allowed under the destroyed models the examiners will be so familiar with the cases that the public will not be injured by any changes made in them. The Commissioner is receiving about 100 telegrams daily wishing to know what the condition of the office is. In response he makes the general statement that the draughtsman's division is in perfect working order; in fact, all branches of the Bureau are in good working condition, and, notwithstanding the fire, the general average of the issue of patents will be but very little below that for the last month. All the models in the west room that were damaged by fire have been taken out and oiled, especially those relating to sewing-machines and to improvements in printing. There has been a duplicate force at work in the debris taking out such models as were made of metal, a large portion of which are in a state of preservation. All these will be kept and cleaned, and used either as curiosities or for reference, according as their condition will permit.

SNUBBED.

A DETECTIVE DETECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Some weeks since ex-Special Agent Moore published grave charges against Col. Ayer, long considered one of the best officers connected with the Customs service. In the accusation Moore stated that Ayer was directly responsible for the non-discovery of frauds in the Norfolk Custom-House, which he (Moore) pretended to have unearthed the moment he turned his attention to the matter. Other officers were also discovered by Moore as equally involved with Ayer in this gross neglect. Secretary Sherman has caused this whole matter to be investigated, and the result is that Ayer is

FULLY VINDICATED,

and Moore's attack found to be absolutely groundless. Inquiry also develops the fact that Moore himself did not discover the frauds that he announced with such a flourish as the result of his work, but that he was sent from the office with full directions as to methods of proceeding and descriptions of iniquities he could bring to light if he followed his instructions. Even with the aid which his specific instructions gave him, he was guilty of exactly the neglect and failure which in his report he charged on Col. Ayer.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AN EXAMINATION ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Col. Thomas L. Casey, Architect Hill, and Supervising-Architect Clark were appointed a Commission to examine all public buildings in this city to ascertain whether they are fire-proof. After the adjournment of the Cabinet the President addressed the following letter to the gentlemen named:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby appointed a Commission to consider and report upon the condition of all the public buildings in Washington, including those in process of construction or repair. You are instructed to proceed without unnecessary delay to make a personal and thorough examination of all of said buildings, and to report as follows:

First—The condition of each of said buildings as to security against fire, and whether any, and if any which, of them may be considered fire-proof.

Second—What if anything can be done without further legislation to insure greater security against loss or damage by fire.

Third—What action by Congress, if any, should be recommended with a view to place the public records now in said buildings beyond the danger of destruction by fire.

Fourth—To what extent said buildings or any of them are endangered, the character of their contents, and what can be done to remove this danger, and in this connection the Commission will consider whether the danger results from the use of any portion of said buildings for branches of the public service mechanical in their nature.

Fifth—What provision, if any, should be made for the custody and safety of files not in constant use.

Sixth—Such views and recommendations as may occur to you touching the general subject.

R. B. HAYES.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The latest news from Brownsville, Tex., is that President Diaz, instead of accepting the resignation of Gen. Trevino, as has been generally reported here, has granted him a leave of absence for four months. One reason why Diaz has declined to accept the resignation of any of his officers probably is that by giving them a furlough they incur the danger of becoming traitors. Should they plot against him while in service they could be tried by military rule.

A State force of Texans 1,000 in number is organizing at San Antonio for active service on the Rio Grande.

CANDIDATE FOR DOORKEEPER.

Edwin L. Jewell, of Louisiana, editor of the New Orleans *City Item*, and Assistant-Doorkeeper of the last House of Representatives, has issued a circular which is extensively distributed among Southern members, announcing that he will be a candidate for Doorkeeper for the next House.

THE NEW PAPER

to be started here by ex-Representative Lynch, of Maine, about Oct. 1, is to be called the *National Union*. The certificate of incorporation just filed gives the names of the following persons as corporators: John Lynch, C. D. Gilmore, G. M. Wright, J. R. French, Enoch Totten, John Hitz, Peleg Barker, and John Gibson. Mr. Lynch is to be the political manager. J. R. French is understood to be the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Mr. Totten is a lawyer here, son-in-law of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. Mr. Hitz is the Swiss Consul-General. Mr. Gibson is a prominent printer. The paper will support the Administration.

THE CABINET SESSION

held at the close of the Indian council was not long. The character of the message to be sent to the extra session was considered, and each member of the Cabinet requested to ascertain matters in his department upon which action was desired. The message will be brief, and consist mainly of the reason for calling the extra session, and reference to the special appropriations needed for immediate use.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

The President and Secretary of the Interior have decided to dismiss the charges against Gov. Axtell, of New Mexico, as vague and unsupported by proof.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

issued the present month, $1,326,540. Eighty per cent thereof in greenbacks will be destroyed, leaving the outstanding legal-tenders at $356,914,937.

It was not long since New York, in all questions of culture and taste, was the absolute authority in the land. Now the West is fast emancipating herself from this thralldom. We might give as an example the fine art exhibitions, the great Western newspapers, the scholarly books published in what twenty years ago was rude and half-tamed society; but there's no need of going further than *Andrews' Bazar*, of Cincinnati. It's really the best fashion and family magazine in the country, and has the freshest and most *recherche* fashions, beautifully illustrated. Its criticisms, sketches, stories, and news paragraphs give evidence of able editorial skill. The ladies are in love with it.

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—CLARK—Sept. 27, at the Centenary M. E. Church, by the Rev. S. H. Adams, Clifford A. Baker and Marie J. Clark, of this city.

DEATHS.

WALTON—In Chicago, at the family residence, Sept. 27, in her 53d year, Mary Ann, native of London, England, beloved wife of John E. Walton.

Funeral by carriage to Rosehill from All-Saints' Episcopal Church, Ohio and Carpenter streets, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the 30th inst.

☞ British, New York, and San Francisco papers please notice.

McGURN—Michael McGurn, Friday, of congestion of the brain, aged 1 year and 6 months, son of Michael and Ellen McGurn, northwest corner of Crosby and Elm streets.

Funeral by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday at 1 o'clock.

WARNER—W. H. Warner, 27th inst., aged 27 years.

Remains taken to Baltimore.

SAMPSON—In this city, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Caroline Sampson, aged 83 years.

Funeral from her late residence, corner Monroe and Aberdeen streets, Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m.

McDONALD—James McDonald, on Sept. 27, aged 17 years.

Funeral to-day from late residence, No. 1050 Arnold street, near Twenty-first, to Calvary.

SIMONS—At 4 p. m. Sept. 28, at 284 Thirty-second street, Ellen F., wife of Dr. C. J. Simons.

Remains taken East. Services at the house at 3 p. m. Sept. 29.

SOLON—Sept. 28, at 12 p. m., at his residence, 140 Chicago-av., Michael Solon, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral in this evening's and Sunday morning's papers.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Club of the Fifth Ward will hold their regular meeting at Raaber's Hall, No. 139 Archer-av., at 8 p. m. sharp. All Republicans are cordially invited to attend.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

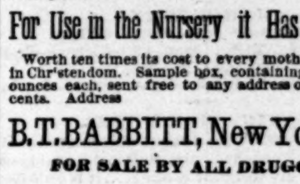
There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club this evening at No. 258 West Lake.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward at Benz' Hall this evening. All are invited to extend this notice and attend.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. *Babbitt's Best Soap* has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT's TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Per Dozen. $3 We reduce our prices for CARD Photographs to $3 per dozen, CABINETS to $8 per dozen, and guarantee best work in city. Per Dozen. $3

MOSHER,

125 STATE-ST.

Reduced to $3 Don't sit for pictures ANYWHERE at ANY price until you see work from our New Gallery. Reduced to $3

MEDICAL.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



TRADE-MARK.

Holman's Liver Pad is made of pure vegetable compounds, applied to the pit of the stomach. It cures by absorption, without the aid of internal medicine, giving the system a healthy tonic, and takes from it every particle of bilious and malarial poison, being a direct and prompt action on the Liver and Stomach. The cure, too, is tangible and permanent. We ask only a rational judgment and a fair trial. Lay aside prejudice, and stop taking vile drugs that inflict grave and lasting injury. Ask your druggists for them, or address Holman Liver Pad Co., No. 48 Maiden Lane, P. O. Box 2119, N. Y., or 248 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the safest and the best. Is instantaneous in its action, and it produces the most natural shades of black or brown, does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every well-appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. For sale by all Druggists and Hair Dressers. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. O. Box 2112, New York.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned. LADIES AND GENTS.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-dressing latest styles 50 cts. Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE, AT SALESROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

COLLATERAL SALE OF FINE DIAMONDS AND GOLD WATCHES,

Saturday, Sept 29, at 12 o'clock m.

At our Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., corner of Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

600 Yards B. Brussels Carpets, Fine Lambrequins, Crystal Gas Chandeliers, Piano Forte, &c., of a first-class Dwelling,

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Fine Oil Paintings

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

Nos. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

Among the Paintings in this collection are many from the studios of the most celebrated Foreign and American Artists, and will be sold without reserve. Exhibition Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

Desirable Residence Lot

ON INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS.,

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell the south half of Lot 13 in Block 25, Sec. 22, S. 39, R. 14; west front, 25 feet by 175¼ feet deep. Terms favorable for the times.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 o'clock,

300 Lots W. G. and China Ware.

80 Lots of Imported Vases and Toilet Sets.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Side Boards, Hall Trees, What Nots, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, new styles of Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Chairs and Rockers, Parlor and Office Desks, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Brussels, Three and Two-Ply Carpets.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9:30 a. m.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

MILLINERY WARES, FANCY GOODS.

A Particularly Important Showing.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3,

We shall sell an unusually attractive sale of all kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Fresh from the Manufacturers,

And warranted perfect in quality, regular in sizes, and first-class in every respect. Sale at half-past 9 sharp.

Catalogues ready Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Attractive Sale this a. m. at 9:30 o'clock.

New and Elegant Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets, Bedsteads in 20 different styles; 40 Lounges, in Hair-cloth, Terry, and Carpet; over 100 Carpets, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain; fine Fr. Plate Pier Mirrors, Marble-top Tables, Book-cases, Wardrobes.

Also, a large lot of second-hand Furniture and Miscellaneous Goods.

At 12 o'clock sharp we shall sell one Top Buggy and new Single Harness.

On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF S. GRISMAR,

1315 Indiana-av.,

ALL THE

ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

English Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, with borders, of the very best quality.
One Magnificent Satin Parlor Suit, cost $450.
One very fine Br. Rep Parlor Suit.
Elegant Pillar Ex. Table.
Marble-top Sideboard.
Three very fine Dressing-Case Chamber Sets, cost $250 each.
Pier Glasses, Mirrors.
One very fine Piano, 7 1-3 octave, nearly new.
Stoves, Range, Crockery, China and Glassware, etc., etc.

The above-named goods are of the very best quality and in perfect order, and are well worth the attention of those desiring first-class goods.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

THE CLOSING AUCTION SALE

OIL PAINTINGS,

At 79 & 81 State-st.,

AT 10 O'CLOCK SHIS MORNING, 2:30 AND 7:30 P. M.

Must be sold regardless of cost or value.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By RADDIN & CLAPP.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

2,500 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Country and City Buyers, wishing a complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, will find it to their advantage to be present at above trade sale.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By JOHN J. HENRY,

58 and 60 Lake-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF 1,000 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES,

MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN J. HENRY, Auctioneer.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

138 and 140 Wabash-av.

1,500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock. All new goods, without reserve.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,

FOR LONG OR SHORT TIME,

THE JOHN McARTHUR

Architectural Iron Works,

With all the tools and machinery in good condition. Apply immediately to

C. E. RAY, Assignee,
Room 35, 156 Washington-st.

...TION SALES.
BUTTERS & CO.
...neers. 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
...O.'S SATURDAY SALE,
...PT. 29, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
...D OTHER MERCHANDISE,
..., 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.
...UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...ERAL SALE OF
...DIAMONDS AND
...WATCHES,
...t 29, at 12 o'clock m.,
...118 & 120 Wabash-av., cor...
...BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
...NTIRE
...LD FURNITURE
...ussels Carpets,
..., Crystal Gas Chandeliers
...of a first-class Dwelling,
...AUCTION,
...G, Sept. 29, at our salesrooms,
...A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
...l Paintings
...AUCTION,
...at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.,
...R SALESROOMS,
...120 Wabash-av.
...s in this collection are many
...e most celebrated Foreign
...s, and will be sold without re-
...Monday.
... BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.
...Residence Lot
...BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST
...NTY-SECOND-STS.,
...AUCTION,
...oon, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock,
...E PREMISES.
...h half of Lot 13 in Block 25, Sec.
...front, 25 feet by 175½ feet deep.
...e times.
...UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...P. GORE & CO.,
...Wabash avenue.
...Sept. 29, at 9:30 o'clock,
...China Ware.
...d Vases and Toilet Sets.
...T ASSORTMENT OF
...ED FURNITURE.
...ets, Book Cases, Wardrobes,
..., What Nots, Marble-Top Ta-
... Lounges, new styles of Wal-
...eans, Chairs and Rockers, Par-
...ir, Wool, and Husk Mattresses,
...-Ply Carpets.
... GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...TRADE SALE
...GOODS,
...t. 2, 9:30 a. m.
...OFFERINGS.
...RES, FANCY GOODS.
...Important Showing.
... GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...esday, Oct. 3,
... unusually attract-
...f all kinds of
...& SHOES,
...e Manufacturers,
... perfect in quality,
..., and first-class in
... Sale at half-past 9
...dy Monday.
...O., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
...REHOUSE & CO.,
... and 86 Randolph-st.
...s a. m. at 9:30 o'clock.
...lor Suits, Marble and Wood-
...teads in 20 different styles;
...th. Terry, and Carpet; over
...russels, and Ingrain; fine
... Marble-top Tables, Book-
...econd-hand Furniture and
... shall sell one Top Buggy
... 2, at 9:30 a. m.,
...CE OF S. GRISMAR,
...diana-av.,
... THE
... FURNITURE,
...TS, &c.
...y Brussels Carpets, with
... best quality.
... Parlor Suit, cost $450.
...Parlor Suit.
...ng-Case Chamber Sets.
...1-3 octave, nearly new.
...y, China and Glassware.
...ds are of the very best
...er, and are well worth the
...g first-class goods.
...MEROY & CO.,
... 80 Randolph-st.
...UCTION SALE
...NTINGS,
... State-st.,
...HIS MORNING,
...:30 P. M.
...f cost or value.
...ROY & CO., Auct'rs.
... & CLAPP,
...UCTION SALE.
...ASES
...& Rubbers
...t 10 o'clock sharp.
... wishing a complete as-
...er Goods, will find it to
...t at above trade sale.
...83 & 85 Wabash-av.
... HENRY,
...ke-st.
... 1,000 CASES
...SHOES,
...t 10 o'clock.
...ENRY, Auctioneer.
...MARA & CO.,
...ash-av.
...SHOES AT AUCTION,
... 9½ o'clock. All new
...ARA & CO., Auctrs.
...SE.
...ASE,
...ORT TIME,
...cARTHUR
...ron Works,
...hery in good condi-
...RAY, Assignee,
...56 Washington-st.

LITERATURE.

Three Recent Works by John Ruskin.

Egypt as It Is—The Khedive and His Sons.

Labor and Capital—Lord Bacon—Natural Law—The Age of Queen Anne.

Forthcoming Art-Works—Art-Periodicals, and Art-Notes.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Milkweed Family—Bird-Spiders.

LITERATURE.

LATE WORKS BY RUSKIN.

PROSERPINA. Studies of Wayside-Flowers, While the Air Was Yet Pure Among the Alps, and in the Scotland and England Which My Father Knew. By John Ruskin, LL.D., Honorary Student of Christchurch, and Slade Professor of Fine Art. Parts I. and II. 12mo., pp. 85.

DEUCALION. Collected Studies of the Lapse of Waves and Life of Stones. By John Ruskin, LL.D. Parts I. and II. 12mo., pp. 85.

MORNINGS IN FLORENCE. Being Simple Studies of Christian Art, for English Travelers. By John Ruskin, LL.D. I.—Santa Croce. II.—The Golden Gate. III.—Before the Soldan. IV.—The Vaulted Book. V.—The Strait Gate. 12mo., pp. 138. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

These last works of England's great art-writer are as eloquent, as touching, and as inspiring as any of the early and famous works of their author. They are imbued with the same burning enthusiasm, the same tender and devout feeling, the same high and solemn purpose, the same pure and steadfast unworldliness, which characterized the "Modern Painters," and made it the one surpassing, unapproachable work of its kind. True, they are less pretentious in their aim. The discipline of years has subdued and mellowed the fire of Ruskin's ambition; it has tinged with a melancholy, that is at times pathetic, the undercurrent of his feeling, and yet, to the present day, the inextinguishable fervor of his nature repeatedly bursts forth in impassioned and thrilling paragraphs, in exquisite poetical conceptions, in delicate, dainty flowers of rhetoric, which have no match in literature, save in his own former writings. And these last gifts from the author's hand bear many an impress of his spirit in its moments of rapt exultation,—many a reflection from the depths of a chivalrous, unselfish, zealous, guileless character.

The little study of "Wayside-Flowers," has in its very title a grateful hint of one of Ruskin's strongest idiosyncrasies, and only a short way on in the introduction there is an ingenuous anecdote, allowing a glimpse of keen and fine sensibilities. He is talking of one of his favorite flowers, the St. Bruno's Lily, and frankly relates the circumstance of his last gathering it: "There was a pretty young English lady at the table-d'hote in the Hotel du Mont Blanc, at St. Martin's (it was in the year 1860, in June); and I wanted to get speech of her, and didn't know how. So all I could think of was to go half-way up the Aiquille de Varens, to gather St. Bruno's Lilies; and I made a great cluster of them, and put wild roses all around them as I came down. I never saw anything so lovely; and I thought to present this to her before dinner; but, when I got down, she had gone away to Chamouni. My Fors always treated me like that, in affairs of the heart." Will the pretty English lady who left so suddenly for Chamouni ever be able to forgive the fate which cheated her of this precious compliment?

Mr. Ruskin began his studies of Alpine botany in 1842; "and bitterly sorry I am now," he says, "that the work was interrupted. But *Blackwood's Magazine*, with its insults to Turner, dragged me into a controversy; and I have not had, properly speaking, a day's peace since." Yet the fragments and broken materials which were collected at odd moments in the course of years, for a proposed book on flowers, have been here put together in the hope that the young student of botany may find in them something useful.

The first study—of "Moss"—is dated Nov. 3, 1868, and begins in these words: "It is mortifying enough to write—but I think thus much ought to be written—concerning myself as the author of 'Modern Painters.' In three months' time I shall be 50 years old; and I don't at this hour—10 o'clock in the morning of the 26th day of my 49th year—know what 'moss' is.

"There is nothing I have more *intended* to know—some day or other. But the moss 'would always be there'; and then it was so beautiful, and so difficult to examine, that we could only do it in some quite separated time of happy leisure—which came not. I never was like to have less leisure than now, but I *will* know what moss is, if possible, forthwith." Then he diligently proceeds to find out the structure of the humble, beautiful plant, taking the reader along with him as he turns from one manual to another in his quest. At every point of inquiry curious questions start up, such as would occur only to a searchingly thoughtful mind, and each in turn receives an instructive answer. When at last the chain of queries is settled link by link, the author remarks on what is plainly to be perceived, that "This book is literally to be one of studies,—not of statements;" and adds, with a touch of pleasantry: "Some one said of me once, very shrewdly, When he wants to work out a subject, he writes a book on it. That is a very true saying in the main; I work down or up to my mark, and let the reader see process and progress, not caring to conceal them." And most grateful is his reader for the opportunity.

Following the investigation of moss, there are similar examinations of the principal parts of a plant,—the root, stem, leaf, and flower; and in these studies are scattered a few of the finest pearls of Ruskin's speech. To state the botanical fact that the petals of the corolla are merely modified leaves, he says: "The flower is only a group of singularly-happy leaves." Commenting on the beauty of the Water-Lily among flowers, he exclaims, in the way of an interjection, "The Swan is the Water-Lily of birds." His discourse on the flower is illustrated with this sumptuous piece of word-painting: "I have in my hand a small red Poppy, which I gathered on Whit-Sunday, on the Palace of the Cæsars. It is an intensely simple, intensely floral flower. All silk and flame: a scarlet cup, perfect-edged all round, seen among the wild grass far away, like a burning coal fallen from Heaven's altars. You cannot have a more complete, a more stainless type of flower absolute; inside and outside, *all* flower. No sparing of color anywhere,—no outside coarsenesses,—no interior secrecies; open as the sunshine that creates it; fine-finished on both sides, down to the extremest point of insertion in its narrow stalk; and robed in the purple of the Cæsars. . . . The Poppy is painted *glass*; it never glows so brightly as when the sun shines through it. Wherever it is seen,—against the light or with the light,—always, it is a flame, and warms the wind like a blown ruby."

Every lover of flowers feels the truth of this picture. There is not a particle of exaggeration apparent. It simply mirrors the full splendor of the flower as any eye may see it in Nature. Yet, who but Ruskin has the genius to re-create in plain, pure prose the dazzling color, the sheeny satin, of this lily of the fields, and still by not the slightest stroke of the pen to overstate or fail to come up to the perfection of its beauty!

The themes treated in "Deucalion"—some geological phenomena of the Swiss Alps—are less susceptible of poetical embellishment than are the wayside flowers, yet they are analyzed after the habitually earnest, scrutinizing manner of Ruskin. The dejection that more and more frequently oppresses the mood of the author is betrayed in the opening lines of the introduction, in which he alludes in mournful words to his advancing years, and to the number of deaths occurring among 50 and 60 which he has lately noticed in "glancing at many biographies," and goes on to say: "I begin to ask myself, with somewhat pressing arithmetic, how much time is likely to be left me, at the age of 56, to complete the various designs for which, until past 50, I was merely collecting materials."

Passing next to an enumeration of these materials, he says: "I have now (July, 1875) enough by be for a most interesting (in my own opinion) history of fifteenth-century Florentine art, in six octavo volumes; an analysis of the Attic art of the fifth century B. C., in three volumes; an exhaustive history of Northern thirteenth-century art, in ten volumes; a life of Turner, with analysis of modern landscape art, in four volumes; a life of Walter Scott, with analysis of modern epic art, in seven volumes; a life of Xenophon, with analysis of the general value of education, in ten volumes; a commentary on Hesiod, with final analysis of the principles of political economy, in nine volumes, and a general description of the geology and botany of the Alps, in twenty-four volumes."

Matter enough to fill seventy-three volumes, were it properly wrought out, has this busy student on hand in his 57th year, and he looks forth sorrowfully over the future before him with its faint prospect that there is time yet left to complete his vast projects. How many hearts, warm with sympathy and admiration, will pray that the days may be many and long ere the hand that guides Ruskin's pen shall be palsied in death! But, lest that hour may now come suddenly, he thinks it prudent "to throw together at once, out of the heap of loose stones collected for this many-towered city which I am not able to finish, such fragments of good marble as may perchance be useful to future builders; and to clear away out of sight the lime and other rubbish which I meant for mortar."

In pursuance of this purpose, he has published the present studies in geology and botany. His strong love of the former science is shown in the surprising statement that it has always been the summit of his earthly ambition to attain the position of President of the Geological Society. The ambition awoke in him when he was but a boy of 12, and with some glimmerings of vanity he speaks of the researches and discoveries he has made in following out this bent of his mind.

The letters entitled "Mornings in Florence; or, Simple Studies of Christian Art," are written in the direct style of one talking to his friend face to face, without formality or circumlocution. They consist of close, searching criticisms of the frescoes of the early painters, particularly of Giotto, in the Churches of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novello, at Florence. Morning after morning the master spends over the fragments left untouched by the restorers, and reads in these detached sentences the meaning of the artist. It is a grave work, prosecuted with deliberate and reverent care; and many are the noble, inspiring passages that reward the study. Genius alone can interpret genius; but the old Italian painter finds a fit expounder in this modern English critic, who can utter in words sentiments as grand and original as were ever expressed by the artist on stucco or in stone. We had intended to extract some of the choicest reflections interspersed in these morning-lessons, but it is perhaps as well to stay the hand just here. Enough has been already quoted to show the truth of what was said in the beginning: that Ruskin's writings are filled with the same lovely spirit and lofty teaching now as heretofore.

EGYPT.

EGYPT AS IT IS. By J. C. McCoan. With a Map from the Most Recent Survey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 8vo., pp. 417. Price, $3.75.

Of the three late important works which Messrs. Holt & Co. have classed together and published in uniform style, the one whose title is given above ranks first in point of execution. Mr. Wallace's "Russia" contains a large and trustworthy fund of new information, which every reader accepts with due appreciation; but it unfortunately lacks in conciseness and methodical arrangement. Col. Baker's "Turkey" does not profess to be a complete history of the country,—the materials for which, indeed, have never yet been in the hands of any writer,—and the value of its contributions to our knowledge suffers impairment through unskillful treatment and the national prejudices of the author. Mr. McCoan's "Egypt" is free from all these blemishes. It is the work of one who has long been a resident in the Levant, who has an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and the prime qualities of a statistician and a narrator. In a word, the book is compact, systematic, and exhaustive.

The treatises upon ancient Egypt and its remains in modern times, and the records of travel on the Nile are legion; but this is the first work presented to the English reader in which a minute and comprehensive account of the political and material conditions of the Egypt of to-day has been attempted. The rapid advance of the nation in civilization, in prosperity and [illegible] ence, is enlisting the interest of all enlightened witnesses; and especially at the present moment, when so much of the world's attention is centered in the East, renders the appearance of a book ably exhibiting its situation an event of importance. Mr. McCoan does not conceal the sympathy he feels for a State struggling with mighty efforts to rise from the slough of barbarism in which it has been sunk for ages, nor the respect with which he regards the administration of its present ruler, rightly termed by him the "Peter the Great of Modern Egypt"; yet his spirit is apparently equitable, and his statements are based upon solid foundations.

The dominion of the Khedive at the present date extends over more than twenty-three degrees of latitude,—from Gondokoro to the Mediterranean,—a territory which, with an average width of 350 miles, is more than twice that of France, or even of Austria. Allowing three-fourths of this to be desert, and there remains a larger area of arable land than is comprised in united Italy. Below Assovan, Egypt embraces 7,264,460 acres of tillable soil. From the Mediterranean to the latitude of Gondokoro it includes 160,000 square miles of fertile land, capable of producing wealthy harvests.

The population of Nubia and the Upper Nile can be only roughly estimated; but, according to the census-returns of 1860, the inhabitants of Egypt proper must now number 5,500,000. Of these, 4,500,000 are settled Arabs, or Fellabeen; 300,000 are Bedoween; 500,000 are Copts; and the remainder are of various nationalities. The City of Alexander, next to Marseilles the most important port in the Mediterranean, had in 1872 a population of 212,000, of whom 48,000 were Europeans. A morning-express makes in four hours and a half the run of 131 miles to Cairo, which had five years ago 350,000 inhabitants, 20,000 of whom were foreigners. Six other Egyptian towns are officially classed as cities, 113 as towns, and 3,339 as villages.

The sovereign of this extensive and populous Kingdom is represented by Mr. McCoan as laboring twelve or fourteen hours out of every twenty-four, for above 300 days in the year, for the interests of his people. He is readily accessible to strangers, whom he treats with winning courtesy. He has had the advantages of a European education, and speaks French like a Parisian. At an interview with him, "be you engineer, merchant, journalist, politician, practical agriculturist, or almost no matter what else, you will soon feel that you have met your match in special intelligence and information; while, as regards Egypt itself, you will find that his Highness understands absolutely everything, from the niceties of its relation to the Porte to the best rotation of crops, or the latest Liverpool price of 'Fair Middling.' How he has found time to acquire this encyclopedic information, is a marvel; but there it is on almost every subject, as if he were a specialist in each. . . . His Highness is now in his 47th year, below the middle height, stout though not at all unwieldy, and with nothing of an Eastern, but the native dignity, in his easy and polished manners. . . . There is essentially nothing weak about the man himself; and, whatever may be its other defects, weakness is also assuredly the last term that can be applied to his administration."

The oldest son of the Khedive, Prince Mehemet Tewfik Pasha, the heir-apparent, is President of the Privy Council and Minister of Finance. He is said to have a large share of his father's ability, has been thoroughly educated in European schools, and is now 25 years old. The second son of the Khedive, Prince Hussein Pasha, is Minister of Public Works. He is of the same age as his brother, and of equal or superior capacity and cultivation. The third son, Prince Hassan Pasha, is, though only 23, the efficient Minister of War. This young Prince went through a regular university-course at Christ Church, and afterwards worked his way up from a sublieutenancy to field-rank in the Prussian Guards. The Khedive has three wives, but his sons have each only one, and, through their example, monogamy is rapidly becoming the established rule in the best Cairene society.

Mr. McCoan explains the relation of Egypt to the Porte, and the system of administration pursued by the Khedive. The condition of the finances of the country, of its commerce, agriculture, industries, public instruction, public works, and judicial reforms, is very completely considered in chapters devoted to each topic respectively. An account is also given of slavery as it exists at the present time, and of the efforts being made to suppress the slave-traffic. The fauna and flora of the country are described, and the characteristics of the climate; and a survey of the lately-acquired territory of Soudan concludes the body of the work. In an appendix are thrown tables of Egyptian currency, weights, and measures, Egyptian calendars, military grades, and rates of pay, cost of living, trade with Great Britain, with M. Cave's report on the financial condition of Egypt, the financial decrees, and a record of the Viceregal family.

In the opinion of Mr. McCoan, it is the firm purpose of the present Government to retrieve its financial position and honestly pay its debts; and he regards the early rehabilitation of Egyptian credit as quite certain. From the exhibit which he makes of the increasing activity of the people, of the growth of trade, of public improvements, and of the annual revenue from well-established and husbanded resources, the belief of the writer seems to have a substantial basis. The work which he has accomplished in portraying Egypt as it really is in every department of civil and political affairs, is extended and laborious, and merits very sincere commendation.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR AND CAPITAL. By John B. Jervis (Civil Engineer), Author of "Railway-Property." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 216. Price, $1.25.

We have in this volume another contribution to the much-discussed and vexatious question of the relations between Capital and Labor. The author claims to have been a laborer in his day, and, judging from the tone of his work, he has reaped the fruits of patience and frugality, and is now able to survey the situation from the standpoint of a capitalist. He discusses his subject in a fair and impassionate manner, which will do much to engage the attention of the laboring class, to whom more especially the book is addressed.

The question between Labor and Capital is, in his opinion, merely one of supply and demand, of buying and selling; and, consequently, each party has a right to make the best terms possible. Rightly understood, there is no antagonism between the two, and all apparent difficulties can and must be settled on the basis of market-value. The great, and indeed almost the only, hope for any future amelioration of the laboring class, so-called, is to be found in more extended development—mental, moral, and religious—of the workingman. The author most vigorously and justly condemns Communism, Trades-Unions, and strikes; and points out the fallacies by which the supporters of these dangerous movements are too often blinded.

In his argument, Mr. Jervis depreciates the power of Capital in comparison with that of Labor. It is true that the question is one of supply and demand; but Capital has more than half the influence. The capitalist can refuse to employ the laborer when the latter demands too high a price,—even at the expense of part of his capital; but to the workingman the alternative is work or starvation. Thus Capital is apt to extort something more than equity would allow. The remedy, however, is not easy to be shown. Mr. Jervis finds it partly in joint-stock or copartnership corporations, and still more in the will of the individual. He gives sensible advice: shows that Capital is all formed from individual earnings in the first place; and urges the workman to practice self-restraint, perseverance, and the cultivation of his faculties, as affording a sufficient guarantee that the result will be, if not to make him a capitalist, to give him a competency in advanced life. The work, if not deep, is practical, and, if it does not adequately grasp all the factors in the problem, offers at least something toward the solution of that problem, and can be profitably read by those most deeply concerned—the workingmen.

SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE.

THE SPORTSMAN'S GAZETTEER AND GENERAL GUIDE. By Charles Hallock, Editor of *Forest and Stream*, Author of "The Fishing-Tourist," etc. New York: *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company. 12mo., pp. 896.

Mr. Hallock has provided in this work a sort of cyclopedia of desirable information for the sportsman. It includes in Part I. a description of the game-animals, game-birds, and game-fish of North America; of the different varieties of dogs used for sport, their training and management, and diseases and remedies; instructions for the hunter in the forest, the field, and on the prairie, and for the fisherman on ocean, lake, and river; information regarding sporting boats and canoes; miscellaneous advice for parties in camp or on a cruise: directions for mounting animals; a bibliography for sportsmen; and a list of places where the outfit for hunter and fisher may be procured. Part II. is wholly taken up with a sportsman's directory to the principal resorts for game and fish in North America.

This enumeration of the table of contents shows that Mr. Hallock has striven to compress into a single volume the substance of many separate treatises on topics interesting to those addicted to the use of the rod or gun. The book is mainly a compilation, and has the advantages of a work of wide scope, and also, in some instances, the defects of one which is not the slow [illegible] author has enjoyed unusual facilities for obtaining at second-hand information on the themes discussed, and has likewise gathered an extended knowledge of them from personal experience and observation. For general reference his book is valuable, and, if the expert hunter of game in the wilds and waters of America occasionally finds statements contradicting his experience in particulars concerning the habits and best methods of capturing animals in special localities, he will be inclined to regard them leniently in view of the usefulness of the work as a whole.

LORD BACON.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, BARON OF VERULAM, VISCOUNT OF ST. ALBANS, AND LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. Popular Edition, Based upon the Complete Edition of Spedding, Ellis, and Heath. In Two Volumes. Vol. I.—Philosophical Writings. Vol. II.—Literary and Religious Writings. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, $5.

This is an excellent selection of the principal writings of Lord Bacon. It contains the Novum Organum translated, the New Atlantis, the Interpretation of Nature, the Advancement of Learning, the Histories of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., the famous Essays, the Advertisement Touching an Holy War, the Essay on the True Greatness of the Kingdom of Britain, and several other minor articles. All are rendered in English, and are accompanied with notes, and the exhaustive introduction of the editors of the well-known complete English edition. Hitherto the reader has either been compelled to buy the complete edition or pick up the different articles in separate volumes, by different editors or publishers,—a difficult method of getting what was wanted. The present two handsome volumes contain the principal writings of Bacon, on which his fame rests; and, by leaving out the Latin originals, much labor and expense have been saved, with little or no loss. The text is all that could be wished, as it is based on the last English edition. The only criticism that can be offered is upon the independent paging of each treatise, instead of paging continuously through the volume. The advantages gained are far less than the disadvantages incurred. It is, in fact, impossible to see any benefit derived from the change.

A PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY.

NATURAL LAW. An Essay in Ethics. By Edith Simcox. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 8vo., pp. 361. Price, $3.50.

The present forms the fourth volume of the English and Foreign Philosophical Library, the latest enterprise of Messrs. Osgood & Co. The first three volumes embrace a history of Materialism by Dr. Lange, a notice of the first volume of which recently appeared in these columns.

The present author treats of her subject under the heads of "Natural Law," "Customary and Positive Law," "Morality," "Religion," "The Natural History of Altruism," "The Natural Sanctions of Morality," and "Social and Individual Perfection." She has evidently spent much time and thought over the work, and shows a wide knowledge of the leading modern philosophical writers. But it seems that she has attempted a work somewhat beyond her grasp,—that is, to cover too much ground. With a good deal to commend in the way of new and pertinent suggestion, there is a good deal to criticise in the way of loose and indefinite reasoning and expression. The work is an essay rather than a treatise, showing an acquaintance with, rather than a masterly understanding of, the subject.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

THE AGE OF ANNE. By Edward E. Morris, M. A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, Head-Master of the Melbourne Grammar-School, Australia. With Maps and Plans. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 251. Price, $1.

The tenth volume of the "Epochs of Modern History" is written by the editor and originator of the series. It affords a clear illustration of the author's plan of the works, which was to furnish a set of school-histories that should provide for a comprehensive study of short periods. It was not intended that the book should exhibit the results of original research, and contribute new facts to the general fund of historical knowledge, but their main object was to encourage the student to read history for the sake of its human interest, because of the light it throws on the disposition, the achievements, and the development of mankind. The effort has, therefore, been to construct in each case a narrative that should be inviting, and its commanding points easily seen and understood.

The present number of the series has successfully fulfilled its object. The reign of Queen Anne extended over only fourteen years; yet, to comprehend fully its spirit and influence, the condition of England and of the important States of Europe in the closing part of the seventeenth century cannot be overlooked. Mr. Morris opens his book with a review of the policy of the rulers of Spain, of France, and of Great Britain, and then brings Queen Anne and her friends and councilors upon the scene. The connection of the interests of her Kingdom with those of the great Continental Powers is not forgotten during her age, and, though England stands in the foreground, the other nations are ever kept in view. The closing chapters of the book are devoted to an examination of the social life of the subjects of Queen Anne, and of their progress in material affairs, and in literature and the arts.

EUROPEAN PICTURE-GALLERIES.

A HANDBOOK TO THE PUBLIC PICTURE-GALLERIES OF EUROPE. With a Brief Sketch of the History of the Various Schools of Painting, from the Thirteenth Century to the Eighteenth, Inclusive. By Kate Thompson. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 467. Price, $2.

This little manual, for the use of tourists among the public picture-galleries of Europe, owes its origin rather accidentally to the habit of the author of making careful studies of the pictures in each collection, during repeated visits undertaken for the sole purpose of self-instruction. In the course of five annual trips on the Continent, in company with her father, Sir Henry Thompson, the author had collected so much valuable material in the way of notes, chronological tables of artists, biographical incidents, and lists of the painters and their works belonging to the various schools, that it was deemed worth while to arrange and publish the whole for the benefit of the traveler in Europe.

The work does not aim at originality, nor attempt a criticism of works of art; but presents a brief historical sketch of the different schools; a series of chronological tables giving the dates of birth and death of all painters of celebrity; and catalogues of the chief pictures contained in all the large and many of the small galleries on the Continent. Great pains have been taken to render the work accurate as well as comprehensive, and no doubt it will prove a serviceable guide to lovers of art in their researches in European cities.

MORE PRECOCIOUS JUVENILES.

FOUR IRREPRESSIBLES; or, The Tribe of Benjamin. Their Summer with Aunt Agnes, What They Did, and What They Undid. Boston: Loring. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

The immense success of "Helen's Babies" has induced the publication of a school of books relating the savings and doings of precocious juveniles. A number of them have been deservedly popular, rivaling the leader of the series in the keen quality of their humor. Others, again, have fallen just short of the requisite standard of pithiness and pungency, and consequently have palled upon the sense. In this latter class the "Four Irrepressibles" must be placed. It is a cleverish book,—if the word be allowable,—with skillful touches here and there, but not the sharp-pointed wit anywhere which is needed to give it genuine zest. The "Irrepressibles" too often produce the unsatisfactory impression of being "made," not "born" by a natural union of flesh and spirit.

WORDSWORTH.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. With a Memoir. Seven Volumes in Three. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 405—366—414. Price, $5.25.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have projected a new edition of the British Poets, which is to comprise in all fifty volumes. It will furnish a handsome example of the Riverside Press, which is famous for its elegant and tasteful productions. The binding is extremely simple in ornamentation, the paper superfine, and the typography admirable. The works of Wordsworth, in three duodecimo volumes, inaugurate the series.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

VEST-POCKET SERIES. FAVORITE POEMS. By George Herbert. Illustrated. Pp. 112. A TRUE STORY; and the Recent Carnival of Crime. By Mark Twain. Illustrated. Pp. 92. THE FARMER'S BOY. By Robert Bloomfield. Illustrated. Pp. 96. A MIDNIGHT-FANTASY; and THE LITTLE VIOLINIST. By T. B. Aldrich. Illustrated. Pp. 96. LAKE REGILLUS, IVRY, AND OTHER LAYS. By Lord Macaulay. Illustrated. Pp. 96. HORATIUS AND VIRGINIA. By Lord Macaulay. Illustrated. Pp. 94. FAVORITE POEMS. By Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated. Pp. 126. FAVORITE POEMS. Translated from the German of Schiller by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart. Illustrated. Pp. 96. FAVORITE POEMS. By Robert Southey. [illegible] from the German of Goethe by Thomas Carlyle. Pp. 86. THE PLEASURES OF HOPE. By Thomas Campbell. Illustrated. Pp. 94. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Pp. 96. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price 50 cents each.

THE CAVALIER. An Historical Novel. By G. P. R. James, Esq., Author of "Richelieu," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 391. Price, $1.

PANOLA. A Tale of Louisiana. By Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, Author of "Agnes Graham," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 261. Price, $1.50.

SALATHIEL (THE WANDERING JEW). A Story of the Past, Present, and the Future. By the Rev. George Croly. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 75 cents.

A LAWYER'S READINGS IN THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. By Daniel Pratt Baldwin. Logansport, Ind. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Parts 11, 12. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, 50 cents per Part.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES: Being More Particularly a Treatise on the Rocky Mountain Locust, or So-Called Grasshopper, as It Occurs East of the Rocky Mountains, with Practical Recommendations for Its Destruction. By Charles V. Riley, M. A., Ph. D., State Entomologist of Missouri, etc. With Forty-five Illustrations. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

UNDERBRUSH. By James T. Fields. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18mo., pp. 303.

LECTURES ON PREACHING. Delivered Before the Divinity School of Yale College in January and February, 1877. By the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 12mo., pp. 281.

AMERICAN ADDRESSES; WITH A LECTURE ON THE STUDY OF BIOLOGY. By Thomas H. Huxley. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 164. Price, $1.25.

IN SILK ATTIRE. A Novel. By William Black, Author of "A Princess of Thule," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 313. Price, $1.50.

LIGHT: A Series of Simple, Entertaining, and Inexpensive Experiments in the Phenomena of Light, for the Use of Students of Every Age. By Alfred M. Mayer and Charles Barnard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 112. Price, $1.

CARITA. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant, Author of "Mrs. Arthur," etc. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

MARJORIE BRUCE'S LOVERS. A Novel. By Mary Patuck. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 25 cents.

THE SONG-LEADER. A Collection of Choice Music for Singing Classes, etc. By W. A. Ogden and J. H. Leslie, Assisted by Dr. J. B. Herbert and E. P. Andrews. Toledo: W. W. Whitney. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 63 cents.

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES. VIRGINIA. A Roman Sketch. Price, 25 cents.

THE JEWS AND THEIR PERSECUTORS. By Eugene Lawrence. Price, 20 cents. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

ST. NICHOLAS for October (Scribner & Co., New York).

WIDE AWAKE for October (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston).

SANITARIAN for October (A. N. Bell, New York).

FAMILIAR TALK.

ART-NOTES.

A catalogue of the works of John Opil, the Cornish painter, is being prepared for publication. Already the list has reached 550.

The Cognat collection of arms, armor, and other objects, which has been on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is to be sold in November.

James M. Hart is at work upon a large canvas, the title of which is "At the Brookside." He has likewise under way a smaller picture, representing an autumn-scene.

The recent work by M. Charles Ruelens, entitled "Pierre-Paul Rubens: Documents and Letters," contains some fresh information regarding the life of the great artist, and corrects many errors occurring in previous biographies.

A series of twenty-five photographs of the finest sculptures in the Louvre, the Vatican, and the British Museum, are to be published in London. They will be accompanied with descriptive letter-press by Stephen Thompson.

Mr. Holman Hunt has been detained in Jerusalem by several untoward incidents. The models who were employed for his picture got the notion that they were afflicted by the "evil eye," and refused to sit until the spell should be over. A new set were, however, secured, and work upon the painting continued. Mr. Hunt has been also delayed by several attacks of fever.

Twenty-one statues, symbolical of the countries represented at the coming Paris Exposition, are being executed by French sculptors for the decoration of the Palace of the Champs-de-Mars. The cost of each figure is to be 4,000 fr.

Four pictures from the last Paris Salon are on exhibition in New York City. The "Chess-Players," by Lesrel, and "An Accident," by Paczka, are at Goupil's; and "The New Clerk," by Vibert, and "The Two Margarets," by Pommayrac, are at Schaus'.

George Inness is painting from sketches taken on the Wynochie, a river in New Jersey. Walter Shirlaw has several figure-pieces in process of completion. "Feeding Pigeons" is the name given to the picture of a young girl throwing grain to her feathered pets. The last work of Mr. Shirlaw shows a pretty German girl playing with a kitten.

A scheme for establishing a School of Art in Rome, to which ladies only will be admitted, is being carried out under British auspices. A house has already been taken in one of the healthiest parts of Rome, and it is proposed to open the school in October. Signor Cammerano, Professor in the Academy of San Luca, will act as Director of the Art School, and Miss Mayor, an English lady, will manage the establishment. It is intended to give the pupils the advantages of a home, together with every facility for study; and it is hoped that the institution will soon become self-supporting.

Rembrandt's celebrated picture, "The Lesson in Anatomy," which has recently been restored by Mr. Hopman, is now again in its place in the Gallery at the Hague, and is said, despite the fears of anxious art-critics, to be much improved in appearance. Since 1700 this picture has been four times subjected to the repairing process. In 1739, all the pictures in the Surgical Guild were cleaned,—the "Anatomical Lecture" among the rest. In 1781, Quinckhart received 150 florins for restoring the entire collection. In 1817, 45.3 florins were paid for restoring the great Rembrandt; and, in 1860, the painting was carefully cleaned by Mr. E. L. Le Roy.

The report of the Archæological Society of Athens for 1876 furnishes an account of the excavations prosecuted during the year at Corinth, Tanagra, and Mykenæ. The explorations at Mykenæ, under the supervision of the Society and at the expense of Dr. Schliemann, were made at a cost to the latter of 30,000 drachmas. The incidental expenses to the Society amounted to about 4,000 drachmas. The excavations on the southern side of the Acropolis at Athens have been the most important in results of those conducted by the Society in the time covered by the report. The Society declares the intention of making excavations at Delphi and at Eleusis.

APPLETONS' ART-JOURNAL.

Appletons' Art-Journal for September is, like its predecessors, elegant in printing, paper, and general appearance, and surpasses recent numbers in the interest and value of its contents. The three steel-plate engravings give a good variety. The first is of a historical painting by the English artist, C. R. Leslie, representing the "Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey." The original is in the collection of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. The second is from Alma-Tadema's picture of his children as they amuse themselves with picture-books in a nook of his studio. The children are two little girls, one of whom, with bright smiling face, is coming forward, while the other, shy and sad-looking, is shrinking among the pillows of a couch. The third steel engraving is a carefully-executed representation of the bronze statue of William H. Seward which was placed in 1876 in Madison Square, New York, having been modeled by Randolph Rogers at Rome, and cast in Munich.

The seventh chapter of R. T. Pritchett's "Norway Sketches" is illustrated by five pretty woodcuts of parts of the picturesque old seaport town, Moldo, called the Naples of the North. The second article, "The Homes of America," has its descriptive text accompanied by nine interesting pictures of noted Pennsylvania homes: among these are Lochiel, the residence of the Hon. Simon Cameron, the "Czar of Pennsylvania Politics"; the now-deserted mansion of Jay Cooke, named Ogontz,—an immense granite pile, containing seventy-two rooms, beside the servants' quarters,—costing $2,000,000, and requiring $60,000 annual expenditure to support it; and the much more modest residence of Bayard Taylor, which he has built just opposite the old farm-house which was his birth-place, and to which he has given the pretty name of Cedarcroft. [illegible] stowed upon Gen. Grant, in presenting him with the freedom of the City of London, contains a representation of the elaborately-ornamented gold casket containing the document.

"The Use of Animal Forms in Ornamental Art" contains thirteen simple illustrations; and Charles Wyllys Elliott's instructive article on "French Faience" has the same number of elaborate ones. Mr. Elliot's "Judgment of Bernard Palissy" has the merit of brave originality. After giving the account of his laborious life, Mr. Elliot says: "If, therefore, it may be questioned whether the object of discovering a stanniferom glaze was worthy the sacrifice of sixteen years of his own life, as well as of the peace and comfort of his friends and family; and if, after all, he did not discover it; and if, besides that, he might have obtained it from Hirschvogel without all this tribulation, and did not,—we may well be at a loss to understand the high praise which in some quarters has been lavished on Palissy; and, for myself, I am not willing to continue it. Martyrdom is usually a very poor business, and the cause of good pottery certainly does not demand it."

The article entitled "How One Landscape-Painter Paints," is very charming to the unitiated, to whom the art of making good pictures seems a mystery almost divine. It is an account of the modus-operandi of Sandford R. Gifford, of New York.

Other brief articles and notes on American and foreign art-matters add to the value of the September number. This excellent art-periodical, which is a combination of the plates of the *London Art Journal* with fresh American work, should receive the patronage of every art-lover, and be found in every public library, large and small.

PORTFOLIO.

The September number of the *Portfolio* contains the usual articles on "Albert Duerer and His Followers," Turner, and William Wyld's Sketches in Italy. The two chief etchings in the number are most excellent, and each is worth far more than the price of the volume. One is of "Sheep and Goats," a gem by Karel Du Jardin, now in the National Gallery, London, and etched by A. Mongin. The other is a "Portrait of an Old Lady," etched by H. Lefort from a painting by Rembrandt, bearing the date of 1639, which is in the Belriden gallery of Vienna. Both of these pictures are most suitable subjects for the peculiar art of etching, and are forcibly executed.

The article on Duerer, etc., is devoted to one of the so-called Little Masters of Germany, Albert Altdorfer, of Ratisbon, whose engravings were for the pastime of a busy architect and painter, often called upon to serve as magistrate or city officer. Nevertheless, he left over seventy engravings on copper, over thirty etchings on iron, and nearly seventy woodcuts, all of small size, but pleasing, and in his time very popular. Three charming little selections from his work on copper, having each a surface of about four square inches, are given; and also an example of each of his other methods of work in black and white. Altdorfer is declared to be "the very first master, in the history of art, who published independent engravings of natural scenery for its own sake; and he thus marks a distinct stage in the modern development of art."

Those familiar with the numerous books of Philip Gilbert Hamerton must be impressed with the fairness and good sense of his estimates of men and things, and feel much confidence in his judgment regarding any subject which he investigates. Some admirers of the genius of Turner have considered Mr. Hamerton to be very unjust and severe in his artistic biography of that great painter; but, to minds unprejudiced either by the overpraise or the ignorant fault-finding which have been given to Turner, Mr. Hamerton's biography seems impartial and valuable.

FORTHCOMING ART-WORKS.

The autumn-announcements of the American publishers contain a large number of art-works, indicating the growth of interest in this class of literature among our people. D. Appleton & Co. have in their list a treatise on "Pottery and Porcelain," by Charles Wyllys Elliot, of Boston, which will be superbly illustrated. The same house will also issue a study of "Physiological Æsthetics," by Grant Allen, in which the writer discusses the physical basis of the love of beauty, after the manner of Huxley and Darwin. J. W. Bouton will have ready for the holidays two folio volumes of etchings: "Contemporary Art," containing twenty or thirty plates from the works of living French and English artists; and "William Blake: Etchings from His Works," by Prof. M. B. Scott. Among other announcements by Mr. Bouton are Unger's series of seventy-five etchings from the old masters; and Standfeld's "Coast-Scenery of England," with the thirty-nine steels from the original plates.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue an American edition of Lubke's great "History of Art," edited by Clarence Cook, and embellished with over 600 illustrations. Harper & Brothers have in press an illustrated book on "Pottery and Porcelain," by W. C. Prime: the papers on "Contemporary Art in Europe," originally contributed by Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin to the *Monthly*, and accompanied with reproductions of paintings and portraits of painters; "Art Applied to Household-Furniture," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, with copious illustrations; "Art-Education," by Col. Nichols; and Mr. James Parton's book on "Caricature and Other Comic Art in All Times and Countries."

Henry Holt & Co. will, at an early date, reproduce Walter Thornburg's "Life of J. M. W. Turner," illustrated with a portrait and eight reproductions in color of Turner's most famous pictures. The book will form the fourth number in the publishers' "Amateur Series." Macmillan & Co. and Porter & Coates will bring out simultaneously three additional volumes of the "Art-at-Home Series," viz.: "The Bed-Room and Boudoir," by Lady Barker; "The Dining-Room," by Mrs. Loftie; and "The Drawing-Room," by Mrs. Orrinsmith. From the house of James R. Osgood & Co. will be sent out the "Notes of an Architect in the Northeast of Europe," by Felix Narjoux. The book will be illustrated with many curious cuts, and published uniformly with Viollet-le-Duc's works.

At the head of the list of George Routledge & Sons is announced a book of "Art-Rambles in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," by John T. Reid. It is a small quarto, with 150 illustrations from Nature, engraved by the brothers Dalziel. Finally, Scribner, Welford & Armstrong will produce a new edition of Jacquemart's "History of the Ceramic Art." This ample and interesting list of forthcoming art-works will be examined with deep gratification by the many who have acquired a taste for the literature which is rapidly centering around the fine arts.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

The Milkweed Family.—The representatives of the order Asclepiadaceæ with which we are familiar are herbaceous, all our native species being of this class; yet the greater part of the family are of a shrubby growth. A few have a twining habit. The leaves through the whole order are entire, and have between their petioles fine hairs, or ciliæ, in lieu of stipules. The flowers are built upon the plan of five,—that is, the calyx and the corolla have each five segments, the stamens are five and the stigma common to the two styles has five lobes. The filaments of the stamens are generally united in a tube, and this is in many instances furnished with a coronet of hood-shaped appendages. The pollen-grains contained in the two-celled anthers, instead of being distinct and powdery as in nearly all other orders of plants, cohere in waxy masses. This is the essential characteristic of the family of Milkweeds. In one other tribe only, the Orchidaceæ, do we find the pollen-grains thus adhering together in little bags or packets.

There are nearly a thousand different species of Asclepiads, and most of them confined to Tropical countries. Not one occurs in Great Britain, and very few are met with in the Temperate Zones. The Continent of Africa produces the largest number, and the dry and infertile tracts in the southern portion are covered with the succulent species. They also abound in the Tropical parts of India, Australia, and America. The typical genus Asclepias is almost wholly limited to North America.

The Milkweeds derive their name from their milky juice, which is usually acrid and bitter, and tinctured in a suspicious degree with the poisonous principles found in the Apocynaceæ. Nevertheless, several of the species are edible; and one, Gymnema lactiferum, the Corvitru of Ceylon, yields a milk of agreeable flavor, which is drank by the natives. The leaves of this plant are also used for food when boiled. The roots of Asclepiads are as a general thing acrid and stimulating,—some of them acting as emetics, and others as diaphoretics and sudorifics. The Ipecacuanha of Venezuela is obtained from the Sarcostemma glaucum; that of the West Indies is obtained from the Asclepias curassivica; and that of the coast of Coromandel from the Tylophora asthmatica. The roots of Hemidesmus Indicus are used in India as a substitute for Sarsaparilla. The Calotropis gigantea, or Mudar-plant, is highly prized in India for its serviceable qualities. Its inner bark yields a [illegible] fibre which makes excellent cordage and manufa[illegible] the dried juice affords a substitute for caoutchouc and gutta-percha; and, lastly, the bark of the root is a powerful alterative and purgative, which proves especially efficient in cases of leprosy, elephantiasis, etc. The shrub grows in arid sands, and rapidly attains a large size, with stems six inches through, and broad, fleshy leaves.

A few of the Asclepiads, as Marsdenia tinctoria, a native of Silhet, yield indigo of good quality. The bark of the Marsdenia tenacissima affords a fibre of remarkable elasticity, which quality is supposed to be owing to the presence of caoutchouc. It is called jetee, and is used by the Rajmahal mountaineers for bowstrings. The fibres of Leptadenia jacquemontiana and Periploca aphyllum do not rot in water, and are employed in Sinde for making ropes to be used in wells. Still another Indian species, the Orthanthera riminea, yields a tenacious fibre. The plant grows at the base of the Himalayas, and sends up wand-like, leafless stems to the height of ten feet. The root of the Gomphocarpus pedunculatus is eaten in Abyssinia, as also the tubers of Peropegia Vignaldiuna, which after cooking resemble Jerusalem-artichokes.

Only a small number of the Milkweeds are found in our collections of exotics, yet these few are choice. The beautiful Wax-plant, Hoya Carnosa, is one of the number. Its dense clusters of pinkish, wax-like flowers are admired by every one. The plant is a native of the East Indies. The lovely Stephanotis floribunda, with white, fragrant blossoms fit to decorate a bride, is an Asclepiad which has been brought from the Island of Madagascar. The Stapelias, fleshy, leafless, cactus-like plants, sometimes grown in our greenhouses, are from South Africa. Their name of Carrion-flower is gained from the fetid odor of the blossoms. Flies are occasionally led to deposit their eggs upon the plants, being probably deceived by the fetor.

Eight species of the genus Asclepias are included in our flora. The best known of all is the Common Milkweed, or Silkweed, A. cornuti, which grows in waste places everywhere. It has dense umbels of pale pinkish or purplish flowers, large oval-oblong leaves, and stout stems. The A. Sullivantii is common at Riverside and Calumet. The Poke-Milkweed, A. Phytolaccoides, is a rare species with us, but has been gathered in the cemetery near Lincoln Park. It flowers early in the summer. The Purple Milkweed, A. purpurascens, occurs sparsely at Riverside. It is named from the rich shade of its purple blossoms. The Swamp Milkweed, A. incarnata, is abundant at Hyde Park and south of the city. The flowers of this species are a very pretty rose-purple. The A. obtusifolia is an occasional inhabitant of the borders of the railroad at Hyde Park and southward. The gay Butterfly-weed, A. tuberosa, is abundant in sandy soil. Its bright orange-flowers procure it so much favor that it is sometimes introduced into cultivated grounds. It is mentioned among the ornamental plants in the gardens of England. The Whorled Milkweed, A. verticillata, so named from the arrangement of the leaves, is not common hereabouts, but may be found at Miller's and north of Lincoln Park. The flowers of this species are small and greenish-white. The pods or follicles of the Asclepias may be used for decorative purposes. Plucked before they are ripe, and pinned to the wall by the pointed end, they will soon split lengthwise and let the tufted seeds burst out into a lovely, silky ball. The young shoots of the Asclepias are tender and delicate as asparagus. The flowers afford a curious study for the young botanist, and should be examined closely, in order that the singular structure of the internal organs may be thoroughly understood.

Of the genus Acerates we have two representatives. The A. longifolia is common at Riverside and Hyde Park; and the A. viridiflora is less abundant south of the latter place and north of Lincoln Park. Both species have greenish flowers, which appear during the summer-months.

BIRD-SPIDERS.

Among the formidable animals to be met with in the forests of the Amazons, none is more unpleasant to encounter than the Bird-Spider (Myzole auricularis), which is able from its size to seize upon small birds for its prey. The history of an experience with one of these ugly cannibals is related in a late number of *Forest and Stream*. A gentleman stopping at a wood-cutting establishment on the Esseguibo started out in a canoe, one morning at daybreak, in search of some sort of fish or flesh for his breakfast. The spring-hooks which had been set in the stream the previous evening were found empty; therefore the gun was brought into requisition for the needed supplies. While eagerly searching for game, the comrade bearing him company "suddenly fired at some object moving rapidly along the topmost branch of a tree which overhung the sluggish stream a short distance in advance. For a moment or two the success of his aim seemed doubtful; then something came tumbling through the intervening foliage, and I guided," says the narrator, "the canoe beneath, lest the prey be lost in the waters. Our surprise was not unmingled, I must confess, with vexation at first, on finding that the strange character of our game removed the possibility of a morning's repast as far off as ever. A huge spider and a half-fledged bird lay in the bottom of our canoe,—the one with disjointed limbs and mutilated carcass, the other uninjured by the shot, but nearly dead, though still faintly palpitating. The remains of the spider showed him to be larger than any I had previously seen. He may have measured two-and-a-half inches in the body, with legs probably twice that length. He was rough and shaggy, with a thick covering of hair or bristles, which, besides giving him an additional appearance of strength, considerably increased the fierceness of his aspect. The hairs were in some places fully an inch long, of a dark-brown color inclining to black. His powerful jaws and sturdy arms seemed never adapted for the death-struggle of prey less noble than this small member of the feathered race, for whom our succor had unfortunately arrived too late.

The victim had been snatched from the nest while the mother was assisting to collect a morning's meal for her offspring. It had been clutched by the neck immediately above the shoulders, the marks of the murderer's talons still remained; and, although no blood had escaped from the wounds, they were much inflamed and swollen."

Mr. Bates, the English naturalist who for eleven years was engaged in studying the habits of animals on the Amazons, has made a careful record of an interview with a Bird-Spider. He fell in with the individual at Cameta, and states that it "was nearly two inches in length of body, but the legs expanded seven inches, and the entire body and legs were covered with coarse gray and reddish hairs. I was attracted," he continues, "by movement of the monster on a tree-trunk; it was close beneath a deep crevice in the tree, across which was stretched a dense white web. The lower part of the web was broken, and two small birds—finches—were entangled in the pieces. . . . One of them was quite dead, and was smeared with the filthy liquor, or saliva, exuded by the monster. I drove away the spider and took the birds, but the second one soon died. . . . The Myzoles are quite common insects: some species make their cells under stones, others form artistical tunnels in the earth, and some build their dens in the thatch of houses. . . . The hairs with which they are clothed come off when touched, and cause a peculiar and almost maddening irritation. The first specimen that I killed and prepared was handled incautiously, and I suffered terribly for three days afterwards. I think this is not owing to any poisonous quality residing in the hairs, but to their being short and hard, and thus getting into the fine creases of the skin. Some Myzoles are of immense size. One day I saw the children belonging to an Indian family, who collected for me, with one of these monsters secured by a cord round its waist, by which they were leading it about the house as they would a dog."

SNORING.

Dr. John Wyeth is entitled to the gratitude of all who are afflicted with the habit of snoring, for the simple device he has contrived to counteract the vile tendency. The apparatus is described by him in the *Popular-Science Monthly*, and an explanation is at the same time given of the cause of snoring. In the act of breathing, the air may travel to and from the lungs through the channels of the mouth or the nose. Both channels unite in a common cavity just below the soft palate, which is attached by one end to the hard palate or bone forming the roof of the mouth and the floor of the nose. The other end of the soft palate hangs loose, and is moved by the currents of air passing in and out of the lungs, as a window-curtain is flapped by a breeze. If the air passes through the nose alone, the end of the palate is pressed gently down upon the tongue so as to lessen the movement or vibration, and no sound is heard. But, if the mouth as well as the nose be open, so that two currents of air pass in and out together during the acts of breathing, the soft palate is thrown into rapid and sonorous vibration, and what we call snoring is the result.

It follows that the remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth shut, and admit air to the lungs only through the channel of the nose. This can be effected by means of a simple cap fitting the head snugly, and united by an elastic band, near the ear on each side, to a cap of soft material fitting the chin.

BRIEF NOTES.

Fish have been successfully introduced into [illegible] tories.

The Japanese Gov[illegible] war balloon, which has been successfully tried at Tokio. It is of thick silk, and will be inflated with pure hydrogen.

A series of zoological stations are being organized on the shore of the White Sea. One will be situated on the Anzerski Strait, another on Cape Orlovsky, and a third on the Sviatoi Nos.

Dr. Sachs, who was sent by the Berlin Academy to study the electric eel in its native waters in Venezuela, has returned after an absence of ten months, and will soon present his observations to the Academy.

The sale of the Edelweiss along the Upper Engadine has been forbidden by a special act passed by the inhabitants. This interesting Alpine flower has been in such demand by tourists that it is in danger of being exterminated.

Attention has been lately called to the fact that, in 1859, Oudemans published a description of the greater part of the phenomena of irritation in Venus' Fly-Trap (Dionæa muscipula), which have since been observed and described by Darwin and others.

A record of the rainfall in South India in 1844 shows that near Cape Comorin, on the West Coast, it was about twenty-six inches; at Trevandrum, it was seventy inches; and at Canamore, 120 inches. At Bombay and farther north, the fall diminished,—the maximum occurring between Cochin and Bombay.

A writer in *Nature* describes a singular dream phenomenon which lately occurred to him. He had not slept for forty-one hours, and, while writing in his diary, was overcome by slumber. The dream woven during this sleep was entirely remote from his previous waking thoughts. When roused from the spell of unconsciousness, which had lasted scarcely a minute, he discovered that the act of writing had been uninterrupted, and as much of the dream had been recorded as time had allowed.

Science is in a most backward condition in Spain. The instruction in physics and chemistry which is given in the schools and universities is small in amount and quite out of date. An attempt is being made by some of the most enlightened Spanish scholars to spread a knowledge of the latest developments of science through the country. The effort is meeting with success, and foreign books are being translated and quite generally read. The works of Tyndall are said to be more popular than any others.

BREAK OF DAY.

Dripping, dripping all the time,
Out upon the window-pane,
Where the briar-roses climb,
Bitter tears of wandering rain.
This is what I know, alas!
Though I cannot look away,
Through the dim, wet window-glass,
Into morning's dismal gray.
Down with chilly, shuddering gleam,
I can hear them sobbing creep;
Like I sob within my dream,
Half-awake and half-asleep—
Just awake enough to know
It could never, never be,
Not asleep enough to throw
Memory on Oblivion's sea.
Three years since my wedding-day—
"Happy bride" they christened me;
It was easier then to say
It could never, never be.
Hate and spite came surging up
For the injury I felt;
So I drank the bitter cup,
Smiling calmly as I knelt—
Knelt to be another's bride,
Knowing yet with inmost heart
That the bridegroom at my side
Held of all my love no part.
Scarce two years of wedded life,
Then the stern death-stranger came;
Dutiful as ever wife,
I had no true cause for shame.
Widow's garb was kind to me,
Hid my pallid face of wo
From the crowd that pitied me,
From the hopes that mocked me so.
Afterwards, by merest chance,
Two I knew went gaily past,
But they turned no lingering glance
Towards me—only hurried fast.
He who, in the days gone by,
Clasped me with o'erwilling arms—
Vowed that we might now defy
All life's troubles, all life's harms—
With his child-wife at his side,
Passed me in the crowded street—
She, the blushing, blooming bride
I had dreaded long to meet.
Tears I weep for buried days—
Not for him whose life is done;
Not for him whose noble ways
Blessings of esteem have won;
For my husband in his grave
Has no grief to sob away,
When the dismal shadows wave
In this room, at break of day.

CHICAGO, August, 1877. LILLIE SURRIDGE.

THE HOME.

THE FESTIVAL.

HOME CLUB GREETING SONG.

(Air, Missionary Hymn.)

We greet you, friends, we greet you,
From mountain, stream, and plain;
With grateful hearts we meet you
And join the glad refrain.
From Southern groves of fragrance,
From Northern vales and dells,
Through realms of love and beauty
The grateful cadence swells.

We greet you, friends, we greet you,
From distant hills and streams,
And here we humbly meet you,
While Hope above us gleams.
From Western snow-capped mountains,
From Eastern vine-clad fields,
The voice of love and friendship
In softest measures steals.

We greet you, friends, we greet you,
From out this vale of tears,
And thus our warm hearts meet you,
And join in loudest cheers.
Long may our thoughts be wafted
On wings of Hope and Love,
And Life's cold cares be brightened
By sunbeams from above.

We greet you, friends, we greet you
From out the cold world's throng,
And kindly hearts now meet you
To swell the joyous song.
Peal forth the chorus wildly
O'er distant stream and glen,
And shout for "Home" and Friendship
Till earth resounds again.

We greet you, friends, we greet you,
With welcomes warm and true,
And gladly, now, we meet you,
And pledge our faith anew
Here, take our hands in Friendship;
Let's fill the spacious dome!
Ring out the benediction,
God bless our dear old "Home!"

ORLENA.

THE FIRST DAY.

The first day of The Home Festival at Hershey Hall Thursday was even more of a success than the projectors and Committee of Arrangements had expected, and the attendance, especially of members from outside the city, was very gratifying. The feature of most general interest was, perhaps, the sales tables, on which were spread a large assortment of useful and fancy articles which seemed to delight the visitors very particularly. The end tables were given up to specimens of needlework and kindred crafts, while in the centre was a beautiful bower devoted to the sale of flowers. To venture on a description, or even a list, of the things to be sold would, on the reporter's part, be an act of presumption of which he will by no means be guilty. He has, however, an abiding faith that the brilliantly-colored and mysteriously-shaped articles have a place in the world's economy which he who is indifferent to the mysteries of art will never comprehend. It is an admirable thing to be able to take things on trust sometimes. After looking at some of the productions with respect bordering upon reverence, the reporter was seized with a wild desire to take off all the tags and set new prices on the goods by the unassisted light of nature as in him made manifest. He still thinks that it would be a feature of the festival that would excite much interest and lead to the rapid sale of some of the articles.

The attendance at the morning gathering was about 300, and the proportion of ladies to gentlemen was about fifty to one. They came from all parts of the West and Northwest, but mainly from Illinois; and the larger, as was natural, from Chicago and its suburbs. The time, up to the formal exercises, was enjoyably spent in making acquaintances and in conversation. It was, of course, a matter of great enjoyment to some of the ladies to discover the authors of contributions which they had admired, and the pleasure was heightened when, as in some cases, they found out their well-known friends had so hidden behind noms-de-plume as to have evaded them.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

On taking the chair Mrs. Amie M. Hale, President of the Club, announced the greeting song, which was sung by the united voices of all present. It is given at the head of this column. Mrs. Hale then introduced "Theo C. C." as the godmother of The Home, and "Theo" delivered the following address of welcome:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOME: It has been decided by our friends here that I should take it upon myself to address you, and bid you all welcome to our first and long-talked-of Convention, though I cannot but think that if they had been a little better acquainted with my early family history they would not have risked doing so, knowing that, under the circumstances, disaster was inevitable. Now, if there was one thing in our family that was desired more than another by our parents, it was that one of their children should become an orator; the one thing [illegible] considerable eminence to desire their mantles to fall on some of their children; therefore, we were closely watched as we presented ourselves to the consideration of our worthy parents. Now, there are three things considered indispensable in an orator, I believe, namely: a large mouth, good lungs, and a clear enunciation. Now, my brother, who was the oldest, had a very large mouth, indeed. It was large enough for almost anything; but unfortunately he always spoke as though that mouth was full of raisins, as indeed it very often was. Besides that, he had no ambition to overcome that obstacle to oratorical fame, and when our mother tried to arouse him to a sense of the majesty and power of a finished orator, he said he didn't care; he thought it was lots more fun to be a policeman, and a policeman he was going to be. Next they consulted about my sister; her health was poor, her lungs not over good, but then her *mouth* was a goodish size, and care and training might do wonders,—not such a hopeless case after all, if they could only instill into her mind the proper amount of ardor, and my poor mother felt quite encouraged; but, alas! when my sister was asked if she would not like to be an orator, and lecture, and get rich, and "flash conviction o'er ignorant souls," she said she thought she would rather get married. So, what was to be done? It was terrible! Not an orator in the family after all. True, as some one suggested, there was Theo; but then, as mother said, that was too ridiculous to be thought of. The very idea was preposterous. Theo? Theo will never make an orator! That is out of all question. So pray don't say anything more about it. Theo could never by any possibility be made into an orator, for "her mouth is entirely too small!" So you see what a mistake our friends have made in selecting me for this duty, and often, after that, my mother would look at me sadly and sigh, and shake her head, and say (sighing), "Ah, Theo, you'll never be an orator!" and my heart used to sink away, way down, and I used to wonder what was the use of people being born at all if they couldn't be orators, for it seemed to me then there could not be anything else worth living for, and that I was of no account whatever if I could not orate! But I must say that, so far, I have managed to find something else to do through life than talk, and I freely admit that I feel much more at ease at home in my sanctum behind my pen, addressing you from time to time through The Home columns, than in standing before this little sea of upturned faces and eager eyes. So, as fighting Joe Hooker said to his Boston veterans the other day, "I will tell you some things, but you will have to let the eloquence go." I have been introduced to you as the "Godmother of The Home," and I do think you will allow that I can claim some right to the title when I tell you how The Home was first started. It may be news to some of you here to-day. I had been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and had often thought how nice it would be if a column or so could be devoted to domestic affairs and matters of interest to ladies other than fashions and millinery. Finally, a lady wrote to THE TRIBUNE asking for some simple recipes from some of the lady readers, and "upon this hint I spake," or rather wrote, to the editor suggesting a domestic department, and offering to take charge of the same with or without remuneration, as they thought best. After a little while I received a very polite note adopting my suggestion, and I became a contributor,—one of the first, I believe. We commenced on the art of cooking well, and have grown and spread ourselves over every imaginable subject, till The Home department has come to be almost an elephant on the editor's hands, though a paying one, and the question now arises, "What will he do with it?" If we keep on at this rate of progress, we shall soon cover the whole field of literature, music, art, science, morals, culinary art, medicine, etc., etc. And, dire calamity! we shall not leave ourselves anything more to say on those subjects. True, the "love question" is not settled yet; so far, we have not decided whether it is a blessing or a curse to woman. And then there is the question of "Tar" and "Catarrh" open yet, and the delegate of the B. H. A. yet to be heard from. And, also, the question of "Flirting with our knives at dessert." Also whether Fern-Leaf shall descend into the vale of tears or not; or which of the C. C.'s is most important—"Cook-[illegible]" or "Culture;" also, what does or does not [con]stitute a Home "Floster."—I should say, [illegible]mber." So, if we grow poor in subjects, we will [illegible]deed much to be grateful for in our Home if [we] have [illegible], or, as my countrymen say, if anything we are [illegible]. We have our doctor here; and have "Hale" [illegible]dal (Medill) for our editor? And the [illegible] we not a [illegible]tors) we have always with us. poor (contrib[illegible]), an open question whether gush or gruel in The Ho[me] [illegible] should rule.

Gruel

Some that Gush no[w] should rule,
In our pleasant Hom[e] [illegible] as bad;
Or other things near [illegible]nner,
But I hold that, for a s[illegible]nner,
There is nothing like a d[illegible] to be had.
'Tis the best means of gr[ace].

The advocates of Gush
May kneel down in the slush, [illegible]en, but well meant,
And with many prayers, mista[illegible]
Will offer supplications
To the Throne for daily rations, [illegible] be sent?
But who ever knew a square meal [illegible]

I have another fashion
To redeem the sinner—rash, on
And never knew it fail in any case:
'Tis to cook his favorite meals,
Then he'll never show his heels,
But remain and ever testify your grace.

Men will run from praise and prayer,
And regardless of your care,
Will plunge headlong into foolish dissipation,
But who ever knew a sinner
Of a man run from his dinner
That was cooked to suit his own stomachic station?

So ladies don't despise
The "Home"-ly rule that tries
To build upon such commonplace foundation;
For the cook with cunning hand
Builds the frame-work that shall stand,
And uphold the brain's more delicate creation.

"And this reminds me of a little story," as our dear father Abraham, now in Heaven, used to say, for whose sake, and in remembrance of all his virtues, Lord, keep our memories green! Something over a year ago I wrote some letters to The Home department on the subject of "Cooking for Dyspeptics," and shortly thereafter appeared a request in THE TRIBUNE for Theo. C. C.'s address from Iowa. The address was forwarded, and in due course of time a note came to say that the gentleman, a great sufferer from dyspepsia, would call on me shortly and consult with me in regard to that disease. I was just starting off on a visit out of the city, and I left word that in case the gentleman called during my visit in Milwaukee, or wrote, that he should immediately be given my new address, or urged to come up there to see me. Time passed, and I heard nothing more, till one day my daughter wrote, "Mother, why don't you write all about his case to that gentleman from Iowa. He wants to know if your letters to THE TRIBUNE will do to go upon?" Whereupon I wrote back to ask how could I give a *dog noses* (diagnosis) of his case till I knew what his case *was?* Hadn't I told her to write at once, etc., etc.? (It was the old, old story of miscarried letters again.) By-and-by came another letter, written in a hurt and angry spirit: "Mother, your letter was more than unkind, after that gentleman from Iowa had been calling here every day for a week, and I had talked with him an hour at a time, for you to write like that, asking what his case was." Then, angrily: "His case was no different from anybody else's. He wants to know what to do for wind." All this fuss about that! Since then my friends rather like to tease me about my Iowa patient, but, somehow, lately, I have begun to think that that complaint has broken out in epidemic form in The Home, and I find myself wondering whether, after all, his *case* is so different to anybody else's! Now, as Jack Bunsby would say, the force of this opinion lies in the application of it.

Some have asked, "What does The Home run to now?" The home run may be a good thing in base-ball, but it is a hard question to answer. As to our "Home run," I hope most of it will run to lunch by-and-by at 25 cents a ticket, and swell our proceeds. It looks sometimes as though it run to cake, judging from the majority of the recipes. Let us beware how we let it run to false sentiment or mock sensibility. I once heard a man say that the "Dipper theory was very prevalent." He meant diphtheria. I am afraid the "dipper theory is prevalent" in our Home. I mean cold water,—this dipping up of cold water and throwing it on one another in a rather discouraging way. Let us be able to answer, from this time out, when asked what The Home runs to, that it runs to Culture in every branch of Domestic Art. Ladies, housekeepers, don't be afraid of that word "culture," for with culture comes intellectual enjoyment, good breeding, and refinement,—pleasant thing things to meet in this world. In our Home there is room for all to run; let, then, some to run to flowers, and some to cooking, some to music, others to reading, some to moralizing, some to marriage, and some to old maids; so that Charity reigneth we need not fear. "Let the one who is without fault cast the first stone," and I am afraid that first stone will never be cast.

Now, I am going back to the first part of this harangue, and say that, in spite of the doom that was pronounced in my infancy, on my devoted head, viz., that I should never become an orator, to which doom I humbly bow my head, I believe that sometimes a few words spoken *from* the heart and *to* the heart is as effectual as all the oratory in the world, and I want to say here that there is no woman in Chicago to-day quite so proud as I, as godmother of this Home, to see such a gathering as this grow out of a simple suggestion of mine is something wonderful, and shows us what great oaks from little acorns spring to all the friends or contributors of our TRIBUNE Home, whether known or unknown. I say, Welcome to the Festival! Let this be our day of rejoicing, never to be forgotten, for ever remembered as the one happiest day of our lives. Ladies and gentleman of The Home, and friends all, once more, a Hielan' welcome!

It has been the custom in writing letters for The Home, or communicating with it in any way, always to close with a recipe. Perhaps you think this "custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," but I would like to give you my recipe for apple-sass: It is made, of course, of apples, sugar, and spice. It often seemed to me when I was making it that it resembled married life. The apples are the men, bulky but sour,—you know the best of apples are rather tart. Eve herself found that out. The sugar means the women, the sweetness of life's toil and trouble. The spices are the children, the principle that lends flavor to the compound, but only in small and moderate quantities. Nothing spoils the compound like too much spice. The sugar accuses the apples of taking up all the room in the kettle. The apples,—the sourest of them,—accuse the sugar of not contributing enough sweetness to the general mixture. It always seemed to me that the apples were like some husbands,—egotistical,—even giving their names only to the mixture, bombastic, self-important apple-sass; not even apple and sugar-sass. I wouldn't care about their mentioning the spices, but they ought to take notice of the sugar. In making this sauce you must stir it up real good (it gets scorched sometimes, and tastes badly), have [illegible] and stir clean, your water pure, [illegible] add a little dust of spice, stir altogether, keep on stirring, and stir till the days grow short.

MRS. HALE.

Mrs. Amie M. Hale then delivered the formal address of the day, speaking as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOME: The song of greeting has been sung; hospitality has discharged its happy duty; history, and reminiscence, and sentiment have had their place. We can now to the plain prose of the occasion, to the consideration of that importunate question which stands forever peering over our shoulders and thrusting itself upon our notice,—the question of the future. The past has gone from us,—the present will soon slip by. This Convention, with its hilarities and disappointments, will soon belong to memory alone. What new enterprise awaits us, what ambitions beckon, what large-hearted hopes tempt us? To you, friends and allies, whose interest has warmed, whose kindly criticism has stimulated, whose sympathy has supported, and whose substantial aid has helped us in this audacious endeavor to seduce the heterogeneous elements which composed an unorganized and chaotic crowd of strangers,—who knew little of each other's tastes, and still less of each other's capacities, wishes, and interests,—to a body of effective workers capable of planning and perfecting the festival to which you are cordially welcomed, we appeal to you to join with us in the consideration of this question.

Is there anything underlying the transient enthusiasm, the superficial curiosity, which has brought us together, anything strong and vital enough to survive the occasion? Friends, this has been the burden of the everyday thought of many of us during these past few weeks. There are those among us who are eager to catch with ready hand the golden ball of opportunity, who believe that in ourselves we have the nucleus of an organization capable of doing a noble and much-needed work, an organization which perhaps shall live long after the supplement of the Saturday's TRIBUNE shall cease to go abroad with its stores of wit, and wisdom, and recipes; when Macaulay's New Zealander, with microscope in hand, shall stand among the ruins of yonder building and search the broken slabs of old red sandstone for the footprints of those Homers, who, tradition has told him, used to toil wearily, MS. in hand, up the steps which led to the editorial presence; when the cyclopedist of the future shall note down under the letter H that "in ancient times there existed a society called the Homers, and that a certain one of them wrote a once famous poem called the Iliad, and that certain others compiled a cook-book, which ruined the doctors and did more to civilize and perpetuate the race than any other agency of the nineteenth century"; when the paleontologist of that remote day, groping about amid the fossil remains of the age of shams and political sophistries, of broken banks and riots, of charlatans in morals and idiots in social economy, shall come upon a strange, queer bird, a bird of whose contour and make his studies in natural history have given him no hint, a bird of whose genus no museum contains any specimen, a bird which defies his diagnosis and drives him mad with its anatomy, until a dim traditional whisper rustles down from the ghostly recesses of the past and tells him that it is Zoe's Dove!

When all these things are, ladies and gentlemen, perhaps the organization we form to-day will still live. At least, it will live as all that is good, all that has the essence of immortality in it, does live from age to age, in the thought it has wrought into the life of the world, in the inspiration it has kindled, which—

Like a fountain disappears,
To gush again in later years,
And fresher lives betray at last
The lineage of a far-off past!

But you say, Perhaps.

Why form a new organization? We have our philanthropic societies, our clubs for culture and pleasure. This is true, and yet I think we have nothing which precisely fills the field we propose to pre-empt. I dare to believe that there is a niche which a kindly fortune has especially reserved for us. I need not linger now upon that idea—so precious to the Anglo-Saxon heart—of Home! Art, and song, and literature have done homage to its gracious beauty. "God has set the solitary in families," said the old writer. The Home which might be is a thing for the poet and seer to dream of, and there are actual homes which are the very porches of Heaven. Now, the same factors which associated make the home are the constituents of society. But is society a larger home? Do we find there the kindly toleration, the exact and equal justice, the large forbearance, the quick sympathy which sanctify the real home?

To ask the question is to provoke the sneer of the cynic. The very laws that crowd your statute-books are based upon the hypothesis that man is a predatory animal; that the very minute the strong chain of the law is unclasped from about his neck he is ready to spring at the throat of the first passer-by, and, so to supplement your laws, your dungeons, your police force, your armed militia. And the pity of it, the infinite pity of it, that this hypothesis is justified by the facts. There is something in human nature which must be watched and held in check. And this in spite of your centuries of civilization, in spite of your schools, and churches, and philanthropies.

Where, my friends, does the river take its rise which shall sweep away all this deposit of the barbaric days, this drift and mud of savagery? In my humble opinion, from the heart of the Home! And as the multitude of little rills, flowing from divers secret springs and cool places on the prairies and among the mountains and the dark recesses of the forest and the city's surging heart, gather at last in one broad, confluent stream that rolls its noble way seaward without hindrance or dispute, so might the homes of this country be banded together in a grand home whose influence for good should be positively omnipotent, and for good!

Dear friends, it is pleasant to dream our Home may not leap into life full grown as the Rhone springs from the foot of the glacier. We shall be content if it be found to contain within itself the capacity for growth. There must be room in it for all those things which naturally fall within the sphere of home. It must have its Bureau of Sanitary Science, for we shall but build upon the sand if we do not seek, first of all, that sound body which is the only fit and comfortable residence for the sound mind. It must have its Department of Intellectual Culture, for in this age "knowledge *is* power"; it must study social science, for at present all our social relations are at the mercy of circumstance, and passion, and caprice; household science invites our best thought and work, for our clumsy methods, our waste of time, our domestic disorder, our dyspepsia-provoking cookery, are the shame of our homes. Household art has its claims. Idle fingers must be kept out of mischief; busy hands seek pleasant tasks. Talent demands culture. The gentle art of floriculture and the divine art of music have already their lovers among us. The true home has room for all these and for whatever else enriches life, contributes to the sum of human happiness, or diminishes the sum of human sorrow.

And this brings me to that last department which fitly rounds out our sphere of action. Dear friends, within the last few months letters have come daily to my table which I have read regretfully and too often laid aside in despair. They show me that all over our State and all the States are women who seek work, who crave education and opportunity; women who, in the monotony and silence of their country homes, have heard the trumpet call that invites to the tournament where talent, and genius, and strength contend for the prize; there are women who, from out the wrecks of happy homes of theirs, look up to us at the sound of that word home with tearful, imploring eyes. Shall we not reach out helping, fraternal hands to such as these? And the great army of women,—women of the middle class,—too low for the serene self-content of wealth and culture, too high for the ignoble satisfactions of ignorance and poverty. Look on the lives of these women, think of the petty rivalries, the miserable jealousies, the sordid ambitions,—lives that are neither tragedy nor comedy, that neither rise to mountain heights of joy or sound the deeps of sorrow,—lives that stretch from infancy to old age as dull and monotonous, as empty of wholesome excitements and stimulus, and as bare of bloom as the great alkaline deserts of Dakota.

My friends, to some of these women The Home department of THE TRIBUNE, with all its faults and shortcomings, has been inspiration and a solace. It has reached women whom no other uplifting influence ever reaches, and brought them blessing and delight. Can we not so organize these good influences that they may tell for infinitely more than they have done? What qualifications are needed for the work? I know of no one that can do better service than honesty and singleness of purpose. Genius and talent we will welcome and be proud of, but good sense and intelligence we must have, and foolishness we pray to be delivered from. We want everybody who is willing to put self aside, so far as lies in human nature, and work heartily for the common good.

And we do not want—I am afraid there are a great many people whom we do not want—and among them are those social vagrants who migrate from society to society, drones and incubi always, but generous helpers never; we do not want any of those Bashi-Bazouks of the sects who scent a new organization afar off, and make haste to capture it for their own selfish purposes; nor do we want any of those people who carry their "doxy" about with them and worship it as a fetish, in season and out of season. I think, my friends, it is best that we have a clear understanding at the outset in this matter. If we are asked, "What is your religion?" let us be able to answer with that other brave, pious soul that we have no religion to speak of. Let our creed be short and simple—to be good and do good. If any one fancies anything more complicated and elaborate, he has a wide latitude for choice, and we will put no restraint upon him. We want to cement the ties that bind town and country together. We want to make here a home for our friends who come from the farm-houses and the outlying cottages and the little cities remote from the great centres; we want them to feel that here is a body with which they can affiliate. We want them represented in our meetings and in our formal organization. If there is anything better, broader, truer than we know, if in the seclusion of country homes any better theories are devised, any wiser measures, we want them to teach us.

And we want everybody, rich and poor, gentlefolks and plebeians, wise and unlearned, to help us if they will. Come clad in velvet or calico. Come with collapsed purses so that you have the ability to fill them—but not out of our treasury. Come with thinking brains and true hearts and willing hands—if you come at all.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have told you a few of my thoughts concerning the organization we hope to effect. They are before your consideration for acceptance, for amendment, or for rejection.

At the close of Mrs. Hale's address the following Committee on Permanent Organization was voted and appointed: Prof. Gerdon, J. L. Allen, J. D. Campbell, Mrs. E. R. Lewis, Mrs. A. D. Wheeler, Mrs. Sarah Lieb, Mrs. Mattie E. Holden. The assembly then dispersed to meet at 2 p. m.

The collation which was served by the ladies was excellent in quality and liberal in quantity. It was quite liberally patronized.

On assembling at 2 o'clock an interesting letter [illegible] author much lamented. The attendance was much larger than in the morning, and filled the hall.

Prof. Mayo, of the Evanston Conservatory, rendered two agreeable selections on the piano, prefacing them with the remark that he wished to be considered a musical missionary for the suppression of profanity, a vice which he thought was abetted by the repeated performance of the Maiden's Prayer and like selections by young ladies. He would substitute for these a class of music of which he gave examples.

Dr. John E. Ennis, of Clinton, Ia., was introduced, and presented the congratulations and sympathies of his State in a neat and eloquent speech. Referring to the good which The Home had done, he said that thousands of families looked upon THE TRIBUNE as a necessity, and when it arrived on Saturday night the families gathered to hear from "Fern Leaf" and others of their friends, and made it the home-night of the week.

FERN-LEAF.

The well-known and favorite contributor, "Fern Leaf," read the following excellent address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Words would fail me to express the pleasure I deeply feel in meeting so many of the friends of The Home; and, I would add, friends of mine. It is no feigned expression when I say that having known so many of you in a literary way as friends, I feel that you are actually such by due acquaintanceship and intercourse. We hope to meet you on many like occasions, for it is not only pleasant to receive kind words of approval and encouragement in your letters teeming with love and affection, but to see your happy faces before us and feel that you are with us heart and hand in this good work of aiding suffering humanity. This is no new work to me, for seven years ago I became interested in the noble institution of St. Luke's Free Hospital. I have never visited your city that I did not call, and each time the bond of love which binds me to it strengthens, till I wish that every village and city in our land had a similar institution in which the poor and feeble might find shelter from the rude storms of adversity, and the ills which everywhere beset us. All denominations and creeds are here forgotten, and they are thought of as God's poverty-stricken, suffering ones, and cared for most tenderly. Many times have I seen the kiss of affection laid on the feverish brow of the little, helpless sufferer, and the look of joy that beamed from those sad eyes well repaid one for the fatigue of a much longer journey than I had taken to behold it. Home is, or at least should be, the place to encourage good acts, benevolent desires, and charitable feelings. The let us in this our TRIBUNE Home be charitable to all, and encourage in the mind of our youth a desire to assist those less fortunate. Visit our institutions of charity and see for yourself. Make it an object in life to see that some poor family is made more comfortable by your assistance. You will not only be more happy while here on earth, but you will receive that crown prepared for the just and good. You who live here in the city can do much good by giving one hour each week, and either reading to or relating some pleasing story to one of these afflicted ones. Take with you some little offering, even a flower or a toy for the children. There are a thousand ways of making life happy, and, if the world is what we make it, let us unite and make it a bright and sunny one.

One form has left our circle, one heart has found its rest,
Darling "Invalid" is sleeping with the lilies o'er her breast;
Yet to-day we banish sadness, greet our friends with deepest love,
For our Home is full of treasures—God has loaned them from above.

Here in our Home we have instructors in all departments, and many kind aunts are ever ready to instruct us. First among them comes Aunt Lucy, one whose very name brings up such happy recollections, and Grandma Oldways' counsel, though sparingly given, is always acceptable. By searching The Home columns we can always find something to amuse and entertain. It is now, I find, quite the style to go to an entertainment to criticise and never to enjoy or be entertained. We find the persons who go to seek pleasure in their surroundings and to be amused, come away with a smiling countenance, pleased with what they beheld, and at peace with the world in general. We trust you all came here to-night with lenient hearts, for we feel that coming before the public is not the most agreeable thing to do, but we pass by the unpleasant part, and, feeling that our object is one of the most worthy that God ever placed on this His footstool, we welcome you as interested co-workers in this His vineyard. Life is uncertain, and the wheels of fortune glide away in unknown tracks. Ours may take a sudden turn, and some of us may find ourselves some day where these poor creatures are whom we are this night endeavoring to assist. Then may others come to our rescue and give as cheerfully as you now do. Our Home is only in its infantile state, but we desire to see it go on with each department so well represented that it will be a welcome guest in each household; one where harmony will prevail; let contentment and strife never enter, but let love be our guiding star and each strive to impart that useful knowledge which shall make us a happy and united Home. Strew the bright roses along the pathway of life. God meant them to be used, else He never would have formed them in their surpassing beauty. They should brighten every home in this broad land, for where they are trained contentment and refinement are sure to follow. How the eye of the weary sufferer turns to the few plants that adorn yon window and each new leaf is hailed with joy as it opens to view, and the days are marked by their expansion. Bright bouquets of Flora's rarest gems beam from our Home columns, and we hope to see it yet increase. Here we find the Hyacinthe, Cactus, Pansy, Lily of the Valley, Heart's Ease, Cobae, Wallflower, Marygold, Myrtle, Rosemary, Ivy, Glaxinia, Snapdragon, Periwinkle, Geranium, and others in whom we delight, for deep down in their delicate petals and green foliage we glean useful knowledge.

Again we bid you welcome, to join this social band,
With Charity the guiding star, so bright above our dome,
Where works of love and mercy go ever hand in hand,
And where you'll find, in harmony the elements of Home.

With glowing hearts we greet you within this festive hall
In bonds that bind our circle from Kentucky unto Maine,
Where no Vail may cloud your pleasure, and in fellowship to all
We extend the hand of friendship, yes a hand to Sarah Jane.

In name, and in behalf of THE TRIBUNE's happy Home,
Deronda bids you welcome, and Orlena says to all.
That she joins with Theo. C. C. in joy that you have come
To Hail this noble charity, responsive to our call.

Mr. J. Lane Allen, better known as "Kentucky," delivered an interesting address largely given up to discussing the proper sphere of woman and the efforts which might and should be made to aid her.

DERONDA.

John E. Kempton, of Polo, Ill. ("Deronda"), spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I doubt not that the principal attractive force which has drawn together so many bright eyes and pleasant faces as I see before me is that of the magical word home. At least it is that word at the head of THE TRIBUNE's columns that has made all who are present, though essentially strangers, a natural fraternity. It is the charm of that word that was the loadstone of attraction,—the axis around which all must revolve. In these pleasant relations,—in this improvised gathering of so many of kindred sympathies,—the word home is uppermost in the mind, and it is to that subject that I, too, shall defer during the few minutes that I shall be honored with your kind attention. Home, what is it? If you seek a dictionary definition of the word, you will find this: "The house we live in—a residence—the place of permanent abode." That is about all, and it is correct as far as it goes,—it is the definition given by the tongue, not by the heart. Any one present can give a definition of home vastly more satisfactory to herself or himself than the one found in the standard of our vernacular. You would add to the above that it is the dearest spot of earth—the place where all earthly joys and happiness centre, and to which the weary wanderer returns to find sweet rest and delightful repose after buffeting the storms of turbulent life. It is the spot where life begins, where the cradle and the grave are found, where the first breath is drawn, the first life-throb of the heart is given, and from which the soul wings its flight to that "bourne whence no traveler returns."

A sad thought is that contained in Edward Everett Hale's romance of "A Man Without a Country," but a sadder still is forced by the life and career of J. Howard Payne, an American poet, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." He composed a simple song that touched a tender cord in every human heart,—that vibrated in sublime harmony throughout the whole universe of man; and yet he had no home! A wanderer, amid the pleasures and palaces of strange lands, he lived to know that the world had learned his song by heart, and then died among strangers, and by strangers' hands was buried. He himself said that he had roamed the streets of the great cities of the world, heard his "Home, Sweet Home" sung alike from the palaces of the affluent and the cabins of the lowly, when he himself had no place to lay his head. From its sweet sentiments and rich heart-tones that universal song is sung throughout the habitable globe wherever a home, be it ever so humble, is found or its value appreciated from the Orient to the Occident; from the frozen North, where Thor sways his imperial sceptre from a throne of ice, to the balmy, breezy South, where Flora, wreathed in myrtle and ivy, reclines upon her bed of rosies in Magnolia's bower. I once heard a distinguished traveler say that he had heard poor Payne's song sung by the wild Bedoins of the desert and the nomadic tribes of Palestine; heard it in Bethlehem and in Nazereth,—around the mosque of Omar, within the walls of the Old Jerusalem; and may it not be—is it not worthy to be—played upon golden harps, and sung by angelic voices before the great white Throne, within the jasper walls and pearly gates of the New Jerusalem?

"Home, sweet home," what would the world be without it? It is the corner-stone of civilization, the foundation rock upon which rest, in security, society, States, Empires, and Republics; without it States and nations would be as discordant and chaotic as would be the heavenly bodies with the centripetal and centrifugal forces suspended, when worlds would impinge against worlds and star jostle with star; the green earth would become as a desert without an oasis, a drab-colored lawn without a flower, a bird-song, a breeze, or a dancing sunbeam; the brilliant beauties of Nature would fade away; the bright rainbow and auroral splendors of the sunset's "floating glow that spreads above us like a rosy ocean," would all go out in darkness and leave the heavens black—without a star!

Then, should it not be ever cherished as the object of our tenderest care and choicest affections? [illegible] that of Cleopatra of Zenobia; over it your sceptre is supreme; it is yours to make it bright a fragment of heaven fallen to earth, or to transform it into a realm dark as hades; yours to adorn and beautify it, and make it attractive from its inglenook. It is your prerogative to preserve its sanctity and render it the charming home of the heart; to

Scatter the germs of the beautiful,
In the holy shrine of Home,
Let the pure and fair and the graceful there
In their loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of Nature and of Art.

It is yours to flash its redeeming light across the track of erring man, and to shower its countless benedictions upon the world through all coming time.

MRS. LEWIS.

The gathering then adjourned.

In the evening a musical and literary soiree was given and well attended. The programme comprised recitations by Laura E. Dainty, Mrs. A. J. Miles, Mrs. Laura J. Tisdale, and Mrs. A. D. Wheeler; an address by Mrs. E. R. Lewis; and music by Prof. Mayo, Mrs. Jewett, Theo. C. C., Miss Belle Williamson, and Miss Lillie E. Surbridge. The address was delivered by Mrs. E. R. Lewis, who took for her subject, "Shams and Truth." She spoke as follows:

As I approach this subject I hesitate. In all the busy life around us—social, business, nay, even the domestic life—shams and follies seem to hold so important a place that I wonder after all if what we think realties are not unreal, and the so-called shams the tangible and substantial things. Just as some philosophers have contended that life itself is but a vagary, and "all that we have or seem but a dream within a dream." But these are merely metaphysical musings. We live in a very practical, wide-awake age, upon a supposedly firm earth, and it becomes us to be heedful and wise. There is no doubt that the best part of the lives of the generality of civilized people is frittered away in a wearing and futile effort to impress upon others that they have what they do not possess, or that they are what they are not. They pretend to wealth, pretend to culture, pretend to an ancestral tree, when all the wealth is funded in Spanish castles or State Savings banks. The cultivation exists only in the imagination, and the ancestral tree, that "boasted line, may end," as Saxe so graphically depicts it, "in a loop of stronger twine which plagued some worthy relation." When a lady shrinks, in disgust, from the suspicion of knowing anything of homely, household affairs, and endeavors to make us understand that she has been educated to finer issues, and therefore her mind is set on higher and more artistic matters, and yet betrays in speech and manners the parvenu, we are not overcome with her superiority, but pronounce her, however reluctantly, a sham. When a revered brother in the church makes long prayers for the success of Zion, speaking of the Lord with the familiarity of a social companion, and then, with the look of sanctimony scarcely faded from his countenance, goes home to lay plans for over-reaching neighbor or customer in political or business relations, we are not prepared to place our necks under the yoke of popular opinion and regard him as a saint on earth, but write him down upon our mental tablets—a sham. Although affectations and polite hypocrisies may seem, in fair weather, to be pardonable if not almost essential, the time will come when sickness and trouble,—perhaps death,—possibly disgrace,—may touch us closely, and we shall see them in their true light as vanity.

When the mighty ocean of time, or the mightier one of eternity, shall wash away our pride of life and littlenesses, as the name written upon the seashore is obliterated by the tidal wave, then truth and honor, purity and manliness, friendship and love,—these abide, for they are worthy. And even now we can measurably appreciate the truth of this, as one who sees through a glass darkly. If you are a mother, and your little child, the beloved of your heart, lies sick unto death, and your neighbor over the way (upon whom you may never have felt it incumbent to call) comes in, helpful and sympathetic, and speaks cheerful, comforting words, and shrinks not from any labor, however humble, that may lighten your burden; and, if the worst shall come,—when all is over,—in the stillness of the deserted house, she kisses the little marble cheek, and places within the clasp of the tiny fingers a few flowers culled from her hoarded plants; and when her ministry does not end even here, but she bids you be of good courage, and seeks to point you with the eye of faith to the home where the happy baby is, and where you may one day rejoin it; *then* what does it matter to you whether her hand is fine and soft or roughened with household toil, whether she rides in her carriage or the street-cars, whether she is accomplished, or if she knows not Mozart from Beethoven? It matters nothing. You hold her then and always as that precious thing,—a friend in adversity. Or, if you are a business man, and you find yourself (as many have within the last few years) on the eve of failure, when you ride to and from your store or office with gnawing anxiety at your heart as you think of the notes falling due and nothing coming in that can possibly enable you to meet your obligations, as you bitterly reflect upon the honorable name your forefathers left you, upon which the shadow of bankruptcy or dishonored paper never rested, then, perhaps, your heaviest and most dreaded creditor comes in, it may be from the country, in broad-brimmed hat and linen coat, and says to you frankly: "Friend, take heart. I shall not press the payment of the notes I hold; I will give you time to retrieve your losses." You grasp his hand in unspeakable gratitude and go to work again, strengthened and encouraged, with your faith in human nature elevated. What do you care, then, if he has not one particle of political influence, if he never wears lavender kids, or if, indeed, like our own Lincoln, he is physically unable to wear kid gloves at all.

As well as I know that fashion's chains are binding, so well do I know that they are galling, and that many are wishing for a simpler, freer, less conventional, more healthful life.

Even in the heart of the ultra-fashionable woman, where we are totally unaccustomed to look for any natural impulse, even there lingers a backward glance of sorrowful pleasure, a feeling of vague regret for the sunshine of her childhood, when, with little playmates, she merrily swung in the branches of tall trees or built sand houses. And, although it is never expressed, and she would be shocked at the thought of her own pale little daughter—starched, ruffled, and fluted little being—soiling hands or skirts in such rough play, the thought has been there, and has made her, for the moment, a better woman. "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin." And how are we to arrive at this better and fuller life, for which so many are longing and to which so few are tending? In whose hands lies the remedy? Ask the minister, the philosopher, the journalist, the politician, the man of business, and they will answer each and all, "The *woman*, the WOMAN, *she must do it!*" And if this be true, then we turn to the men who say so (and they are everywhere), and we say to them: Help us to do well, strengthen us to live nobly! Don't bind heavy burdens, which yourselves refuse to touch, and place them upon our weaker shoulders, but give us generously your assistance; and, if you can do no more, at *least* rejoice with us over every impulse that seems to help humanity on towards charity, earnestness, sincerity, and independence; every impulse that shall lead to a higher education and wider culture; that education of heart, and mind, and body that shall insure a generous heart and a "sound mind in a sound body"; that culture that sees in the tiniest blade of grass, as well as the rifted thunder-cloud, the hand of the Creator; that culture that, while it appreciates the beautiful and sublime in Nature and Art, yet turns without degradation to the humblest sphere of usefulness.

And perhaps it is granted to the ladies of The Home Association to aid in this work. We know that the task is Herculean, and that our hands are weak, but our will and our faith are strong. If we believe in the coming of the thousand years of peace, then we must believe in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong, of nature over artificiality, of intelligence over ignorance. From the productions of immemorial time we would keep the good and reject the evil. We would gather from the ages all the beauties of religion, all the riches of science, all heroic deeds, all things great and good that gifted minds have written, and sung, and spoken, or skillful hands have painted, or carved, or wrought; and we would engraft upon all this a republican simplicity, a generous freedom, the highest principle, the most complete high breeding. Such is our Utopia! Such the glorious end may be! We shall not see it; the Promised Land lies beyond, and we shall, perhaps, die at the foot of the mountain, but just here is the humble source of our little streamlet that may help to swell the mighty river of progress. And our deeds are to be as *practical* as our desires are—must I say—chemerical? If there come to us any heart-sick and discouraged mother, to whom it is a bitter and almost impossible struggle, to get bread for her children and keep them in one little home-nest together, then it will be our duty and our pleasure to endeavor to procure work and opportunities that will enable her to fill her heart's desire. If we shall find any young woman in whom we discover one spark of true Promethean fire which only needs the basis of a thorough education to make it of benefit to herself and others, then we shall be glad to help her to such a position, that while she earns her living by her own honest efforts, she may likewise fit her mind for better things.

We may believe with those who demand universal suffrage as a right, but we make no loud appeal for that, or the popular "woman's rights." We only wish to make the world a little *better*, a little *wiser*, a little *happier*, that we have lived upon it. And, in closing, I quote a few words whose spirit may, I trust, be breathed through our constitution, and from the mainspring of our actions in all that relates to this vexed question of "Woman's Sphere;"

First herself to make noble
Then to enoble all others,
This is the mission of woman
Her God-given mission and duty.

SECOND DAY.

At the gathering of Friday morning the attendance was good, though not as large as on Thursday afternoon. After the hour for meeting had passed by, the President called the meeting to order, and called for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. The Chairman of that Committee reported briefly that they had not been able to agree upon a plan in full, but they recommended the election of a set of officers, and that the whole subject be relegated to them. The report was adopted, and the following officers elected by ballot:

President—"Fern-Leaf."
Vice-President—"Laura Earle."
Secretary—"Orlena."
Treasurer—Dr. Amie M. Hale.
Executive Committee—"Aunt Nancy," "Aunt Lucy," "Monte," "Theo. C. C.," Prof. Mayo.

The afternoon was given up to a very interesting children's festival, which must be passed over with a mention to allow room for a few of the many letters on hand.

The [illegible] was a success, in that most of the articles were disposed of at fair prices. Such of the fanciful creations as were sold in shares and awarded by lot were disposed of as follows: The blanket to No. 6 (Mrs. Sayres); the clock to No. 42 (Mrs. A. C. Duff); the fans to No. 11 (Mrs. Hipwell); the basket to No. 17 (Mrs. Couch). All the articles drawn at the fair can be found at No. 60 Twenty-third street, where the owners should claim them as soon as may be convenient.

The exercises of this very successful festival closed last evening with a banquet at the Sherman House. The guests assembled at an early hour, and spent the evening up to about 10 o'clock in social intercourse. At the last-named hour an elegant banquet was served, and it was followed with some toasts and speaking. It is unfortunately impossible to submit a report in full. We have only space for the remarks of THE TRIBUNE reporter.

Ladies and gentlemen—dear friends, I may say—for, although this is the first time we have met face to face, we have long been akin in spirit—I feel overcome at this proof of your kindness. Little did I ever think when occupied in overlooking the witty paragraphs which flow from the facile pen of "Williams' wife," or the gossipy and humorous contribution of "Chat" and our beloved "Fern-Leaf"—little, I repeat, did I ever think that I should ever have the honor and happiness of grasping their dear hands, or of gathering household recipes and true wisdom direct from their lips. [Bravo.]

My friends, I know you well,—better than you think for. I read your contributions to The Home—our beloved Home, I may say [cheers]—three times over. [Renewed cheering. A voice, "What a dear man!"] I read them in manuscript, I read them in proof, and seated by my own humble fireside,—if a steam-heater can be called such,—which your kind letters have done so much to brighten and to gild.

During a recent holiday on the plains of Kansas I studied many of these recipes, and strove in my humble way to work them out. I have the pleasure of laying before you a sample of my productions. You will have no difficulty in identifying it.

"That," said one lady, "is unquestionably a potato."

"No!" said another; "it is a fossil clam."

"I should think," said a third, "that it must be a hornet's nest."

"It seems to me," said another, "that it must be the long-lost floater."

The reporter continued with a slight shade of melancholy in his voice, and something in his eyes which looked like tears: I am sorry to be so misunderstood. It is a doughnut.

Sensation on the part of the audience, and cries of "forgive us."

But enough. These tears are unmanly. [No, no.] They are are drawn from a full heart—I must conclude, and in the words of the great poet whose name I have for the moment forgotten:

To each and all a fair good night,
With rosy dreams and slumber light.

[Great cheering.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAT IN TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Sept. 25.—Summer—according to a school-boy's composition—is the most pleasant part of the year. Then—quoting from the same authority—there are thousands and millions of fish in the rivers, and, as for angle-worms, O shucks! a fellow can dig them up most anywhere. And the word summer is very suggestive. To the fashionable lady it suggests the pleasant morning when she started for Long Branch the advance guard and generalissimo of Saratoga trunks. To the poor it is a land of warmth and sunshine, when there is a cessation of hostilities in the hand-to-hand encounter with poverty and cold. To the doctor it is a festival time of colic and other complaints, brought on by taking overdoses of green peaches, pears, and watermelons. To the denizens of the city it suggests the country and the sweet winds singing soft and low amid the foliage, the rush and gurgle of cool waters, brightened with sunshine or dark with shadows, and to me it suggests mosquitoes. And I don't like them. Perhaps you don't believe that, but its true, nevertheless, and in order to convince you I will tell you my experience with them this summer.

They have troubled me unusually lately, and the other night they rushed into my room just as Cromwell rushed into the House of Commons, and, being asleep at the time, I didn't get out as the long Parliament did, and so they bit and rebit me until I was a sight to behold, and going into the breakfast-room the next morning my brother-in-law, the most impulsive of men, horrified at my appearance, without asking a question or giving me a minute to explain, started on a half-mile dash for the Doctor, and in a few moments returned, not with one, but three. I had intended to explain the moment of his arrival, but on seeing such an array of talent decided to remain silent and give the men of science a chance. Some of the neighbors whose curiosity had been aroused by the sight of my sister's husband, and who came in with the Doctors, stood around, generously offering assistance if I should need any.

The doctors held my feverish hand, examined my tongue, asked the usual questions, and then retired to the parlor to consult. It was a moment fraught with awful importance (to every one but me) when they emerged therefrom and proclaimed the fact that they had disagreed. I insisted upon hearing the opinion of each one, and they complied with my request. One said it was a bad case of the hives, the other declared it was an attack of the measles, and the last one, setting his spectacles astride of his nose, looked solemnly around and announced it to be the worst case of the genuine small-pox he had ever met. Ten seconds after that magic word fell upon the air the house was cleared of every one but me and the Doctor. But I begged him to go and leave me to die the loathsome death I felt I soon must in peace, and he left me. Then I sat down and ate my breakfast, after which I hunted up my friends and told them what was the matter with me, and for a time all was joy.

But I read a report last week of a convention of scientists held in Nashville, and a paper read by a doctoress who, among other things, said that a quantity of gunpowder exploded in a room would destroy all of the mosquitoes therein, and, as I had tried every thing else without reward, I resolved to try it. Day passed, and "night, her sable robes all fringed with light," fell around us. And I smuggled the powder-flask up-stairs, laid in a supply of matches, took a slat from the bed, poured some powder on one end, laid some twisted paper from it to the other end, and just as the clock chimed the dread hour of midnight I looked triumphantly at my singing friends sitting so quietly along the wall, lit a match, applied it to the paper, and waited for the grand finale. For a moment the blaze flared brilliantly up, then crept stealthily along, and almost died out, and suddenly the fire blazed brightly, and ran rapidly to the powder which to my now affrighted eyes, appeared enough to blow up the rock of Gibraltar. In an instant my whole life seemed to pass before me, and, just as the fire struck the powder and an explosion like thunder shook the room, I cried, "O Lord, I repent, I repent!" and, believing the trump of Gabriel had also sounded, I threw myself on the bed and began to frantically repeat the Lord's prayer. I had got as far as "give us this day our daily bread," when it suddenly occurred to me that I wasn't dead, and I immediately stopped praying and began looking for the dead carcasses of my enemies. And I didn't find one, although I found that the window-glass and the mirror in the dressing-case were shattered and a hole burnt in the carpet, and heard my brother-in-law pounding at the door and roaring out, "What in thunder are you doing now, Chat?" But I don't believe in people talking about their domestic warfare, so I say no more. The moral of this is this: Don't run from the small-pox; don't ever experiment; and, above all, don't put your trust in gunpowder explosions.

You have read the "Woman-Hater," haven't you, and you liked it? So did I. I was delighted with the miseries and joys of all the characters. But just as soon as I found out that "Vizard" was a widower, I knew the name of the story was inappropriate; for who ever saw a widower who hated women, or wasn't on the lookout for Mrs. No. 2. Shakspeare tells us that "brevity is the soul of wit," and if I had been writing the "Woman-Hater," instead of keeping the reader in suspense, through chapter after chapter, in regard to Ina and Severne, I should have stated their history briefly thus: They met; they talked; they loved. They wed; they quarreled; they parted, and left the reader to fill in the details. But, then, some people, perhaps, would like Reade's version better than mine, after all. I was forced to exclaim: "O Lord! on what a slender thread hang everlasting things," when I saw that the agreeable ending of the story depended on Severne's falling into that hole and injuring himself so seriously that he died. Now, supposing he had been like other men and never looked at the pretty actress? Then he would not have tried to kiss her, and if he hadn't tried to kiss her he would not have fallen in the hole and hurt himself, and if he hadn't hurt himself and died, what in the world would Charles Reade's Ina Vizard and Uxmoor have done? But there is no use speculating about it, for, fortunately for the author and all concerned, he did die and I was glad of it.

Spicy Jane never having "queened it" in the sacred precincts of Scrambletown, I cannot claim the honor of your acquaintance on this mundane sphere, but I see we are "kindred spirits" and mayhap we may have met in some pre-existing state.

Aunt Carrie, I received your package and letters, but I lost the latter, and so was prevented from answering it, as I did not remember the address. Accept my thanks for both. The designs are very pretty, and I shall use them this winter. I can do nothing for you in regard to your letters, as I have no influence that way. CHAT.

SHE SAYS YES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FURNACE, Sept. 25.—I cannot keep silent any longer while the subject is being agitated, "Is Love a blessing or a curse?" a question of greatest importance to each of us personally, for therein is contained our weal or wo. Aye, does not the happiness of our whole human race depend upon the hinging of the door of Love's holy temple? The subject is far too deep for one person to review in all its bearings, but we each may answer within our own heart. How shall we judge for others impartially? I, like Theo C. C., have had a bit of experience in the matter, and stoutly proclaim Love a blessing. (I don't propose to take this opportunity to air my personal experience, but keep to general facts and argument.) How can true, pure love be otherwise? What beside can enable us to cheerfully endure the many cares and great disappointments of life, and more, the infinite number of little trials that go to make up a *mighty* sum? Are our lives not indeed made up of little things? [illegible] succumb to the whirlpool petty cares that not a temper could move [illegible] have ruined many a temper that before a terrible disappointment stands grandly and heroically. Have you never noticed among your circle of friends one whose face is a type of purity and nobleness, while those eyes—oh! who is able to fathom the loveliness that shines out from those "windows of the soul"? Could you trace step by step the rugged ascents to those lofty heights, could you read chapter after chapter of hope deferred, could you see upon that throbbing heart scars borne through many a battle,—self-conquered for love's sake,—could you know of the many lofty castles fallen,—those sweet hopes cherished fondly until they become the very "bread of life,"—would you not stand appalled at the angel-like purity purchased at so great a cost? From out the crucible cometh purest gold. O love, thou greatest boon of Heaven! Without thee we should fail and perish by the way. With thee shall worlds be conquered.

Saxe Holm saith, "There is an evil fashion of speech and theory that a man's love for a woman lasts better, is stronger, if he be never wholly assured of hers for him. This is a base and shallow theory. Nothing under Heaven can so touch, so hold, so make eternally sure, the tenderness, the loyalty, the passion of a manly man as the consciousness in every bone, in every act of life, that the woman he has chosen for his wife lives for him, and in him, utterly and absorbingly."

I fully indorse that sentiment, for I know that men have warded off certain mighty temptations because clad in an armor of one pure woman's love,—his wholly and only. So if but one soul is saved by love, is it not a proof that love is a blessing?

While it is true that temptation should be resisted from principle, it is also true there are temptations so beguiling, so beautifully clothed, so gradually approached, that the average mind cannot alone resist them. All homage to the love that holds men steadfast to the right, and still greater honor to the pure, God-like love that shines starlike through darkest night, guiding our lives, our hopes, our feet to a higher, holier, perfected love in Heaven. Who shall say pure love is not ennobling even if its object be unworthy?

I fear I have written too much, but "our editor" has permission to use the scissors ad libitum. But please make one correction in my last letter (Aug. 10). In the formula for liniment read, Burning fluid, one pint, instead of one drachm; also camphor-gum one-half ounce in place of one ounce, as printed. TWENTY-SIX SUMMERS.

FOR EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Several letters having been sent me asking for answers through The Home, I will, with your permission, avail myself of your columns to make a brief resume of the subject and answer, as far as practicable, the questions contained in the letters of the inquirers. To "Irving" I will say: First—I have been there, received very great benefit, and am going again. Second—The society is very good, what there is of it, but, the country being sparsely populated, the quantity of the society is not in proportion to the quality. Third—Plenty of civilization, but it is not the nineteenth century garden of Eden by any means. Everything is, however, as I described it. Fourth—To make a living a man can go into the turpentine and naval store business, sheep-raising, general stock-raising, wood-chopping, log-getting, orange and fruit culture, and agriculture.

R.—Sheep growing in Baldwin County is both safe and profitable. Range almost unlimited. Markets at Mobile and Pensacola. There is no yellow fever, nor was there a case known to originate there. The saying is in Mobile, "Go over to Baldwin: yellow fever never crosses the bay."

To numerous others I would say that the navigable rivers in the southern portion of Baldwin County are the Perdido, Fish (north prong navigable to Taylor's Still, east prong to Magnolia), and Bon Secour (to Dowty's Landing). Sandy and Wolf Creeks are also navigable, as are also numerous estuaries.

The attack on Baldwin County's climate in a late TRIBUNE needs correction in nearly every assertion.

Baldwin County (Grand Hotel at Point Clear; Howard's Hotel at Daphne: Mitchell's at Battle's Wharf, and other hotels and boarding-houses too numerous to mention) is a fashionable summer resort along the bay shore for Mobile and New Orleans people.

That contradicts the assertion that it is too hot for the white race. As to its healthfulness, I myself am prepared to recommend it highly, for my lungs were seriously affected when I went down there last winter, but they are nearly well now. Numerous of my friends also received great benefit from a sojourn in "Old Baldwin," and I can truthfully assert that in my opinion, and in the opinion of numerous of the first physicians of Chicago and vicinity, and Mobile, that the climate of this section is one of the best for consumptives that there is in the United States, and that any assertion that it is "the climate to make a consumptive go like a snowflake in the sunshine," is unqualifiedly untrue, and in every particular is not reliable. The humidity is not at all excessive.

Persons wishing a reply to any questions by mail will please inclose a stamp.

PINEY WOODS, care TRIBUNE.

CURIOUS CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—There is an old "saw" that "Misery loves company," and yet I cannot say that I ever felt any more resigned in starving to death by being reminded that thousands had got through with its tortures, and were taking a full morning's repast "over the river" as a reward for their mundane obedience in not putting their misery at an end by their own hands, but starving heroically, etc.; but I must say that Black Sheep has touched a "responsive chord" in my heart, when I had thought I was alone in my rags—my glory. I extend my hand in real sisterly sympathy to you, Black Sheep, and tell you in real truth that I sense every pang you expressed in your letter. I also feel to sympathize with you in those terrible and unhappy times, the blues,—those days when there is no loop-hole for escape, no sunshine, no bright spot ahead, but the eternal bitterness and loneliness of feeling that one to understand must have, to know how utterly impossible it is to express them and how miserable one can feel with them. I have passed through, and am just as your letter pictured. Two years ago one of our churches was seized with a spirit of Christianity. The good sisters fed their pious husbands on cold dinners, while they (the wives) went out to gather in the unrighteous into their church. I was one of the "taken in." For two years I've worked faithfully, had my class in Sabbath-school, done any amount of begging, etc., to the detriment of shoe-leather and other apparel. To make my story short, for I see Mr. Editor squinting one eye, a sure sign with them that you had better close your remarks: I had to remain at home. As you say, Black Sheep, I had nothing to cut over, or make over, etc. About the sixth Sabbath the pastor called to see why my family and self did not attend church any more. I frankly told him. He expressed much surprise and regret, and left me, saying he would send Sister —— around to see me. She came, and all the other sisters, too. They all looked me over, and each time committed me in a season of prayer to God's care, as none could help me, so as to make me presentable at church. Well, they looked me over, talked me over, etc., and for nearly four months I've never seen one from that church inside my door, and if I've chanced to be at my gate when they have passed, have not spoken to me. Now, I ask, where is the good Christian feeling that called me into the church, and now passes me by as if I had no soul, because misfortune has followed me so closely that my raiment is scarcely presentable? But I must stop.

Black Sheep, are you as "bad off" as I? If not, can you solace yourself with the knowledge of it? My eyes are wet to-night while I write this, because I had no supper for my little ones, that even in their sleep are moaning. So be pacified. God keep you and me, if—— Never mind.

BLACK-AND-BLUE SHEEP.

HOW DO YOU LIVE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 20.—Is there not too much hot-house culture? This is not a thrust at the devotees of floral culture. I, also, love flowers, just as I love music, beautiful paintings, and the rare works of genius in literature and art. I wish flowers might have a place in every home. While I acknowledge all the worth of our favorites, and their culture, too, I think more of the hands that attend them. You diligently study, seek, and give information in regard to your pets. You inquire how much light, air, and sunshine they require; in what temperature will they thrive? shall they have east or south rooms? Do you give proportionate care and caution to your own physical culture? Do you inquire, How much light, air, and sunshine do I require? Will my physical nature thrive best within the conservatory or in the more exposed atmosphere of out-door life?

Doubtless you are familiar with hygienic laws in regard to ventilation, exercise, eating, and the like, but do you live almost exclusively indoors? The attendance at church, a call or two, or perhaps an evening entertainment,—do these comprise your weekly adventures out? Do you know you ought to have two hours out of doors every day? But you have enough exercise in the house and do not keep a carriage? Yes, truly, but you can sit on the veranda, can you not? or in the shade of a green tree? I believe many women die every year for the want of the free air and sunshine. Live out of doors more. Walk, ride if you can, if you cannot, do the next best thing, sit, or rest, any way you like.

Let your home be your retreat, and we may hope some day (other hygienic laws being obeyed) to see Venus-formed women,—models of beauty and strength.

"Is love a blessing or a curse to woman?" I coincide exactly with "Chat" in her elucidation of this subject. Love is conqueror, and we must all render homage to the victor, first or last. Neither do I see how the family can well do without it. Is single life a reproach to woman—I should say, judging from observation of the many noble and cultured ladies of this class whom I have known, that if single life is a reproach to them, that they bear their calamity with very much honor and dignity. I would rather regard this condition as more frequently the accident of circumstances than otherwise. The creatures denominated "old maids" I think would be unbearable under any circumstances, whether as wife, mother (God forbid that they be anybody's mother), or any other relationship.

If the editor will admit me to The Home I will not be a dissenting member, for I like all kinds of good things, from a learned and scientific discourse to a recipe for doughnuts, or pattern for a thimble-holder. AUBURN.

THE ANCIENT MAIDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSON, O., Sept. 25.

In a room so prim and cleanly,
Writing to The Home Department,
With her cats and parrots near her,
Sat an ancient maiden lady,—
A forlorn and lonely maiden.
'Round her eyes were tracks of crow's-feet,
In her hair were threads of silver,
Yellow was her face as parchment,
Parchment old, and creased, and wr[inkled],
And her eyes were little jellies,—
Little, damp, and sunken jellies
Wide her mouth, the corners dr[illegible]
Drooping with the disappointments
Cutting, cruel disappointments,
Caused by false and fickle lovers.
"I," she wrote, "will never marry,
Never will I take a husband,
Never will I darn his stockings,
Sew on buttons, cook his dinner,
Envy I no married woman,
With no wife would I change places,
Care not for a husband's kisses,
For a man to share my troubles,
In my home I am quite happy,
Happy as the birds in spring-time,
As the butterfly in summer."
As she wrote there fell a teardrop,
Fell a pearly, glist'ning teardrop,
And the ancient maiden lady
Wept through all the lonely twilight,
Wept and sobbed amid the silence,
For she felt so well contented,—
Glad because she had no husband.

EMMA CORNELIA.

KINDNESS TO CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ALL ALONG, Sept. 20.—With your permission I will change the subject from old maids to children. If we would awaken deeper interest in the care and training of our children, we must encourage the ladies of The Home to write on this subject and to work for its cause. So much has been said concerning children that many consider the theme worn out, or, at least, not capable of any new or strange attraction. Some persons dislike children, especially young ladies in their teens, but in later years they learn to love them. Almost every lady loves children, whether old maid or not; it is part of a woman's nature. Love for children is a love which is as necessary to a woman's perfect development as the sunshine and rain are to the health and beauty of the flowers. I think that children should be treated very kindly, so that their days of childhood will be to them in after years a pleasant memory. Then when they meet with adversity and life seems dreary, no hope, no happiness, no bright days in store for them, living on with hope that when death comes then all sorrow will end and happiness will be their portion until time shall be no more. Would it not be pleasing thoughts to them to look back to their childhood days and think, well, I had a happy childhood, it was a precious inheritance.

O give me back my early days,
The fresh springs and the bright,
That made the course of childhood's ways,
A journey of delight.

GEORGIA H.

OUR JOHNNY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Will some friend of The Home inform me how to manage a "spunky" child? Our Johnny is a darling little fellow, only a year and a half old, but the amount of willfulness he displays at times positively alarms his ma and pa, especially his pa, who is of a gentle and modest disposition! (Perhaps Johnny inherits his temper from his ma, but don't mention this to the ladies.) We think the little boy is too young to correct or punish, but we want to take the right course with him, that he may get rid of his willful temper. When he fails to get what he wants he throws himself back and exercises his lungs to their fullest capacity. Will some one tell what to do with him at such a time?

Good Dr. Ryder says that a child is naturally good, but that it may incline toward the evil when it grows up. Now, while I do not believe in the doctrine of total depravity, what shall we say of a little child, not old enough to distinguish between right and wrong, who so easily displays symptoms of stubbornness and willfulness? Is this inclining toward the right? WILLIAM WINDSOR.

CALL FOR A MEETING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Will you allow me through The Home to cordially invite all ladies willing to assist in forming an organization on the basis of Mrs. Dr. Hale's address, published in this morning's paper, to meet Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Sherman House. AMBER.

TOMATO PICKLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 24.—I am quite anxious to say a word in The Home, and after much thinking have concluded to try for it. If the editor chooses to consign it to the waste-paper basket, you will never know how much you have missed.

Some one in last week's paper asked for a recipe for green-tomato pickles. This is excellent: One half bushel green tomatoes, two dozen onions (if liked), one dozen green bell peppers. Slice all thin. Sprinkle over them one pint of salt, and let them stand over night, with a weight placed on them to press out the juice. Next day turn off all the brine, heat two quarts

vinegar to the boiling point, having in it the following: one tablespoonful celery seed, the same of white mustard seed and black pepper; tie in a little muslin bag, scald with the vinegar, and turn on the pickles. The next day turn this off and heat the same quantity of fresh vinegar; turn over the pickles; when cold cover close.

Will any one tell me if Miss Corson's cook-book is good and practicable?

I hope I may be allowed to come again. My name is SIDONIE.

PAINTING ON VELVET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Having learned that a correspondent of yours has been anxious to learn to paint upon velvet, I will send you a description of the method as practiced by a gentleman whose early days were spent in teaching this art. It is very easy. First procure a thin "tracing," and also a piece of black paper called transfer paper. Then take the picture which you wish to copy, and trace it accurately, every line. On this tracing place numbers on every section of the traced outline, from one to five, or six, every flower or leaf having a number, and no two like numbers touching each other.

Then place your tracing-paper on thick card-board, and, with the black paper between, draw with a stiletto each section numbered *one*; then place another piece of card-board underneath the tracing and black paper, in the same way, and draw those numbered two, and so on until you have a diagram for every number on your tracing-paper. Then cut them out, making the edges perfectly smooth, and you have a diagram for making a picture exactly like the original. A very stiff brush should be used.

If any correspondent wishes for further information, and will make it known through THE TRIBUNE, it will be gladly given. SYLVAN.

WANTS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—Having been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE Home department, I venture to give what little aid I can to help others.

In your last paper Frankie asks "if nice jelly can be made from wild grapes, and how." Yes, it can be made, and it will be found delicious to eat with meat. Take your grapes, set them over the fire with very little water, let them boil till they all come to pieces, stir once in awhile, then to every pint of juice add a pound of brown sugar, add to this a pint of the juice from cultivated green grapes, boil till it comes to a jelly. If Frankie will try this I am sure she will be pleased with the result.

To L. B. C., of Fond du Lac, I would say that if she will use castor oil and glycerine to clear her photo-enamel pictures with she will find it much better than the balsam. Take one-fourth glycerine and three-fourths castor oil. After the picture is clear, put a thin coat of Demar varnish over it; let it dry well before painting. The varnish keeps the oil in and prevents spots from coming on it. I have done this with perfect success. Any other aid I can render for this work I will do so with pleasure. RHODE ISLAND.

TELL US HOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—A good cause maketh a courageous heart. Yet I come with some reluctance, fearing my destiny is the waste-paper basket; but, under the most adverse circumstances, 'tis best to hope. I have carefully tried to find how to make a home approach as near as possible heaven upon earth. My mind is not satisfied, and now I appeal to The Home. Will some one forward and give us practical rules and hints on how to make a home such a home as you would have for your sons and daughters; and, by introducing some profitable home amusements, teach us how to work up the very odds and ends of time. Monotony is found in this daily routine of life. We feel the great responsibility resting upon us; and, if we understood better just how to make our homes the most attractive places in the world for our boys and girls, greater success would crown our efforts. ZIPPORAH.

CALL FOR ANALYSIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Eleonore says that "She is satisfied 'Kala Koma' contains no sulphur, sugar of lead, or nitrate of silver." Will she please tell us, if she or Mr. Rosene has had it analyzed by a skillful chemist? We old ladies cannot accept a simple assertion from strangers. We want proof positive that the above-named poisons or any others are not contained in it. Dictya used to give the formula of his medicines and "hair vigor" to druggists when requested. If Mr. Rosene will not do this, let him at least have it analyzed by competent chemists or distinguished medical gentlemen, who will give it the sanction of their names. Then we will buy it, as some of us cannot afford the expense of gray switches and having our hair bleached to be all of one shade. We, therefore, prefer having it restored to the natural color if we can do it with perfect safety to our health and reason. AUNT RACHEL.

THE SHOE-BAG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—I am almost fearful of again sending any communication to The Home, for after racking my brain and taxing my memory for the plainest and most expressive words to describe a shoe-bag, which Meg and Beth had asked for in a most beseeching letter to The Home, I sent such a very long missive, or forgot the editor's request to write on one side of the paper, that it must have found its way into the waste-basket, for the young ladies for whom it was intended never had the benefit of my experience; and you, who have suffered in like manner, can imagine my mortification at being refused admittance to the charmed circle. If Meg and Beth will address Mrs. J. A. P., 526 Cass street, Milwaukee, I will send the shoe-bag directions to her with pleasure. Very truly yours, MRS. JAP.

WHO WOULDN'T WEAR A MUSTACHE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ANYWHERE, Sept. 20.—Having seen a number of requests for a freckle lotion, and having heard of the following will send it in the hope that it may be the means of furnishing consolation to some afflicted one: Just after tea bathe the face in cologne water, and about 10 o'clock p. m. brush the forehead, cheeks, and chin (lips, too, for that matter) with a well-selected mustache. If this does not remove the freckles, it will at least cause you to forget them. We have never tried this (reason, never had an opportunity), but one who has recommends it as an infallible remedy.

Wanted, two, well-selected mustaches; one dark and one light. Yours truly, KIT AND KITTEN.

VIVE LA CHEMILETTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HUDSON, Mich., Sept. 19.—I feared there was nothing that I could do for The Home Convention next week until, when reading THE TRIBUNE of the 15th, I found C. T. W., of Joliet, wanted just what I could furnish her,—a good chemilette pattern; and it also gave me an idea of what I could do to assist St. Luke's, so send a number of the patterns to be sold at the convention at a reduced price; mine cost 50 cents in Boston. I hope those who are in need of such a pattern will avail themselves of this opportunity, thereby assisting St. Luke's.

I have furnished C. T. W. with one. Aunt Lucy, did you try my recipe for pickles this year? MRS. C. M. W.

A SEA-WATER REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—I have been an interested reader of The Home for a long time, and thought I would like to be a member. Mrs. W. A. S. try salt and water for your hair; it stopped mine when it was falling out; don't have it very strong. Will Sky-Blue Cardinal please send pattern for Chinese air-castle and oblige MAY FLOWER.

LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the following Home contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 24 TRIBUNE Building, and get their letters:

Kitchen Devotee,	Early Day,
My Wife and I,	Greta,
Sweet Sixteen,	Pygmy,
Winnie Good,	Invalid,
Boy in Blue,	Old Bach,
Wildwood,	Lady Jane Gray,
Francis,	Anna Leah,
Harriette Woolsey,	Wallflower,
Young Mother,	Aunt Lou,
Eva Wright,	Mrs. Bell.

I WONDER.

I sometimes ask myself if she
Retains within her memory
A single tender thought of—me.

I wonder are past joys forgot,
And cast into the common lot
Of things that were—but now are not.

Time was—but never mind the rest—
The story's old; perhaps 'tis best
To leave its burden unconfessed! S. L. C.

Making Russian Territory.

A curious detail from the Shipka Pass is reported by a Russian eye-witness: "The first detachment of pioneers which had reached the crest of the pass had erected there a wooden post, surmounted by the Russian eagle, and had buried beneath it about fifteen roubles' worth of Russian coins. 'Now, your Honor,' said to me one of the soldiers, 'we have got Russian property in this soil. We have a right not to return it.' Those words sound like a prediction; it is around that post and the 'Russian property' beneath it that for ten days and as many nights one of the most terrific and stubborn battles recorded in modern warfare has been raging."

A BUTCHER OF MEN.

The Bloody Career of Bill Longley, of Texas.

His First Murder Committed at the Age of 14.

Since Which Period His Slaughtering Has Been Done by Wholesale.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* prints a long account of the career of Bill Longley, who is now under arrest in Texas. The following is a condensation of an interview with the blood-stained wretch:

He is a Texan by birth, and now but 26 years of age. In the disarming of the negroes, near Evergreen, just after the death of the Confederacy, Longley's rifle sent the first of the long line of witnesses up to the court above. This shot, though the lad was but 14 years of age, was worthy of a more experienced hand. The ball struck the negro in the centre of the head, 100 yards distant. Longley was not even arrested for this his novitiate in murder. The second trouble occurred but four months later. Another negro bit the dust,—Longley having to divide the honors of this affair, however, with two other young ruffians. The solicitude of the Sheriff for Longley's safety drove this enterprising murderer to new fields of action, and he became

A MURDERER ERRANT,

so to speak. Opportunity for pistol-practice did not occur till 1867. A detachment of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry pursued Longley in Gonzales, under the impression that he was one Taylor, wanted for outlawry. Longley had fired five shots at his pursuers without hurting any of them, while about forty shots were fired at him with Spencer rifles. One of the soldiers, who was admirably mounted, overtook him, and was right by his side, so close that when Longley was about to discharge his last shot the hammer of the pistol caught in the lappel of the soldier's overcoat. In pulling it back the hammer was released, and, striking the cap, sent the ball through the soldier's body. This ended this affair, and Longley continued his way on to Washington County. Texas became too hot for the young man, and he went over into Arkansas. There he fell in with Tom Johnson, in Fayette County, who was a noted horse-thief and desperado, and a member of Cullen Baker's crowd. Being caught with Johnson by regulators, Longley and Johnson were both taken out, manacled, and

HUNG TO THE SAME TREE.

The rope around Longley's neck did not slip, and the knot catching under his ear, he was in a fair way to die of strangulation, when one of the party suggested that he had better shoot the scoundrels before some one should come along and cut them down. His first shot struck the belt containing gold which Longley had belted around his body, and the second shot cut two strands of the rope by which he was hanging, and the ball, passing through his jaw, broke one of his teeth. A little brother of Tom Johnson followed the party, and came upon the scene just as the rope by which Longley was hanging broke. This little fellow, aged about 13 years, cut the ropes from Longley's hands and his neck, and revived him. Johnson was a little less fortunate. He was dead. Longley then joined Cullen Baker's gang, who plundered and robbed indiscriminately throughout Arkansas.

His fourth trouble consisted in his hanging to the same tree from which he had miraculously escaped the man who had shot him on the fatal night of the capture of himself and young Johnson. This man's name was Jones. While he was hanging, Longley fired four or five shots into his body. He remained with the Baker party about six months, during which time he

ASSISTED IN KILLING SEVEN MEN;

but as he was not alone in these executions he lays no claim to them as trophies of his own acquisition.

Returning to Texas, he joined his brother-in-law, John Wilson (killed at Brazos in 1870). These two men roamed about over the country, visiting in turn Llano, Burnet, Gillespie, Brown, Comanche, and nearly all the frontier counties. While they were together they killed seven negroes, which was done under the advice and at the solicitation of good men [!], who felt that the country would be better for the death of these victims. Of these murders four were committed by Longley alone.

While herding in the Indian Territory Longley became involved in a quarrel with Rector, his employer, and in the exchange of shots Longley emptied the contents of six chambers of his revolver in Rector's stomach. He then left the camp with a friend named Davis. On the third night after leaving Paul's Valley, the camp of these young men was attacked by five Indians, who undertook to steal their horses. They continued on their journey. In Utah they killed a man in recovering two stolen horses, for which $100 reward was offered. Longley then left Davis and went to Leavenworth, Kan. Here in a gambling-house a Federal soldier said to him: "There's not a virtuous woman in Texas." Longley

LOADED THE SPEAKER'S BRAIN WITH LEAD,

and left. He was captured at St. Joseph, Mo. He bribed a guard, and escaped. He went to Omaha, and as far as Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter., where he fell in with a party of miners who were getting ready to go upon an exploring expedition into the Big Horn Mountains. A detachment of United States troops were finally sent in pursuit of the miners, and ordered their return. The party went to South Pass, where it was disbanded, and where Longley obtained employment as a teamster in the Government service between Camp Brown and Fort Bridger. He remained here for about three months, and in partnership with a man named Tom Johnson he went to a little place called Miners' Delight, where they opened a barroom and fixed up to spend the winter. He went out with a party of eight on a hunting expedition, and, being caught in a severe snow-storm, experienced a most distressing time. Three of his companions were frozen to death and himself received such injuries as confined him to his bed for nearly five months. After he had recovered, he went to Camp Brown, where he was employed by an army Quartermaster to take charge of a corral of Government mules. The Quartermaster was "on the make," and instructed Longley in the science of making money out of his employment, with the understanding that the profits of his transactions were to be divided. Out of this agreement his seventh trouble comes. Longley got to beating even the Commissary; trouble ensued. Longley

SENT HIM UP THE GOLDEN STAIRS

in his artless way, and galloped off to Salt Lake. The eighth trouble came after an escape from capture for his preceding trouble. While playing cards with a young man, Charlie Stuart, at Parkersburg, Ark., he became incensed and sent a bullet through his vis-a-vis' heart. Then he got in with counterfeiters and scattered bogus money all through the West. He was captured with a pal near Fort Smith, Ark., but they succeeded in persuading their captor that he was trespassing upon their franchises as American citizens, after having paid him $2,100 in good money and a good deal more in counterfeit. Longley then went home, and was anxious to settle down, and had gone so far toward a reformation of his character as to forswear the ownership of a six-shooter. But $1,000 reward was hanging over him, and his hungry enemies forced him to leave. He then went to Williams' ranche, in Brown County, and he was brought face to face with his ninth trouble.

A negro, an ex-policeman under the Davis government, rode into the ranche and to the house of Mr. Forsythe, and ordered his wife to feed his horse and prepare a dinner for himself. He then went to the store where Longley was, and as he walked in he met Longley, and catching his hat and pushing it back on his head, he asked him who the devil he was. The negro

A CORPSE ONE MINUTE LATER.

Longley was then hunted from Coleman County to Colorado River. While he and a friend, Martin, were camped near St. Anna Mountain they were overtaken by five men, who ordered them to halt, but instead of obeying they drew their guns and got ready to fight. Longley fired, bringing one of them to the ground. Martin also fired, killing a horse. Their own horses stampeded, but were followed, and finally recaptured. Longley does not know to this day who these men were. This party returned to Johnson's ranche, where Longley took leave of them and continued to his father's place in Bell County. Cleverly eluding capture several times, he mounted his horse and went toward Kerrville, in Kerr County. Frank Eastwood, the celebrated desperado of that county, had just been killed, and the whole county was in arms. The vigilants met Longley as he passed through, but he "cursed them out," and went on to El Paso. Later Longley's dogged pursuer, one Finley, overtook him while asleep, and surrounded him with fifty men. Longley rose up with a six-shooter in each hand, and told them that they might kill him, but that he would never be taken by a mob. Finley told him he had papers authorizing his arrest, and told him further that he wanted the $1,000 offered for him in Washington County. After talking awhile Longley agreed to surrender, which he did. He was taken to Kerrville, and from there to Fredericksburg, where a mob threatened to lynch him. From there he was taken to Austin, where Finley was informed by Gov. Davis that the reward could not be collected. Mr. William Patterson, of Austin, a cousin of Longley, gave Finley $563 in gold, and Longley was released. A fresh horse and two new six-shooters were secured, and Longley

WAS READY FOR THE ROAD AGAIN.

He went home, staid a day or two, and started for the Indian Nation. Here he fell in with a couple of men whom he knew, and both of whom were Deputy United States Marshals. Longley had gotten hold of a paper announcing the fact that a reward of $1,500 had been offered for the murderer of Charlie Stuart in Morris County. He agreed with these men that he would be taken to Morris County, surrendered to the authorities, and the reward should be collected. This was done. The deputies, after getting the money, asked that they might speak with the prisoner before they left, which was granted by the Sheriff. Longley was called from the jail, and the two men, covering the Sheriff with their pistols, told him to go inside, which he did. Longley remounted his horse, and the three rode out of town, and divided equally the $1,500 thus obtained. He returned to Texas, visited his home, and went to Frio City, where he ran against his tenth trouble, which consisted in the killing of a Mexican. Later, Longley made improper advances to a Texan belle. Her brother heard of it, and made a contract with Longley to fight a duel about it, but friends interfered, and Longley left that "neck of the woods." He visited his home again, and from there he went to old Fort Ewell, where he remained a short time, and had a fight with a noted gambler named Dave Clark, whom he shot a couple of times, but did not kill. He then went East, and passed through the country inhabited by his sweetheart, whom he met for the last time. He continued eastward to the Sabine River, where he killed another negro near a place called Logansport. The negro had insulted an old gentleman in that neighborhood who was a friend of Longley, and he

KILLED HIM FOR ACCOMMODATION.

About fourteen miles from Homer, in Angelina County, while he was riding along the road, he overtook a white man and a negro who were fighting. It seemed that the white man had driven his wagon against one that was driven by the negro, and, having broken the wheel, the negro concluded to thrash the white man for his carelessness. Longley was feeling in good humor, and to stop the difficulty he rode up and gave the negro a shot,—only one,—it broke his neck. He continued westward until he reached Lovelady, where he cracked a negro on the head with a six-shooter, and, being nearly out of money, he put up his horse at a raffle. He took two chances and the first throw. While the other chance-holders were casting their throws, Longley walked out, mounted his horse, and rode off. He went home, and from there he went to Bastrop County, where he and his brother took service as farm-hands with Mr. Baker. Here he heard that his cousin, Cale Longley, had been killed by Wilson Anderson, and on the 31st day of March, 1875, he went to the field where Anderson was at work and shot him with a double-barreled shot-gun. It is for this case that he is now convicted.

Since this time Longley has killed four Indians, one preacher, the Rev. Mr. Lay, who lived in Delta County, one desperado in Uvalde County named Lew Sawyer, and a farmer named Thomas, in McClellan County. Longley says that if he has got to hang, he is going to do it like a man. He is by no means reticent in his conversations, and Capt. Brown, of Lee County, says that all his statements may be taken as true.

THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET SEWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—If the members of the American Public Health Association wish to see an illustration of the manner in which our sewerage is arranged so as to not promote the public health, they can gratify their curiosity by visiting the outlet of the great sewer at the foot of Twenty-second street. This sewer drains a large area of the southern portion of Chicago. A few years ago it emptied into the shallow water of the lake, into a basin only a rod or two from the railroad depot. At low water the sewerage poured out its vile and noxious contents, and spread it over the stones and rubbish of the shore. At high water the entrance was blocked up, and the winds and waves forced the noxious gases backward until they entered into all the houses, despite the so-called "traps." After a good deal of urging, the Board of Public Works ordered the sewer extended in a curved conduit a few rods further into the lake. This remedied the trouble a little; but, when the wind happened to be in the southeast, a large portion of the South Side was poisoned by sewer-gas forced into the houses drained by this sewer. At all times it was a standing nuisance to the hundreds, even thousands, of people who were obliged to visit the depot, and it was only on rare occasions that the people could visit the shore of the lake without being obliged to inhale the horrid odors.

Now, to make matters still worse, an outer breakwater is being built several rods beyond the old breakwater. I cannot learn that any provision has been made by which the sewer will be carried out beyond the new breakwater. If not, the sewer will empty into a basin, the water of which will have but little current the most of the time. The interstices between the piling will soon become obstructed by sand, rubbish, and aquatic vegetation, and, except in stormy weather, the basin will be stagnant. Into this semi-stagnant basin will be poured all the vast sewerage. There it will lie and rot, ferment and fester, poisoning the air for many blocks around. The whole neighborhood will be pestilent, and malignant septic diseases will result. The new breakwater has just reached a point nearly opposite Twenty-second street, and if the sewer is to be extended out into the lake, it should be done now. Why wait until it becomes a nuisance? Why wait until the breakwater is finished, when its building will be attended with greater expense? It should not only be extended beyond the breakwater several rods, but it should be sharply curved to the south.

We sincerely commend this subject to the President of the Health Association and the City Board of Health. E. M. HALE, No. 65 Twenty-second street.

HER CONSTANCY.

So Ned is married! Well-a-day;
How idle are the vows men make us.
They seek, they sue, they plead, they woo,
And in another year forsake us.
There's no believing what they say;
They are so dreadfully inhuman.
Look high or low, you'll find it so,
That *constancy* belongs to woman.

Here are the letters that he wrote:
How like a poet he composes:
By stars above he swears to love——
(Where *do* I catch that scent of roses?
Ah! now I know; 'tis from this note.
The only one I had from Willy;
The handsome dunce, he loved me once;
The note is, like him, perfumed, silly.)

O. Ned! dear Ned! the words you said!
Have seared into my heart, and burned it;
And nevermore——(Why, here—no—yes—
I really thought I had returned it;
'Tis Charlie's picture—nothing less;
He has a classic cut of feature;
I held him dear one entire year,
But he was such a jealous creature.)

No, nevermore, on land or sea,
Can I forget——(There, that reminds me
I must return to Harry Lea
His presents, for my promise binds me.
He got into an awful stew.
And went to sea: he thought 'twould tame me.
I quite forget what caused his pet;
His mother always seemed to blame me.)

How could you wed another, Ned?
You might have known I was but joking
When I praised Hugh, nicknamed by you
"An animated chimney smoking."
(I like cigars beneath the stars,
And he was such a lovely dancer;
He pleased me, too, a week or so:
Poor boy, I hurt him by my answer.)

Ah, cruel Ned! my heart is dead:
You've killed it—(there's the postman ringing);
The dreary years hold naught but tears—
(I wonder what the postman's bringing).
A letter, and from Capt. Brown:
He says his heart and home are ready:
He owns a lovely house in town—
I really only *fancied* Neddie! ELLA WHEELER.

THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., Sept. 26.—I have been very much interested in the position taken by THE TRIBUNE upon our trade abroad, and would like to ask for a little information. For some months I have been trying to open a trade in a certain style of manufactured goods used very extensively abroad, and at one time shipped to some extent to England from this country. I am informed by a former large exporter of these goods in Boston, that "they are being shipped in large quantities from the Provinces, and are landed in England with a nominal duty which gives them the advantage over the same goods made in the States." Can you explain? I supposed all manufactured goods exported from the United States to England were admitted free of duty. Are manufactured goods from Canada exported to England charged a duty? Yours, very truly, MANUFACTURER.

The articles imported into England on which duties are imposed are very few in number, and are generally of a kind not made or produced in that country. They are mainly spirits, wines, tea, coffee, spices, vinegar, etc. There are no manufactured goods, in the ordinary sense of that term, which pay duties, no matter whence imported. The only advantage which we can understand the Canadian manufacturer can have over ours, is that the Canadian gets all the material from which he manufactures his goods either free, or at a nominal duty, while the American manufacturer pays a heavy tax thereon. This was illustrated in a recent article by Mr. Wells. Under the reciprocity treaty lumber was admitted from Canada to the United States free of duty, and there grew up in the Eastern States a large export trade in doors, sashes, blinds, and a variety of manufactured wooden goods, which were sold all over the world. When the duty was laid on lumber, this manufacture was mainly broken up, and the Canadians, who had never done anything of this kind, began the manufacture, and now do the export business which was once done exclusively in the United States. The tariff destroyed that branch of American manufactures, so far as the foreign trade was concerned, and handed it over to the Canadians, who carry it on largely.—ED.

PRESIDENT HAYES' TOUR.

The Southern Experience of a Radical Republican Editor.

Editorial Notes in Dayton (O.) Journal.

What I have seen with my eyes, heard with my ears, and investigated with my faculties, I am fain to believe, until otherwise convinced by better testimony. I went South on the recent Presidential tour with some misgivings as to the manner of his reception, and incredulous about the sincerity of the invitations extended to him to accept Southern hospitality. I was the more incredulous because, in addition to the shocking history of some of the Southern States during a few years past, I had witnessed violent scenes and heard virulent sentiments in Louisiana, less than four years ago, that had impressed me that the Southern people of this generation were incorrigibly hostile to the nation which had been established by arms in 1865. I had even some prudential personal doubts about venturing further South than Nashville at least, for in my correspondence from New Orleans I had been plain spoken. I had reason to think that there were those who read newspapers who would not take kindly to a correspondent who had told the truth as he saw it,—and as it at that time was abundantly confirmed. But the cordial, hearty, and manifestly sincere greeting of the President at Louisville, where Southern feeling was as intense during the War, and since, as anywhere else in the South, tempted me on to Nashville, thence to Chattanooga, onward to Knoxville, and finally I found myself marching through Georgia to Atlanta. The contrast between the spring of 1874 in Mississippi and Louisiana, and the autumn of 1877 in the great battle-ground of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, was surprising if not amazing. I could hardly have credited the peaceful change from hearsay evidence. I am free to say that, warm as I have been in my feelings about the South, incredulous as I have been about their professions, apprehensive as I have been about the result of the President's policy,—although I indorsed it from the beginning,—I returned from Atlanta assured that I had seen the beginning of practical permanent pacification, satisfied that it will be as vain hereafter to check it in its onward career as it was futile to attempt to stop the irrepressible conflict of 1861 to 1865 with paper protocols.

I did not, in the wonderful excitement of the tour, forget the humble freedman, the prominent object of all Republican sympathy in the North. I inquired of many about their condition, and they told substantially but one story. "Since Masser Hayes has been in, we's all been treated better than afore." This is good testimony, but it is not conclusive evidence that they are not yet considered an inferior people. They are, and he who expects that the feelings and traditions of the master class, or whites of all classes, can be subordinated in ten or even in twenty or thirty years to the sentiments of right which the North recognizes in their treatment of the colored people, knows little of human nature. All the legislation and all the bayonets on earth could not create such a revolution. Time and the changed condition of things alone can do it. But it is much for the colored people that the "naughty" whites call them not "niggers" but "colored people"; that they have the right of entry to public places, from which they would have been cruelly clubbed but a few years ago; that not only the politicians, but the common people, exhibit a surprising respect for their lawful rights, and accord to them a sympathy hard to be realized by the people in the North who have read of the atrocities of Mississippi and Louisiana. Much more, it is a great stride for the people of the South, utterly impoverished as they were by the War, to attempt at this comparatively early day to provide educational facilities for their former slaves. For it should be remembered that their common schools for the whites are not of a superior grade, excepting in the cities.

The touch of nature, however, which brought about the great civil revolution which President Hayes has inaugurated was best expressed by Southern men themselves: "Mr. Hayes *trusted* us." Many Southern men with whom I talked said they felt as if they had been abused. They felt dishonored because the professions they made were not believed in the North, and it exasperated them. To their astonishment President Hayes accepted their professions. They were put upon their honor, and they said that they intended to prove to the President and the country that they could be relied upon. Hence their sincere and cordial reception of him. They said that they were grateful to him, and I could not doubt it when I saw, as I did, people—men and women—in Nashville whom I had personally known during the War were among the most passionate Rebels of the South, foremost among the throng to welcome the President with all public ceremonials and private courtesies that could be accorded to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nay, more: at all points visited I took pains to circulate in the crowds about the platforms, and in public places, to hear the remarks of the common run of people, and the result was, as any one might have judged from the cheering when the President was speaking, that I was convinced that the people generally meant all that they professed,—not that they would change their party, but that they sincerely want peace, and that the policy of the President would assure it. In the bar-rooms the ruder sort of fellows drank to "our next ticket"—Hayes and Hampton—with great round oaths that sounded strangely enough. The wives, widows, and daughters of Confederate officers, the elite of the South, were prominent in the exhibition of courtesy to Mrs. Hayes, a fact of peculiar significance, as everybody who has understood the intense feeling of the ex-Confederate women since the War may readily comprehend. I could enumerate a multitude of incidents illustrative of the points I have given, which would add spice to the narrative, but it is hardly necessary. Suffice it, that from Louisville to Atlanta no member of the press heard any disrespectful word uttered to or about the President, but everywhere the utmost respect for him was exhibited, vastly more than for the name of Tilden. In fact, it was a very common thing to hear men say, "I voted for Tilden, but I am glad that Hayes is President, for he has done and can do more for us than Tilden could have done!"

I shall not repeat the story of the amazing journey through the Sonth. It was more in the nature of a triumphal march celebrating the re-establishment of peace and good will than anything else with which I can compare it, and the President deported himself with a dignity, ability, self-possession, and manliness that was deeply gratifying to those who knew him well.

In conclusion, I repeat that I believe that the President's Southern tour will prove vastly beneficial to the country. It has already established a better feeling, and has opened wide the gates to permanent pacification. W. D. B.

MY LITTLE DEAD BOUQUET.

Mournfully the petals fall
From these dead but cherished flowers;
But O what memories they recall
From the dear, departed hours!

Fresh they grew where zephyrs fanned
Their cheek, and kissed each little gem,
Ere my angel's lily hand
Plucked them from their parent stem.

They are withered now, and dead;
But their dearest charm shall last—
Memories of the hours fled,
And thoughts of love forever past.

AUG. 5, 1877. HAROLD.

The Indian Famine.

To the Editor of the New York Sun.

Perhaps the following extract from a private letter just received from Madras may interest your readers and stir some of them to deeds of mercy:

"The famine is awful. People are dying by millions. In five years before the famine about 2,000,000 people died in Madras Presidency. In six months since the famine 5,5000,000 have succumbed. Rice is three measures a rupee (50 cents), and it takes three-quarters of a measure to feed one person one day. Fancy what people on six or seven rupees a month (good average wages) do? I always see people who have tumbled down exhausted and died, as I go to office. People are killing their children, trying to sell them, and in some cases have been found eating them. I am not exaggerating one bit. It's horrible. The pariah dogs alone seem to fatten, and they are gorged on dead bodies."

Cannot America, out of her superabundance of cereal wealth, now aid India as she previously aided Ireland and Lancashire? Will it not pay to ship grain by steamer through the Suez Canal at once? Why not use the cable and find out? It is not like American enterprise to run always in a rut. It is not too late even now to save some lives, for the famine still rages, with no prospect of immediate abatement." HADJI NICHA BAUKER KHAN.

OBITUARY ODDITIES.

"Get On wi' Your Deeing"—A Suggestion of Euthanasia—A Business Tombstone.

Galaxy.

A Scotchman, watching at the bedside of his dying wife, became impatient at the poor woman's anxiety to express her last wishes, and civilly requested her to "get on wi' her deeing!" The essay embellished by this little story was one in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Euthanasia"—or the modern proposition for seriously carrying out the plan which a writer once somewhat flippantly suggested of having old and imbecile people shot by the Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Williams, of the Birmingham Speculative Club, once suggested that persons dying of incurable diseases should be mercifully put out of the way, just as we shoot a favorite dog or horse under similar circumstances; but a passage cited from the "Utopia" of Sir Thomas More shows that this philosopher had found an attraction in the same idea, and his imaginary vicars spurred up their parishioners to perform the sad but affectionate duty. The *Saturday Review* suggested that future novelists will have to paint the white-haired vicar, summoned from his repose at dead of night, not in order to soothe the dying hours of his parishioners by spiritual consolations, but to kill them off-hand; and that when a little more enlightened we shall perhaps prune mankind as we now prune a garden. "Among the poorer classes, where the inconvenience inflicted by people who 'take an unconscionable time in dying' is necessarily felt much more keenly than with people in a different rank, it is to be feared that this delicate hint is frequently followed up by some practical remonstrances. 'They pinched his nose beneath the clothes,' as Barham says on the authority of a real occurrence, 'and the poor, dear soul went off like a lamb.'"

The number of Scotch stories extant on this head breeds a suspicion that there may be something national in this impatience over a too deliberate form of dying. The wife of a small farmer in Aberdeenshire, having been long confined to her bed before the time when her last moment approached, the husband, who was of a very niggardly disposition, at length grudged to let her have so much as a light by the side of her bed. One night, when in this dark condition, she exclaimed: "Oh, isna this an unco thing, that a puir body can get nae licht to see to dee wi'!" The husband instantly rose, lighted a candle, and, bringing it forward hastily to the bottom of the bed, said: "There! Dee now!"

The painful abruptness of this husband only sets off to advantage the far gentler, if not less suggestive, hint dropped by a certain faithful wife to her aged spouse. The story goes that, as an old man by the name of Michael Young, who lived at the bottom of West Lomond Hill, in Fife, was breathing his last, his wife, somewhat tired with her long vigils over his final illness, breathed the following affectionate hints into his ear; "Be wearin', Michaelie; be wearin' [going]. Ye ken the candle's wastin' and the folks wearyin'. Be wearin', Michaelie, my mon."

A laconic letter is recorded as written by a clergyman to his curate, which ran as follows: "I do not like your terms. My wife is very ill; and, please God she but die, I'll do the duty myself!" An incident that came within the writer's knowledge, a short time ago, has its comical aspect. A respected and venerable lady died in a boarding-house of a city not far from New York. Her disease had been chronic, and her demise was expected several days before the one on which it actually occurred, which was Monday. The Thursday previous the niece of this good lady requested a gentleman—a fellow-boarder—to unhinge a door for her, "so that it should be ready to lay out her aunt upon" as soon as she had breathed her last! This door thus remained off its hinges several days before it was called into requisition. It should be added that the thoughtful young lady had also previously examined the ironing-board with great care, but did not find it suitable for her purpose.

Prudence on such occasions may sometimes be carried too far. English papers narrated some time since that an inquest was held at Castleford on the body of a pork butcher, who destroyed himself owing to distress of mind produced by an unfounded rumor that he had killed some pigs suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. One Saturday, after getting his dinner, he went into an outhouse, while his wife was up-stairs, and hanged himself. When his wife came down stairs she found him hanging, but instead of giving an alarm or cutting him down she went into the house, put on her shawl, walked to Normanton, and then took a cab to Wakefield, where she informed a friend of the melancholy occurrence. The friend immediately drove over to Castleford and told the police, who at once cut the body down. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing this display of deliberation under trying circumstances, remarked that it almost equaled that of the old maiden lady who, after seeing her sister, with whom she lived, consumed accidently by fire in the parlor, merely rang the bell, and when the servant appeared said: "Sweep up those ashes, Jane, and we shall only want one roll for breakfast to-morrow morning."

We must mention the touching tribute which a French stone-cutter is said to have paid to his wife, in the form of an epitaph worked by his own hand. A Milton writing "Lycidas," or a Tennyson penning "In Memoriam," does not furnish a more striking image of the mourner's art pressed into the service of his affection.

Ci-git
Madame Leoval,
epouse
de M. Leoval, marbrier.

Ce monument
A ETE ELEVE PAR SON M
COMME
Hommage a sa memoire,
ET
SPECIMEN DE SA FABRICATION.

LE PAREIL 1,500 FRANCS.

To say the truth, we have seen the foregoing as an "American" inscription, and can hardly trace its paternity. It reminds one of the obituary notice and epitaph which, according to an American humorist, was devised by a disconsolate editor for his departed spouse: "To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the *Trombone*. Terms, $3 a year, invariably in advance. A kind mother and an exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery store, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. Job printing solicited." The undertaker took his pay in job printing.

"THE TRAMP NUISANCE," AND PROF. WAYLAND'S CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—On the 18th inst. you published, under the above caption, my views upon that subject, together with some quotations from and criticisms upon Prof. Wayland's paper published in your issue of the 7th.

In a letter to you under date of Sept. 20 he comes to his feet, not exactly to a point of order, but to kindly give us the definition of the word tramp. Let me give his own words: "I define the tramp as an able-bodied pauper who is unwilling to labor."

Well, our dictionaries don't read exactly like that, and if they did I can see no occasion for going beyond Prof. Wayland's own paper to ascertain what he meant. Let me quote: "But harsh as it may seem at first blush, there is no escape from the conclusion that, when those who honestly desire employment, but can find nothing to do, are reduced to the necessity of begging from door to door, they must, to all intents and purposes, and with reference to the remedy to be applied to their unhappy circumstances, be classed with those who are unwilling to labor. In other words, all able-bodied beggars having no homes must, so long as they remain in that condition, be treated as vagrants."

But the Professor, not content to stop here, fortifies his position by saying: "If this view of the case seem uncharitable and unnecessarily severe, let me invite your attention to a few considerations which, in my judgment, fully warrant the position I have taken."

First—"It must be remembered that, in this country, it is fortunately very rare that employment furnishing some remuneration cannot be obtained by all who are really anxious to secure work." Here let me ask Prof. Wayland where he would have found employment for the hundreds and thousand of men, not only in and around Pittsburg, but throughout the whole iron manufacturing districts of the country; where employment for all those who, before the panic, were engaged in the manufacture of articles of luxury; where employment for the thousands upon thousands who, until within a few years, have been employed in establishments now bankrupt or idle because they could not run and live?

The second consideration relates to "Friends who, if not able to assist them, will, at least, be willing to recommend them as worthy objects of private charity." I suppose this would be about it:

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., September, 1877.—*To whom it may concern:* This is to certify that the bearer, Thomas Jones, is a member of the Methodist Church of this place. He has been unable to procure employment at home, is in destitute circumstances, and deserving private charity. JOHN SMITH, Pastor, etc.

Just what price per bushel such trash would be worth to a tramp a few hundred miles from home would depend greatly upon the distance he got from a rag-market.

The third consideration treats of statistics of the State of New York. Statistics from any State made for years before the panic would have very little to do with the case, but for Prof. Wayland to offer us statistics of New York, a State which receives about 70 per cent of all emigrants who reach our shores, a large percentage of whom were paupers and tramps long before they landed here, is absurd.

Fourth consideration. He treats of the importance of putting a stop to begging. Well, I agree with the Professor that begging ought to be stopped, but I can see no good reason why we should convert a beggar into a criminal before we begin our work of reformation, unless it should be on the principle of the doctor, who set his patients into fits, because he was death on fits. Let me commend for Prof. Wayland's consideration the following lines. The fact of the author not being noted as a very zealous Christian is supposed to have been one of the causes which led to their composition:

Teach me to feel another's woe.
Let not this weak, unknowing hand
Presume Thy bolts to throw,
Nor deal damnation round the land
On each I judge Thy foe.

It really seems to me that our mission now is higher than building jails and Bridewells, or renting ready-made prison-pens for those "who honestly desire employment, but can find nothing to do," etc. It might answer for a State where witches had been executed; it might answer a people credited with the manufacture of wooden nutmegs, and the adulteration of oats with shoe-pegs; possibly it would be tolerated in a State within whose boundaries innocent negro children had been slain by an infuriated mob, a State whose pauper statistics Prof. Wayland asks us to accept as applicable to our whole country, but I cannot believe it; certainly it would never satisfy that noble people who, in October, 1871, as if upon wings of lightning, came to the relief of our afflicted citizens. HUMANITY.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

I held you closely to my heart—
The Earth was cold and bleak with Winter's chill;
I kissed you warm on brow, and cheek, and lip,
Until my pulses beat with sudden thrill.
The sky was gray, the winds were harsh and wild,
The snow fell white and mutely as a prayer;
But ah! your lips were red as Summer-flow'rs—
Your love was mine, and all the world was fair.

To-day the Earth is sweet with flow'r and song,
And golden with the flooding of the Sun;
But distance lies between us, like the grave—
Our faith is cold and dead, and love is done.
I would your eyes had never looked in mine,
Since my great love you calmly can forget:
Blot out the past, and all its tender dreams.
Ah, God! far better we had never met.

MILWAUKEE, 1877. FANNY DRISCOLL.

SANITARIUM.

THE DANSVILLE SANITARIUM

(P.-O. address Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y.

TO HEALTH-SEEKERS—Our Home Hygienic Institute is the largest establishment in the world where invalid men and women—no matter what their diseases, if curable—are restored to health without the use of medicines. Its physicians, of whom there are five—three gentlemen and two ladies—are thoroughly educated, and by their great success have given to their Institute a national reputation. At this date (Sept. 8) there are in the Sanitarium between 150 and 200 gentlemen, ladies, and children under treatment for diseases which medical remedies had failed to reach restoratively. These persons have come from twenty-six States and Canada. The location is very salubrious; air dry and bracing; water of the highest purity; drainage perfect; no mosquitoes; fine region for fruit; scenery unsurpassable, and the climate so mild in Winter that the Institute is kept open the year round, and the Autumn and Winter visitants gain wonderfully. There is no quackery in the treatment. The philosophy is, that human beings are subjects of Law, obedience to which insures health; disobedience to which produces sickness. To obey the laws of Life and Health is to keep well, or, if sick, to get well. To disobey them is to get sick, keep sick, suffer, and die untimely. If, then, the readers of THE TRIBUNE would like, if well, to keep their health, or if sick, would like to get good health, let them come to Our Home, and we will aid them, or send for our Health Journal. The Laws of Life, as they may need. What is the use of being sick when one might, just as well as not, be in good health through simple obedience to Law? If information in any direction is wanted, it will be fully and cheerfully rendered, and the best of references given, by addressing as above. JAMES C. JACKSON.

KUMYSS.

THE NEW BEVERAGE
Sparkling and Delicious
Kumyss or Milk Wine.

A nutritive Panacea for all wasting diseases. Especially beneficial in Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Nausea, Vomiting, Weak Digestion. Young and old, to grow fat and happy, drink Kumyss. Come and try it, and obtain the literature on Kumyss.
A. AREND, Chemist, Manufacturer, 179 Madison-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle

RANGES.

Ranges

Good cooking depends on your Range. We guarantee Richmond's celebrated Double or Single Oven Ranges the BEST.
ISAAC W. BANGS & CO.
Sole Agents, 215 State-st., near Palmer House.

SORRENTO.

DIRIGO

THIS NEW TREADLE MAchine for fret-sawing leads all others. It is a perfect machine, easy running, 18-inch swing, reliable, and low-priced. Can be seen at the rooms of the Sorrento Wood Carving Co., 35 Adams-st., or at their space in the Exposition.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
IS THE ONLY POWDER
Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, puddings, muffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will *keep any length of time in any climate*, and is not liable, like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is for sale by the best Grocers everywhere.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed
INDORSING
Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES
After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is
The Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application
FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!
Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent
DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.
They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 273 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True." MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.
DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAPF.
We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully, EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS!
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.
Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

BUSINESS.

Some Remarks About Compromising Business Difficulties.

How Dishonest Men Make a Business of Failing and Compromising with Creditors at a Few Cents on the Dollar.

The 100-Cents-on-the-Dollar Men Unable to Compete with These Frauds—How the Credit System Leads to Speculation and Recklessness.

"Cheek" Usurping the Place of Capital and Legitimate Credit—A Change in the System of Doing Business Essential to Prosperity.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—In the daily papers there is to be found every morning nowadays, under the head of "Business Troubles," quite a formidable list of business firms who have failed to provide for their maturing paper, and are, consequently, in a "state of suspension" and endeavoring to effect a compromise with their creditors which will enable them to go on with their business. The failure of Frank Leslie last week has served to attract attention more pointedly to these "business troubles" and to lead many thinking men of business to consider whether or not there is not some way of putting an end to the wholesale losses which such "troubles" entail. Mr. Leslie's failure may have been the legitimate result, as alleged, of unfortunate real-estate speculations, but the fact remains no less prominent that the public would be largely benefited by the total annihilation of the business which he has been carrying on for many years. He has built up an enormous printing establishment which he has devoted to the production of the

MOST PERNICIOUS LITERATURE

with which the country has ever been flooded. This is a class of highly sensational literature, exciting and inflammatory in the highest degree, intended to stimulate the passions of young readers, and beget in them a desire for exciting adventures. One of these, the *Day's Doings*, was a frequent subject for complaint and police interference, and was, I believe, discontinued a short time ago. This was the only one of his publications which violated the laws regarding the printing and circulating obscene publications, but it is greatly to be regretted that the law is not sufficiently expansive to secure the suppression of that more insidious class known as the sensational stories. Men and women of intelligence and experience would not, of course, be injured by such trash, but unfortunately this is not the class of readers to whom be appealed. It was to the young of both sexes to whom his stories of wild and thrilling adventures by land and sea, of love and intrigue, were addressed, and their baleful influence has been frequently illustrated in our police courts, where vicious youths have been instigated to crime through the pernicious teachings of this class of "literature." Mr. Leslie, however, is not the only offender in this direction, but there are a score of other publishers in this city who flood the country every week with this immoral trash. Yet we see that Mr. Leslie's creditors are extending to him their unlimited sympathy, and cudgeling their brains to devise some plan by which he will be enabled to continue business. This is a point to which I desire to call especial attention, that is the injury inflicted upon general business by this frequent compromising with creditors. The extent to which this leniency towards "lame ducks" has been carried is most disastrous to legitimate, healthy trade. Men without conscience deliberately lay their plans to profit by shameless failures. An old manufacturer asserts that fully one-half the business failures during the past four years have been fraudulent. I have in my mind a jeweler who has

FAILED FOUR TIMES

in the past five years, and in each instance has compromised with his creditors for less than 50 cents on the dollar. Yet his credit has not, apparently, been injured, for after each failure he has been able to stock up again on credit, and resume his business of underselling his neighbors. He has possessed a convenient brother who came forward as often as required to assist in the work of compromising, and to indorse the notes given in settlement. This brother is now wealthy, but the belief among his neighbors is that his brother, whose "business troubles" display such a chronic tendency, is an equal partner in all his possessions. What is true of this individual absorber of other men's property is true of many others. When he fails, he submits a statement to his creditors, and these do not take the trouble to investigate his affairs, or attempt to find out what he has done with the money for which he sold their goods. Were this carefully and thoroughly done in each instance, it would frequently be found that the debtor has somewhere concealed a considerable amount of property which he has not included among his assets. Of course, those dealers who expect

TO PAY 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

stand no chance in competition with the one who lays his plans for a compromise, and does not intend to pay more than 50 cents on the dollar. In the instance of the jeweler I have mentioned, he made it his business to undersell every honest dealer in the community in which he lived, and, of course, he secured the bulk of the trade. But the manufacturers and wholesalers had to pay for it in the end. They did not, however, seem to learn anything from their experience, for, instead of driving him into bankruptcy, or forcing him to abandon the business which he conducted so dishonestly, they compromised their claims against him and re-established him in business, thus cutting the throats of their other customers in the same town who made it a point of honor to pay all claims against them in full. Among the "business troubles" noticed during the past week was the failure of a firm of paper-dealers—Smith & Jones. The partners five years ago were clerks in similar establishments, where they formed such acquaintances as enabled them to go into business for themselves. They had no capital whatever, having theretofore been dependent upon very modest salaries. They "stocked up" on credit entirely, and by push and energy built up a very respectable trade. After two or three years they had succeeded in establishing a very good reputation, and by degrees enlarged not only their sphere of operations, but their modes of living. One of them bought a handsome country residence, while the other invested in a city residence. These were paid for in full, and secured to their respective wives. The living expenses of each one could not have been less than $10,000 or $15,000 a year, for they aped the manners and style of their wealthy neighbors. Now they have failed, it is ascertained that they cannot pay more than 20 cents on the dollar. In fact, all that their creditors can recover is about 20 per cent of their own goods, for, besides the stock in store, there is not a dollar's worth of available assets. In other words, these creditors have been contributing proportionately to support Smith and Jones luxuriously several years, and end by presenting each with a comfortable homestead. Yet these same creditors propose to compromise with Smith and Jones, accept the 20 cents offered upon their own showing and at their own time, and to give them credit again, so that they can continue in business. Now, what possible chance have the 100-cents-on-the-dollar men to compete with Smith & Jones? The practical effect of this compromising business is that dishonest, reckless, or speculative dealers obtain their goods 40, 50, or 60 per cent cheaper than honest dealers can, and consequently it tends to drive the latter out of the business, or forces them to adopt the same course of compromising. Many a man who was honestly striving to pay his honest debts by doing a fair and honorable business has been ruined by the competition of the dishonest ones, who are kept in business by the very men—the manufacturers and jobbers—whom they swindle. If these were isolated cases they would be unworthy of notice, but the fact is, the pernicious system of compromising with debtors has become the rule, and they regard it as a great hardship if some sensible creditor insists upon having his just dues. He is denounced as exacting, and called a "Jew," and many other opprobrious epithets. If every creditor would do the same, these dishonest or reckless dealers would be driven out of business and honest men afforded an opportunity to make a living. But this

RECKLESS SYSTEM OF DOING BUSINESS,

resulting in such heavy losses to manufacturers, is the legitimate outgrowth of the wholesale manner in which credits are given. Manufacturers and jobbers are so anxious to sell their goods that they seem perfectly happy if they can find some one to take them off of their hands. The question of payment seems entirely secondary to the fact that the goods are disposed of, and may be left to the future to take care of. The country is overrun with drummers whose business it is to get rid of the greatest amount of goods possible. They do not stop to inquire particularly as to a man's standing, and the home office honors his orders for goods without any hesitation. Commercial agencies are sometimes consulted as to a man's business standing, but these are notoriously incomplete and unsatisfactory. At any rate, in nine cases out of ten, unless the commercial agency reports a would-be customer as unquestionably unsafe, the manufacturer or jobber will "take the chances" and fill the order of his agent. It has become so of late years that "cheek" supplies the place of both capital and legitimate credit. A man possessed of unlimited "cheek" can come to this city and buy any quantity of goods, in any line, that he may want, without paying a single dollar in cash therefor. Should some scrupulous dealer ask for references, "cheek" can readily supply these, and very little is required to satisfy the man who is aching for the opportunity to shove on to the market some of the goods that cumber his shelves and his warehouse. The reckless and unquestioning manner in which credits are given is the legitimate parent of all the "business troubles" with which the country is afflicted, and chief among these troubles, and only secondary in its disastrous effects, is the practice of compromising with debtors which has become so universal. Of course there must be credit in business, but that credit should be controlled by conservatism and intelligence. A man having a certain amount of capital legitimately invested in business is honestly entitled to an amount of credit corresponding to the sum of his capital. If he is willing to risk his own money in his business, those of whom he purchases can safely share the risk with him within reasonable limits. But, when a man has no capital but his "cheek," the jobbers and manufacturers who trust him are the only ones who assume any risk or have anything at stake. If they had any chance to share in the prospective profits, there might be some excuse for them, but they do not. The profits, if there are any, go to the "cheeky" buyer, while his creditors assume the losses. There is now

A PROSPECT FOR A BUSINESS REVIVAL

in all sections of the country and in all lines of business. Already there has been a decided improvement in trade noted in this as well as other large cities, and now is a good time to place business upon a good, solid, legitimate foundation by reorganizing the credit system of the country. It is better to do a small, safe business than a larger but a speculative one. Manufacturers can better afford to mourn over unsold goods upon their shelves, than to mourn after them in the hands of other persons who have neglected the formality of paying for them. One legitimate dealer in a place who does business squarely and pays 100 cents on the dollar is better than half a dozen speculative ones, doing business on credit, whose sole assets are those which have been furnished them by confiding creditors, and who have a habit of failing and paying a few cents on the dollar. Credit should be extended only after careful inquiry reveals the fact that he who seeks it is worthy of it, and has a reasonable prospect of being able to meet his engagements. He who urges a customer to purchase beyond his needs or beyond what his pecuniary condition will warrant, inflicts an injury upon the entire business community, but upon no one so much as upon the debtor, who is thus inveigled into troubled waters. Manufacturers who thus push their goods upon irresponsible customers perpetrate a grievous injury upon their own creditors by accumulating assets that are either unavailable or utterly worthless. Under the credit system business men become so interdependent that what affects one affects a large number. During the panic of '73, the failure of a single financial house carried down hundreds of others, and these in their turn swamped their thousands. Credit then usurped the place of capital, and the indications are that similar conditions are likely to attend the present business revival. Already the country is alive with drummers, the representatives of the manufacturers, seeking orders for goods from whomsoever can be persuaded to give them. Unless great care is exercised at the home offices, the same unlimited credit and wild and reckless buying and selling will become the rule as they were before the panic. It is

TIME TO CALL A HALT

in these particulars; to sell intelligently and to hold all purchasers to a strict legal accountability. Let the supply keep pace with, but not exceed, the demand, and responsibility accompany every order. It will require considerable backbone on the part of business men to establish such a new order of things, to refuse credit to "cheek," and, above all, to restrain their own unreasonable desire to sell goods; but such a revolution must come before business will be restored to a safe and legitimate basis. When every evidence of indebtedness can be surely counted upon as an available asset,—worth 100 cents on the dollar,—business will offer more tempting allurements to capital than it now does. There is money enough in the country for all practicable purposes, tied up in the banks or placed where it is bringing its owners but small returns, which, if poured into the channels of trade and manufacture, would "set things booming." But, under the present system of doing business on "cheek" and irresponsible credit, the inducement to invest in these channels is not sufficient, "profit and loss"—especially "loss"—occupying altogether too much space in the ledgers of our business men. It now looks as though we should have little reason to complain of the volume of business which will be transacted for the year to come, but on the manner in which that volume is made up will depend the welfare of the business community. Every man engaged in business in any way owes it to himself and to his associates to bring all his affairs as nearly to a cash basis as is possible, and to exercise the greatest degree of caution in giving such credit as it may be necessary for him to give. In the Government service it is the custom to exact from the incumbents of important and responsible offices very large bonds for the faithful performance of their duties and the honest accounting for all Government funds. These officers' bondsmen are in the habit of requiring that all subordinates shall execute to their chief similar bonds for his security and that of his bondsmen. This principle might be carried into trade with good results. Let the manufacturer who gives credit to the jobber insist that he shall give credit only to responsible and approved dealers. They have the right to do so, and should insist upon it that the goods upon which they still have a claim shall not be trusted out to irresponsible or reckless buyers. There is a wide field for reform in both the credit and compromise systems of doing business, and the interests of the country require that they should be entered upon vigorously and without delay.

CARROLL.

H. C. BERRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Having no affinity, relation, or connection with the concern of "Charles J. Hunt" and George F. Allberry, of "No. 145 South Clark street, Room 13," I desire to inform my patrons and the public that the only transaction I ever had with one "E. H. Capron," styled in your paper "the Granger from Kansas," was a fair and square business one. I appeared to answer to the warrant sworn out by him as regarded the transaction had with him, and he was too much of a sneak and coward, after throwing all the mud he possibly could, to prosecute, and the case was dismissed. I have taken out a warrant for the arrest of said "Capron," and shall use every endeavor, even to a requisition, if needed, to have him punished as he deserves. I have earned a good reputation in this city by some sixteen years of business, and do not propose to have it impaired by such irresponsible and cowardly scoundrels, who may style themselves "Grangers from Kansas" or elsewhere.

Simply asking the same publicity as has been given the ex parte statements of a thoroughly irresponsible and vicious party in regard to the facts at issue, I am, very respectfully,

H. C. BERRY,
No. 133 Madison street, Room 7.

"SLAYING DEATH."

Believe it not! Although your strength should be
Fierce and resistless as the heaving sea,
Entwined with love deep as the sky is blue,
You could not conquer Death. Too true,
Death cannot die, for dying would be Death—
Triumphant would survive his last-drawn breath.

Death is a power that e'er existed, and
Dies not with Earth. Although the Heavens disband,
Stars fall, Moons wane, the Sun grow dark,
All Nature, once so fair, lie cold and stark,
Death still exists, and takes existence from
The death of things. Then what to him the dumb,
Dull beings habiting this sphere?
Our love, our hate, our passion, and the tear
Of the bereaved one, are to him as naught.
Unheeding all, he reaps. The sinful thought
That he is partial to Earth's fairest ones,
Cannot be true. Earth's erring sons
To him alone have but one common rank—
The rank of death. With icy fingers lank,
He plucks our deadliest foes, our dearest friends,
And to our hearts his chilling presence lends.
We helpless yield, with the one hope impressed—
The saddest parting 's fond reunion's best.

MINERAL POINT, Wis. L. A. OSBORNE.

JEFF DAVIS.

His Disguise at the Time of His Capture.

A Hitherto Unpublished Report on the Subject.

A Complete Refutation of J. H. Reagan's Attack on the Truth of History.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—Quite recently Gen. James H. Wilson, in the course of a newspaper contribution reviewing the closing scenes of the Rebellion, described anew the circumstances of the capture of Jefferson Davis and his train, in the Georgia woods, in the early dawn of May 10, 1865, by a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. In so doing, Gen. Wilson, who commanded the cavalry-division engaged in the pursuit of the fugitive party, repeated the general details of the attempt of the Rebel leader to

ESCAPE IN FEMININE GARB,

carefully confining his statements to facts which are set forth in the official reports of the immediate captors, from which he made abundant quotations. This article of Gen. Wilson's has called out a reply from John H. Reagan, of Texas, the Rebel Postmaster-General, who was one of the Davis party, and was captured with his chief. The reply is in the form of a letter addressed to Gov. James D. Porter, of Nashville, and requested by that gentleman for the purpose of publication. It is bitter in tone; declares that Gen. Wilson's article is "made up of statements which are utterly void of truth";

SPECIFICALLY DENIES

that Mr. Davis attempted to escape in the disguise of a woman; and speaks of the forms which "the story of the disguise has been made to assume by sensational and reckless writers, who seem to have been willing to originate and circulate any story which they thought would gratify hate and bring ridicule on the leader of a brave people." The only admission Mr. Reagan makes in the matter is this, which occurs in his description of what happened in the Davis tent after the discovery of the fact that the Union cavalry had charged and captured the camp: "As he (Davis) turned to go out, I understood his wife threw a water-proof cloak around his shoulders; he stepped out, and was immediately put under arrest."

Mr. Reagan's denials are not true. He speaks at second-hand, in his letter saying, "I was not immediately with him (Davis) when we were attacked." The men who made and saw the capture are still living, and their testimony on this point is harmonious, and cannot be broken down. It is as certain as any fact in history can be, that Jefferson Davis was halted while attempting to escape from camp dressed in an outer garment of water-proof material (it may be called a dress or cloak, as the reader pleases,—it was a full-length traveling robe) and a shawl, accompanied by two women, and seeking in the early dawn to

PASS HIMSELF OFF AS A WOMAN.

It is quite probable that, in the excitement of the moment, he yielded to the suggestions of his wife's timidity. Be that as it may, the fact is as I have stated, or human evidence is valueless.

The detachment which captured the Davis camp was commanded by Lieut.-Col. B. D. Pritchard, now a resident of Allegan, in this State. I have heard several times from his lips the full details of the capture, as learned officially by him at the time from the men who stopped the disguised man. Moreover, his official report of the seizure and imprisonment of Davis, made to the Secretary of War on May 25, 1865,

CONTAINED THIS PASSAGE:

On the afternoon of the 23d, I received orders from the War Department, through Gen. Miles, directing me to procure the disguise worn by Davis at the time of his capture, and proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of War. Accordingly, I went over to the steamer Clyde, and received from Mrs. Davis a lady's water-proof cloak or robe, which Mrs. Davis said was worn by Davis as a disguise at the time of his capture, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time. On the following morning, the balance of the disguise was procured, which consisted of a shawl, and was identified and admitted to be the one by Mrs. Davis. These articles I brought to Washington, and turned them over to the Secretary of War.

The detachment which charged the camp was commanded by Capt. Charles T. Hudson, now a clerk in the Custom-House at this port. He ascertained all the facts in the case at the time, and his testimony bears out the statements of Gen. Wilson. The officer by whom the Davis party was halted was the Adjutant of the regiment, Julian G. Dickinson. He is now a lawyer in practice in this city, a man of entire responsibility, intelligent, and well known. Quite recently he has filed with the Adjutant-General of this State (at that officer's request)

AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON THIS VERY SUBJECT,

which has never been published. It was prepared weeks before either the Wilson or the Reagan letter; but it meets and refutes the latter completely. I send it to you herewith entire, as follows:

DETROIT, April 8, 1875.—GENERAL: I have before me your favor of the 2d inst., requesting me "to write out a description of the dress in which Jefferson Davis was captured, and to state, if I can, what was said by him, or any of his party, at the time or soon after; and also to give a brief description of his camp, and other matters that would be of interest at some future time." I recollect very distinctly the capture of Jefferson Davis by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. I was personally present when Davis endeavored to escape from his camp in female attire, when, with the assistance of three of our men, at that juncture I arrested and put him under arrest.

This event occurred immediately upon our charge into the camp, on the morning of May 10, 1865. The command, consisting of 128 men and seven officers, had made a gallant charge, led by Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, with an advance guard under Capt. Charles T. Hudson, taking the camp entirely by surprise. We charged in along the road running northeasterly from the Village of Irwinville, Irwin County, Ga. The camp lay about one mile and a half from the village, and was ascertained from information communicated to us by a colored man whom we had taken out of bondage at Irwinville, while his mistress was out.

After a brief halt near the camp, to await the dawn, and during which Lieut. Purington was detailed and sent with a detachment of ten men to picket the enemy's camp beyond, so as to prevent any escape in that direction, about dawn

WE CHARGED IN.

The camp was charmingly situated, being sheltered and surrounded by the forest, which seemed to have more variety and beauty than elsewhere on our march in the pursuit. There was a stream of water running conveniently near, affording healthful refreshment to the weary fugitives who rested along its margin. The weather was fresh and delightful, making the repose of the encampment seem doubly sweet and refreshing, while it held closely in charming embrace the depressed spirits of the Rebellion.

To the right of our charging columns were standing three wall-tents, in line parallel with the road, and facing in the opposite direction, while the narrow space between the rear of the tents and the road was occupied by several horses without equipments. Still beyond, and in advance of this line of tents, was a small tent pitched against a large tree. In this cluster of tents, reposing all unconscious of our impending charge,

LAY JEFFERSON DAVIS

and his family and military staff, though of this we were not just then definitely aware. On the left of our advance there was the rest of the encampment, and what seemed to be troops with army-wagon ambulances, horses, and cavalry-accoutrements.

We dashed forward with shouts—some of the command spreading among the tents and wagons to develop fighting material, while the column, in charging and fighting order, passed through, seeking the foe, and expecting some body of the enemy to encounter them, but meeting nothing formidable. I left the column, and was attracted toward the small tent before referred to, pitched by a tree, near the wall-tents. I saw standing there a man partly dressed, who was apparently bewildered by the noise and stir going on in the camp. I hastily advanced to him, and inquired as to the number of their force, and the officer in command, etc. This man, whom I afterwards found was B. N. Harrison, the Private Secretary of Jeff Davis, seemed inclined to talk and make himself interesting, but he was very indefinite and misleading in his information.

There was during this conversation some firing about the camp, but I was not at all concerned about that. I was, however, soon startled from this business by the familiar voice of Private Andrew Bee, of Company L, calling to me, "Adjutant, there goes

A MAN DRESSED IN WOMAN'S CLOTHING";

and, as I turned, he pointed toward three persons moving toward some thick, dense woods near the camp. At once these three persons were the centre of much personal interest to me. They were moving slowly and closely together. One, in between the other two, was certainly the subject of Andrew Bee's exclamation to me; for he was tall in figure, and the dress was not long enough to cover a pair of boots and spurs. They had passed Andrew at the opening of the wall-tent which was nearest to where I stood, saying something to Andrew about going for water, which I did not hear. I was impressed with the conviction at once that this was Jeff Davis, and I spurred my horse forward toward him, shouting to them repeatedly, "Halt! halt!" and, as I reached them with my revolver bearing upon Davis, the party halted. Then up dashed two of our men,—Corporal Munger, of Company L,—the other man's name I do not recollect. They were both of the most active and intelligent of our brave men; and my mind pictures them now in that action,—perfect models of cavalrymen when full of the exciting vigor of conflict; prompt and decisive, though cautious and ready with the means for the occasion.

They came up on the right flank, and seemed to take in the whole emergency, for they brought their arms to bear upon Jeff instantly. That tall figure was not to be mistaken, though dressed as a woman. The dress was not a perfect-fitting garment, but was

UNMISTAKABLY A WOMAN'S DRESS,

for I saw the waist and skirt, and to me it cannot be otherwise described. I have no doubt it was the traveling-dress worn afterward, on the march back to Macon, by Mrs. Davis. Besides the dress, Davis had closely about his head and shoulders a black shawl or mantle, which concealed his face and shoulders, but through the top of this I could see his gray hair in part. The two other persons were easily identified as women. Both were bare-headed. One was in a loose night-dress, which showed much haste in her preparations. This was Mrs. Davis. The other was completely attired. She was Mrs. Davis' waiting-maid. Nothing was said or done by either party for a few moments; but presently Mrs. Davis put her arms around the form of her husband, as if to protect him, while she cried piteously. Then others of the family suddenly made their presence known by their cries. The scene was quite animated for a little time. I ordered the whole party back to their tents, to which they moved slowly and reluctantly,—

MRS. DAVIS CLINGING TO JEFF

until he was safely in cover of his tent, around which I posted a strong guard. Several savage-looking Rebel officers emerged from the other tents. One only called at me derisively; but, when I approached and ordered him to go to his tent, he obeyed promptly.

The firing in front had now opened briskly, and I was about to move forward to the front, when Mrs. Davis called me to her tent. I dismounted to receive her communications. She wanted to know what we were going to do with Mr. Davis. I assured her he would be taken care of, and, if he behaved, made no attempt to escape, he would receive no personal harm from us. She said he was a desperate man, and, if disturbed, he would hurt somebody. She asked some further questions about the wagons and their contents, concerning which I could not enlighten her, for I was not in that department; and I left her just as Lieut.-Col. Perry J. Davis, Quartermaster of the regiment, came up.

I soon met Col. Pritchard, and

REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS,

and my precautions for his safety. I was first informed by Col. Pritchard of the nature of the force he had engaged in our front. The First Wisconsin Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Harnden, had approached in our front, attacked the picket under Lieut. Purington, and charged our advance-guard, mistaking us for the enemy. Our men labored under a like impression. They repulsed the onset, and charged upon the First Wisconsin, when the discovery was made that they were Federal soldiers.

We now began to think of the return march. Our prisoners were now secure, and apparently resigned to their fate. They seemed cheerful, and were chatting pleasantly here and there with the soldiers.

Jefferson Davis had, by permission, come out of his tent, and was dressed in gray clothing complete; on his head a broad-brimmed gray felt hat, "C. S. A." style. He had said nothing worthy of note, but seemed considerably fallen. This was

"THE LAST DITCH"

which was to be the closing of his resistance; but his spirit was not dead yet, for his voice was soon heard above the din of the camp, calling out to Col. Pritchard, flinging out at him the well-known slang of the Confederate Fire-Eater: "You are vandals, robbers," etc., etc., "to attack a train of women and children." But Col. Pritchard did not comfort the weary statesman much. He severely and shortly replied to him that he must address him respectfully if at all, and that it would be better for Mr. Davis to keep within the guard that surrounded him. Something to this effect. Mrs. Davis now joined her husband, and kept very near to him after this. And, when I came up to them to take the names of our distinguished prisoners. Mr. Davis declined to give his name; but Mrs. Davis spoke up rather proudly,

"HIS NAME IS JEFFERSON DAVIS."

Col. Harnden, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, joined us to see our prisoners; and he was introduced by Col. Pritchard to Jeff Davis. Harnden and Pritchard talked freely of the pursuit. Col. Harnden stated that his command had not marched all the preceding night, and he had no knowledge of the proximity of the Davis camp; and he said that his command, in all probability, would not have made the capture, for they were moving so carelessly and unconsciously that the enemy would easily have taken the alarm and Jeff would easily have escaped. This was substantially what was said by Col. Harnden in my presence and hearing.

The camp was now broken up, and, after a brief rest and breakfast, the prisoners were mounted upon their own horses. Mrs. Davis, family, and servants were placed in the ambulance,—Mr. Davis politely assisting the ladies in their preparations.

OUR CASUALTIES

in this brief action were two men killed, one officer and two men wounded. The men killed were Corporal John Hines, of Company E, and Private Charles Rupert, Company C. Capt. Boutell was severely wounded in the hand. This was a severe loss. The men were noted for their gallant conduct in this action, and indeed throughout the War; and their decease at this time was particularly painful, as their term of service was nearly expired.

The captured party consisted of Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A.; John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General; Col. Johnson, A. D. C. Military Staff of Davis; Col. F. R. Lubbock, A. D. C. Military Staff of Davis; Col. B. N. Harrison, Private Secretary to Davis; Capt. G. B. Moody, Richmond Battery Light Artillery; Capt. Hathaway, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; Maj. N. B. Mariom, Richmond Battery Light Artillery; Midshipman Howell, C. S. N. (brother of Mrs. Davis); with a number of enlisted men of the Confederate Army, whose names I did not take; Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and her family of four children, her waiting-maid, and her sister, Miss Howell, with several servants.

On the march to Macon, Mr. Davis talked very little to any one of our command, but his request were presented through the medium of his staff While in camp, he was

VERY SECURELY GUARDED,

and no possible opportunity presented itself for his escape. Once Col. Lubbock requested that Mr. Davis be permitted to occupy a house during a night, just outside our camp; but Col. Pritchard saw, from the manner in which this was put forward, that it was to afford an opportunity to Mr. Davis to get away; and he sent me to Mr. Davis personally to inform him that such requests must not be repeated.

We were met at Abbeville by Gen. Minty and staff, received their congratulations, and were informed of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the proclamation of Andrew Johnson offering the reward for the capture of Davis and others.

At Macon, a detachment took the prisoners—Jefferson Davis and family, John H. Reagan and others,—by the way of Augusta and Savannah, to Fortress Monroe.

In closing this account, I must mention the names of three other enlisted men of the regiment who were put on guard over Davis just after his capture at his camp, and who saw him in his disguise: Private George Bullard, Company E; private James Fullerton, Company A; and private Robert L. Reynolds, Company A. I must mention also private Andrew Bee, who first called my attention to Davis. Private Bee was an Orderly connected with our regimental staff, and his conduct in the action was commendable.

I am informed that there has been some controversy as to the extent of dress in which Davis was taken. I have given the description just as it was. I was the only officer present at the immediate capture, and

I SAW FULLY WHAT JEFF DAVIS WORE.

Mr. Davis made no resistance whatever when captured. There was not any show of it, so far as I could see; but he might have had some concealed weapon about his person, which he was very careful not to use.

I trust I have not made you weary by the length of this narrative. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. DICKINSON.

The men in the ranks who were also present will fully corroborate these statements, if any additional testimony is necessary. SIDNEY.

BABY'S REPROOF.

Times were hard, as Harry said;
'Twas a rainy morning;
Coffee seemed the least bit scorched;
Cook had given warning.
I thought Harry almost cross,
Or at least provoking:
Think I only made things worse
With my careless joking;
For he rose to start down town—
Didn't kiss the baby;
When I asked, "Be home at noon?"
Answered, curtly, "Maybe!"
Edith looked up with a pout—
Hal to listen tarried;
"Husbins is so cross," she said,
"Dess I won't det mahwied."
Cunning baby! Harry turned,
And there came a twinkle
In his eyes, which chased away
An anxious, worried wrinkle.
"Kiss me, baby! There, you rogue!"
And he shook her lightly;
Then kissed me, and said "Good-bye"—
Left us smiling brightly.
Soon I heard my Edith say
To the doll she carried:
"Husbins can be vewy nice—
Dess I will det mahwied!"

CHICAGO, Sept. 27. C. M.

Nicsics.

The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* gives a vivid description of the scene in Nicsics when the Montenegrin flag fluttered out from the staff of the citadel. Men, women, and children thronged into the streets; the wounded hobbled out on their crutches from the hospitals; everybody who had a gun or pistol fired it off, and those who hadn't relieved their feelings by singing national hymns and embracing one another at the chorus: war-dances were danced in the squares, the venerable Metropolitan and his priests looking on, and over all this uproar rose the booming of cannon and the steady clang of the cathedral and monastery bells. "It is the wild, reckless delight of so many children," writes the correspondent, "and is inconceivable in a civilized country." But the Montenegrins have reason for rejoicing. They have been trying to drive the Turks out of Nicsics for centuries, and now, after half a dozen costly and unsuccessful sieges, they have done it.

THE TEXAS CATTLE-FEVER.

Outbreak of the Disease in Delaware County, N. Y.

Alarming Mortality in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Other States.

New York World, Sept. 26.

The first public notice of the appearance this year of a disease generally known as Texas or Spanish fever among the cattle herds of the North and West came from Franklin County, in this State, as mentioned in a dispatch printed in the *World* of Sept. 8. A few cows had died of the disease in that county, and the dairymen were alarmed. As no increase or spread of the fever in that quarter has been reported, it is presumed that a frost has checked its progress.

Its presence in Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., no later than yesterday shows that the germs of the disease have been scattered far and wide. The subjoined letter tells its own story:

STAMFORD, Delaware Co., Sept 24.—*To the Editor of the World:* A cattle disease is raging in this neighborhood, causing great alarm among the farmers and dairymen. The disease is supposed to be the same as that reported in the *World* of Sept. 8 and 11 from North Bangor, Franklin County. All the cattle as yet affected have come in contact either with Texas cattle which were brought here last spring or of native cattle that had mingled with Texans. Thus far twenty cows have died, and on all were found the tick, or pest, so common to Texas cattle.

H. D. MONTGOMERY.

About ten days ago there were slight indications of the fever among some native cattle offered for sale in this market, but there were no deaths nor any marked cases. A careful inspection of the receipts at the stock-yards here for the last three days failed to discover any trace of Texas fever; and large dealers who have direct communication with all the distributing markets of the West are quite confident that no Texas fever prevails in any Western market-place.

But the appearance of the disease among dairy cows in various and widely-separated sections of the country has created widespread alarm, especially among cattle-men, who know something of its fatal character, but little or nothing of its true origin or special characteristics. There can be no doubt that a sharp frost is the best disinfectant and surest protection against the spread of the disease, and the lateness of the season when the outbreak was first discovered in the North is a most fortunate circumstance. Its first appearance among the cattle sent to this market was early in August, 1868, and there was no cases reported after Oct. 1 of the same year. It lasted long enough, however, to destroy hundreds of fat native cattle, and to nearly ruin many Western farmers and cattle-feeders.

The introduction of the disease into Kansas this year is claimed to have been through the carelessness of Messrs. McKibbon & Bare, large dealers in Texas cattle, who shipped a number of Texas cattle known as "Indian stock" to Kansas City, with the intention of getting them sold in Eastern markets during the high tide of the strike. Failing to get them forward they grazed them for a few days about three miles from Leavenworth, where they were permitted to mingle with herds belonging to farmers and dairymen of the vicinity. Mr. Kreyhill and other dairymen lost a number of choice milch cows, and the people were soon in a fever of excitement. The drove of Texans, however, did not die, but disappeared suddenly, and before this time have probably been canned for a foreign market.

The last public notice and mention of the disease in Kansas is a semi-advertising paragraph in the Leavenworth papers of Saturday last, calling attention to the preparations made by the city offal contractor for converting dead cows into soap-fat, affirming that a boiler had been prepared at "considerable expense," in which can be tanked "fifteen or twenty cows at once, leaving no smell or refuse."

In Pennsylvania, particularly in Lancaster County, the disease seems to be especially fatal. The Reading *Eagle* of Sept. 19 says that "nothing like it has ever before been experienced in Clay and the Cocalicos, and the whole disaster is attributed to the fact that a drove of Cherokee cattle was recently driven through the section now afflicted. There is such a dread of the disease that people now refuse to buy cattle, and as an illustration of the virulence and extent of the disease, Mr. Keller, of Lincoln, has lost seventeen head in the last few days, and Mr. Reddig, residing near Reamstown, has lost fourteen in the same time. The disease is also developing in Warwick Township, Mr. John Evans, drover, having lost several cattle out of a car-load recently purchased, with a prospect of losing more."

In Ohio, near Cleveland, the ravages of the disease do not appear to have been especially alarming, but the Cleveland papers have made the most of it as a sensation and for double-leaded "earnest words of warning to farmers and graziers." They have republished the voluminous but not luminous reports upon the disease made by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, together with a pretty full and possibly accurate history of the various and several outbreaks of the disease in this country; but neither the precise number of cattle affected or destroyed in the neighborhood of Cleveland in the year 1877, nor the general characteristics of the plague, so-called, can be learned. It appears, according to the report quoted from, that the disease was first brought into notice in 1853. A drove was brought from Texas to Sarcoxie, Mo., the preceding winter. In June the owner came with his cattle into Vernon County, Mo. There were 450 head, apparently healthy and in good order, and they went along slowly, "grazing on the best grasses near the road unmolested, as no one knew at this time that this species of cattle communicated a disease to ours. Early in July the fever broke out along the road traveled by this drove, lasting until the frost put a stop to it. As the disease that year was in no other locality except where these cattle were driven and grazed, the citizens, after carefully tracing their route through the county, in all its windings, came to the conclusion that this fever was engendered from the Texas cattle. This was fully verified the next year, and up to the outbreak of the War hundreds of cases occurred to prove that they were not mistaken. The next important epoch in the history of the fever was in 1866, when 3,000 head of Texas cattle passed into Missouri, but were turned back by the citizens. Though they made no stop and returned without delay over the few miles of road they had traveled, the disease broke out in a few weeks and was very fatal, especially at the crossings of water-courses. In Missouri, in 1866 and 1867, its ravages were great, the losses in single counties ranging from $300,000 to $500,000."

In August, 1868, when so many fat cattle died in this vicinity in the stock-yards at Hudson City and at Communipaw, our Metropolitan Board of Health appointed a committee consisting of Prof. Chandler and Drs. Morris, Harris, and Stiles to investigate the character and cause of the disease and to recommend measures for its prevention and cure, and the conclusions of their investigations as published in the report of the Board of Health for that year were, in substance: That it was, in their opinion, a germ disease; that this disease was communicated to native cattle through contact with herds of Texans or by passing over ground recently trodden by Texas cattle, or by being yarded, penned, or pastured in yards, cars, or pastures previously used for yarding, transporting, and feeding Texas cattle; that the first hard frost checked the further spread of the disease; and finally, contrary to the opinion of Prof. Gamgee, who investigated the disease by direction of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, declared that the flesh and milk of animals the least affected by the disease were not fit for use as food.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, over the signature of "John Yonkerman, V. S." maliciously deprives this country of the credit of inventing or discovering this fever. He says: "The disease now prevailing among cattle in our immediate vicinity and community, known as the Texas cattle fever, is the same as existed in Barendrecht, South Holland, in 1844, and was first discovered on Sept. 21 of that year; and a few days later it was found to have broken out in Jeselmonde, Riderkerk, and several other places. At first it was thought to be a disease called the 'Pestbrand,' which had been there a few years before, but upon examination it was found to be another disease, namely, 'snot vaar.' It was also discovered in Germany, and known there by the name catarrfieber (catarrh fever). There were several theories afloat as to the cause of the disorder, many of which proved groundless, but it was finally decided by the veterinarians that it first originated by the cows eating some poisonous plant, which affected the blood and the lungs and caused a severe discharge from the nose by inflaming the lungs and windpipe. But the inflammation soon goes away, and the disease settles to the milts of the liver, and thus the cow becomes suddenly worse and dies. Some cattle were not affected as badly as others, and some were not affected at all. Nevertheless, this disease is classed under pest diseases, such as Spanish fever, pestbrand, rinderpest, and others of that nature, and therefore the so-called Texas fever is liable to go into either of the above-named pest fevers."

Later reports from the Cleveland district are more satisfactory to the inquirer after truth, but not very full of hope to the cattle-growers. They say that the disease continues with unabated violence; that veterinary surgeons have met with some success in their experiments; that the correctness of the conclusions of the New York experts who examined the subject in 1868 have been verified; and, finally, that it was deemed advisable to take measures for the prevention of the disease by keeping Texas cattle fresh from Texas pastures from reaching their more sober herds of native cattle. And to this end a meeting of dairymen and stock-dealers was held at Cleveland on Saturday, Sept. 22, in the Court-House building, of which Dr. Wells, the Health Officer of the city, was made the Chairman. The Doctor explained the purposes of the meeting. He did not claim that the tick so frequently referred to heretofore was the cause of the sickness complained of; but his convictions were that it is a fever; that the disease is contagious and can be communicated from one herd to another where ordinary exposure occurs; that the disease is peculiar to what are known as Texas cattle, not likely to be communicated from foreign to native herds, but very likely to be given to native cattle by those from the South and West who come affected with it. Warm weather is particularly favorable to the spread of the disease, and he advised the use of means to prevent Texan cattle from being brought in contact with the natives. The symptoms of the disease are diminution in the supply of milk, general weakness, and a fever. This might continue from ten days to four weeks before proving fatal. The treatment should be alcoholic stimulant or quinine, and, if constipation exists, glauber-salts should be used. All the Southern cattle show symptoms of a similar disease. He knew of no particular instance where the disease had been communicated to the human family.

A cattle-dealer claimed that the disease had prevailed near Cleveland to a greater or less extent for fifteen years. His experience was that Texan cattle did not communicate it to the natives.

Mr. Brown thought the disease under consideration was communicated by the presence of Texan cattle. He recommended restrictions to prevent Texan cattle from passing through the district if they in any manner came in contact with native cattle.

Reports from different localities showed that about 100 cattle had died, and a larger number were sick with the disease.

Most persons from outside the city who attended the meeting were positive that the Texan cattle were the cause of the cattle-plague.

Without any definite action the meeting adjourned for one week. In the meantime a hard frost will end the fever.

MOTHERHOOD.

I entered her room unbidden—for we were dear friends, you know—
To find the bride of a month in tears, with a feverish glow
Touching the speaking, earnest face, and the far-off gaze that lies
On the face of the soul sometimes, to look from the asking eyes.
"Darling, what can, what does this mean?" I had thought her happy as bird
Which carols of love the livelong day; but I put no thought in word,
For I know some hearts speak out, while others in silence rest;
But she threw herself and sobbed close to my waiting breast:
"I do so long for my mother! Is it so with every one?
I can see her through the distance; while gold of setting sun
Paints on the wall its pictures, and I start her hand to take,
Those chords will pull me backward—these tears are for her sweet sake.
I the dearest of daughters, I know I must be missed,
And she the fondest mother that ever a daughter kissed."
I knew her heart's home-sickness, and said, as her hand I pressed,
"A little too young for your mother, but I will do my best.
There, lean a trifle closer; though the crown of life is good,
How often I've wished for strength to come from that motherhood,
When the gates of pain were opened none only know but God.
Darling, you have your mother on Earth; mine is beneath the sod.
Sadly my soul turns backward when that darkest path I trod,
When we found her cold and lifeless, her spirit flown to God.
I sat with her long till the tears and sobbings all were spent,
Till beautiful look of waiting in blue eyes came and went,
And knew she was watching for one, the day-star of her life,
Whom she loved with love such women bring the name of wife.
But, as I passed from the room, my soul kept on in thought:
Am I learning to be the mother—the mother that I ought?
O wonderful, mystic state! O life in motherhood!
Are you weaving for me a crown of evil, or of good?
We, like a Christ to our children in their pure infancy,
Bring our hearts to a garden like unto Gethsemane.
Thoughts of the boy of ten to the baby at my breast
Surge like a flood through my soul, and I can find no rest.
Tenderly, pityingly, look, O Sculptor kind and good!
Dear Lord, mold me fittingly for the crown of motherhood.
Give to my hand a cunning as I train these souls for Thee;
Touch with Thy sealing power divine the brow of infancy.
Alas for womanly hearts who never a babe have known—
A baby to hold and to keep, and to call their very own;
Have never little silken head close to their bosom pressed,
Or felt the touch of rosy lips drawing life-strength from their breast.
They have missed so much of loving which maketh life most sweet—
The touch of tender little hands, the tread of childish feet.
O jewels dear and most precious, tell me would I be missed
Should Death the Reaper call me home ere time your brows hath kissed?
Out of your childish thoughts and dreams, and from your infancy,
I wonder if to sober years you'd bear sweet thoughts of me.
Would you ever long for mother—for the simple touch of hand,
Or a tender glance of my loving eyes, your hearts to understand?
As your lives are wove into golden threads, or red with the touch of pain,
Will you call to me, 'Mother! mother dear! come strengthen our souls again'?
And how will it be, my precious lambs, when wide the gates of Sin—
Will thought of mother draw you back, that you may not enter in?
O holiest, purest angel-hands, for life of motherhood
Weave a crown of golden links, and weave them most firm and good.
Not mine a path of roses, I know, for many a day
My hand shall falter, and my feet shall stumble on the way;
But, to the dear Lord calling, I shall not call in vain,
For His the hand to succor and place me safe again—
He who from His God-nature hath fully understood
The hights and depths, and soundings of truest motherhood."

CHICAGO, Sept. 20. EMMA PASSMORE BROWN.

CHEAP FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Your correspondent "Carroll," in his laudations of the Corson Cook-Book, states that the "hardy and thrifty working classes of France, the country where, etc., never use tea or coffee for breakfast and seldom milk." They don't, eh? Well, I declare that one needs to come to Chicago to know what Johnny Frog eats at home! I always thought that those "hardy and thrifty, etc.," were great consumers of both coffee and tea, and also of a good deal of milk (with more or less chalk and water at three cents a litre). Granting the excellency of Miss Corson's book on cookery as to recipes given, I hardly agree with your correspondent that a family of six can be fed on $2.53 in Chicago, and completely differ with him that it can be done in France, Switzerland, or Belgium, and said family retain any of the characteristics which distinguish the Latin race as a "thrifty, hardy, etc."

Wages average there about 60 cents a day, as they average here about $1.25 a day. Living as we do in Chicago, we have to see what a Chicago workingman's family of six may do with $1.25 a day. For that purpose we will take Miss Corson's bill of fare for one week; it has such a Frenchy look about it that it will serve first rate for a comparison, although some of the items seem hardly sufficient for a French family of three, still less for a Chicago family of six, but I suppose that Beecher's addition of bread and water might help to fill the six still hungry stomachs.

We find that her total is $2.53. Now, she does not speak about butter, lard, wood, and coal, nor does she mention the wear and tear of kitchen-utensils; she forgot that, or maybe she does not use any in her cooking. Tea and coffee also are left out; probably the workingmen do not need or relish any such luxuries, but I think they do need them, and I further believe that these beverages are healthier for them than sour-mash whisky would be, or, for that matter, Beecher's clear water and stale bread. Assuming, then, that such a family of six enjoys the luxury of a second-hand kitchen stove, and uses no other the year round,—no parlor or sitting-room stove,—taking for granted even that they live in a splendid suite of rooms composed of a kitchen and two bedrooms (one for the parents and one for the children, all four in one bed to save room and fuel), a very healthy kind of tenement in summer for a family of six,—we still have to add to said bill of fare for one week:

Two pounds roasted coffee at 30 cents	$ .60
Two ounces of tea (for variation) 60 cents a pound	.10
Seven quarts of milk (slop milk) at 5 cents	.35
One and a half pounds butter at 20 cents	.30
Two pounds lard at 14 cents	.28
Twenty-one loaves of bread at 7 cents (one loaf is not much at a meal for six)	1.47
Two pounds of sugar at 11 cents	.22
Half box of chicory for coffee	.02
Coal (four and a half tons a year at $5.50)	.50
Wood (slabs, half cord a year at $4)	.04
Light (two quarts kerosene)	.10
Wear and tear of plates, tumblers, stoves, etc	.25
Salt, pepper, spices, etc	.10
Half peck of apples for the children	.15
Miss Corson's total	2.53
My total	$7.01
Allowance for lard, butter, etc., used by Miss Corson	1.51
My bill of fare for one week	$5.50

The head of the family earning $1.25 a day, his weekly wages are then $7.50, leaving him $2 for rent and clothing!

Truly, why should he complain!

As to the French workingman, as he earns only 60 cents a day, and the same fare will cost him about $4 a week, a family of six has to send the children to work anywhere to make up the difference between $4 expenses and only $3.60 earnings; and so it explains to you why French children do not enjoy as much schooling as our children. But, truly, although economy is a necessarily indispensable virtue, I would not encourage "Carroll" to persuade our workingmen that $2.53 is enough to feed them and their children for a week. If I were you, I would let him get the four children and then force him to live on $7.50 a week. Respectfully,

A. D. MICHAUD.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Gloomy View of Affairs—Sensational Suicide—Indian Cruelties.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

CAMP OHIO, D. T., Sept. 4.—I have met in Deadwood in one day at least three hundred men from the East who had not even a penny in their pockets, nothing to pawn or sell, and whose only food was that thrown to them by the hand of charity, and charity doesn't throw away much out here. None of them could get away, there was no work, it was starvation to remain, and their situation would have bothered old Diogenes worse than the sneers of the boys did. I heard one of them say:

"Twelve of us will agree to draw a loaded wagon to Bismarck if any one will fodder us on the way; and we don't ask for more than two meals per day, either!"

When a man offers to turn mule for less "fodder" than mules get, he wants to change locations pretty bad; and I was glad to hear that the offer shouted out by this man was accepted by a teamster who wanted to save his mules as much as possible.

On this same day, as I was resting in a camp on the outskirts of Deadwood, a jolly-faced man came along and asked for a job. He was told that every man was working for himself, and making mighty poor wages at that, when he replied:

"Gentlemen, I haven't had one good meal in three weeks; I haven't been able to get a day's work; I'm dead broke; and the curtain is going to ring down on this tragedy right here and right now!"

He stepped around the fire, pulled a revolver from a miner's belt, and then retreating back a pace or two, he said:

"Gentlemen, I'm going to hell! I've starved around the Black Hills for three months, and if there is any bigger hell than this I'm envious to see it! Excuse me for wasting ammunition, but here I go—crack!"

He put the muzzle of the revolver to his forehead and never kicked after the report. No man rose up to restrain him. After a few minutes the owner of the revolver walked over and secured it, and, as he wiped a spot of blood off the barrel, he growled out:

"Blast his eyes! Why didn't he jump over some cliff, or go out and let the Indians tickle him to death!"

If it is understood in the East that the Black Hills are clear of Indians that doesn't prevent miners from losing their scalps almost daily. We have one of the strongest camps for miles around, but yet one man stands sentinel every night, our rifles are always at hand, and there is no hour in the twenty-four when we feel safe. Indians fired into our camp only last week, and the sentinel fired upon skulkers but a night or two since. The Hills are full of small bands and Indian scouts, and they never miss a chance to raise a scalp.

We had only thirteen men in our party until the other day, when we were joined by ten men who had been working a good claim about six miles above us. Their camp was attacked three times in one week, and the Indians seemed determined to gobble them at any risk. At daybreak one morning, just as all the men had turned out, a big Indian, painted and feathered and carrying a cocked revolver in either hand, walked deliberately into camp. He was seen when fifteen rods away, but the amazed miners made no move till he was close upon them. Six of the miners were washing at the creek, three were engaged at the fire, and the tenth stood in the door of the shanty. The Indian halted within ten feet of the men at the creek, presented his revolvers, and called out:

"Lay down—lay down quick—Injun kill you all."

As they did not immediately obey, he drove them before him toward the fire, shouting at every step. But for the tenth man the Indian would have captured the camp or killed half the men. This man saw the performance from the door of the shanty, and, as soon as realizing that the red man was hostile, he picked up a rifle and sent a bullet through the brave's head. Half a dozen Indians were at once heard and seen around the camp, but they dared not risk an attack.

Eight or ten weeks ago, while six of us were out after roots and bark for medicinal purposes, we came across a fresh evidence of the hellish cruelty of these "poor, down-trodden, and heart-broken" Indians. Three miles from our camp and half a mile from the Deadwood trail, we found what had once been a human being. Some miner, trying to reach our camp, or some one going into town from some camp unknown to us, had here been overhauled by perhaps a dozen savages. There had been no struggle, and there were no empty shells to show that a shot had been fired. He was perhaps overhauled there after a long chase, or had suddenly encountered the Indians and been overpowered. As near as we could make out they had first sliced off his ears. These we found pinned to a tree. They had then held his feet on a rock, taking each in turn, and deliberately mashed them to a pulp with the heads of their hatchets. The man's suffering must have been awful, but the fiends had only commenced. His fingers were then broken one by one, his nose cut off, his front teeth smashed out, and it is merciful to hope life had fled by that time. As we viewed the body, the scalp was torn from the head, the throat cut, each arm unjointed at the shoulder, the legs unjointed at the knees, the bowels ripped open, and the eyes dug out. Even savage cruelty could go no further. Some men would have forwarded the mutilated remains to Washington, care of the Cabinet, as proof of the great moral work thus far wrought by the Peace Commission; but we didn't—we buried them.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 25.—I have been very much interested and instructed in reading your valuable articles on the finances of the country as published in recent numbers of THE TRIBUNE.

I am now somewhat confused to reconcile your argument that the silver dollar of 1792, which contained 371.25 grains of pure silver, has never been changed. President Andrews, of Marietta College, Ohio, in his Manual of the Constitution of the United States, Page 101, says: "This ratio of 15 to 1 continued till 1834, when Congress reduced the weight of gold in the eagle to 232.2 grains. This made the ratio of gold to silver about as 16 to 1. In 1853, gold having declined in value, Congress was obliged to regulate the value of the two metals again. As the weight of gold coins had been reduced in 1834, the weight of silver coins was reduced in 1853. The dollar had up to this time contained 371.25 grains of pure silver; it was now fixed at 345.6 grains."

Will you please help us to a proper understanding of this matter, and oblige yours truly. J. S. W.

If President Andrews' manual states the history of the silver dollar as set forth in this extract it is erroneous. In 1853 there was no change made in the weight of the silver dollar. But, as all the silver coin was worth more as bullion than as money, Congress, by law, reduced the weight of pure silver in the half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and half-dimes, leaving that of the dollar just what it had been since 1793. Up to that time all the silver coins had been legal-tender generally, but in 1853 these minor coins were made legal-tender only to the sum of $5.—ED.

Telling Stories to a Corpse.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock last night Thomas Fitzgerald, an old resident of this city, was found seated in a chair in James Killeen's saloon, in South C street, dead. A number of persons were about him, conversing and telling stories, and the discovery of his death was made when some one asked him a question which he did not answer.

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